

## EGZAMIN:

- 1) CNF | DNF
- 2) Czy formuła jest spł. / tautologia...?
- 3) Czy formuły są równoważne?
- 4) logiczna konsekwencja
- 5) uproszczenie formuły
- 6) miedziąjmy dowód sprawaści.
- 7) dowód w sys. met. dedukcji
- 8) czy do sys. zapisać formułę za pomocą tych? spc
- 9) czy zbiór spójników jest zupełny?
- 10) kwantyfikatory:
  - zapis w postaci normalnej
  - zapis podany istotność
  - czy taut. dedukcje
- 11) podstawowe operacje na zbiorach
- 12) operacje na zbiorach niezakończonych  $\wedge \vee \exists \forall$
- 13) prosté użycie elementów zbioru
- 14) relacje
- 15)溯回 bary
- 16) funkcje: (Czy "mo", 1-1, Czy istnieje odwrotnie?)
- 17) typy
- 18) domy / przedwobory
- 19) relacje równoważności / klasy abstrakcji
- 20) tabele z mocami
- 21) unifikacja
- 22) pośredni, przechodzić domknięte

# EGZAMINY

# DEDUKEJA NATURALIA:

21 lutego 2017

$(p \Rightarrow q) \wedge (q \Rightarrow r) \vdash t$	
$p \vee q$	$\neg t$
$p \vdash t$	$q \vdash t$
$(p \Rightarrow q) \wedge (q \Rightarrow r) \vdash t$	

6 luty 2018

$$\frac{p \rightarrow \neg q}{(q \wedge \neg r) \vee p} (\text{vii})$$

2 lutego 2016

$(\alpha \wedge b) \vee (\neg \alpha \wedge \neg b)$ not	
$\neg$ $\alpha \wedge b$ not	$\neg$ $\neg \alpha \wedge \neg b$ not
$\alpha \wedge b$ $b$ $(\alpha_2)$	$\neg \alpha \wedge \neg b$ $\neg b$ $(\neg \alpha_1)$ $\neg b$ $(\neg \alpha_2)$
$b$ $\alpha \Rightarrow b$ $(\Rightarrow i)$	$(\vee)$

January 2017

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \neg a \wedge (b \Rightarrow c) \quad \text{not} \\
 b \quad \text{not} \\
 \hline
 \frac{\frac{\neg a \wedge (b \Rightarrow c)}{\neg a} \quad (\text{end}) \quad \frac{\frac{b}{b \Rightarrow c} \quad (\text{end})}{c} \quad (\text{end})}{c} \quad (\text{end})
 \end{array}$$

76 wet  
? mix  
? 1-irreversible  
w system

Le  
vocabulary  
7e  
(Le)

21 lutego 2014

$$\forall x (\varphi(x) \Rightarrow \psi(x))$$

$$\forall x \varphi(x) \Leftrightarrow (\exists x \varphi(x))$$

$$(\forall x (\varphi(x) \Rightarrow \psi(x))) \Rightarrow (\underbrace{(\forall x \varphi(x) \Rightarrow (\exists x \psi(x)))}_{\text{jednak taka sama nowa}}$$

8 lutego 2014

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{\begin{array}{c} p \Rightarrow (q \wedge r) \text{ not} \\ \hline p \text{ not} \end{array}} \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{c} p \Rightarrow (q \wedge r) \text{ not} \\ \hline p \text{ not} \end{array}} \\
 \begin{array}{c} p \Rightarrow (q \wedge r) \\ q \wedge r \\ \hline p \Rightarrow q \quad (\Rightarrow i) \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} p \Rightarrow (q \wedge r) \\ p \text{ not} \\ p \Rightarrow r \quad (\Rightarrow i) \\ \hline p \Rightarrow r \quad (\Rightarrow ii) \end{array} \\
 (p \Rightarrow q) \wedge (p \Rightarrow r) \\
 (p \Rightarrow (q \wedge r)) \Rightarrow ((p \Rightarrow q) \wedge (p \Rightarrow r)) \quad (\Rightarrow i)
 \end{array}$$

16 lutego 2015

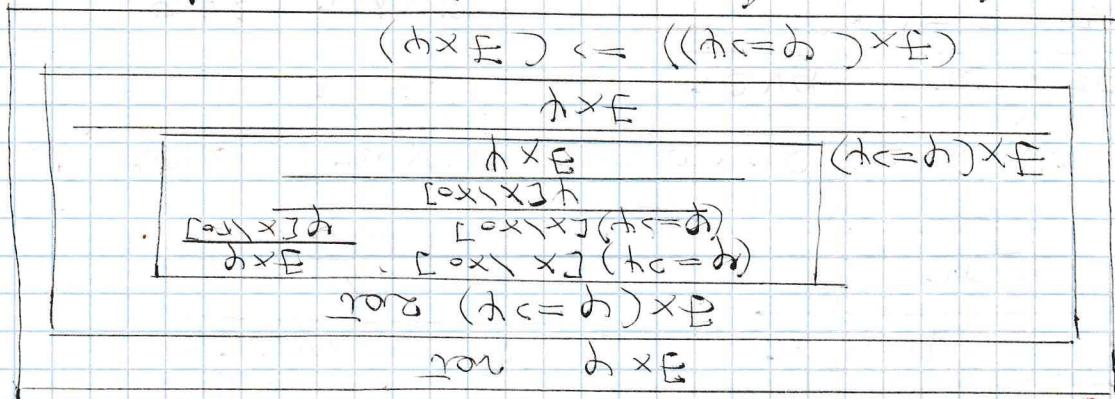
$$\begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{\begin{array}{c} (p \wedge q) \text{ not} \\ \hline \neg p \quad \neg q \end{array}} \\
 \begin{array}{c} p \wedge q \\ \hline q \\ \hline \neg p \Rightarrow q \end{array} \\
 (p \wedge q) \Rightarrow (\neg p \Rightarrow q)
 \end{array}$$

20 lutego 2015 / 19 lutego 2016

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \boxed{(p \Rightarrow q) \vee (p \Rightarrow r) \text{ not.}} \\
 \begin{array}{c} p \text{ not.} \\ \hline \end{array} \\
 \boxed{\begin{array}{c} p \Rightarrow q \text{ not} \\ \hline p \quad \neg p \Rightarrow q \\ q \\ \hline \neg p \vee r \end{array}} \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{c} p \Rightarrow r \text{ not} \\ \hline p \quad \neg p \Rightarrow r \\ r \\ \hline \neg p \vee r \end{array}}
 \end{array} \\
 \begin{array}{c} \neg p \Rightarrow (q \vee r) \\ \hline ((p \Rightarrow q) \vee (p \Rightarrow r)) \Rightarrow (\neg p \Rightarrow (q \vee r)) \end{array}$$

$$\frac{(\exists x \phi) \times A}{\exists x (\phi \times A)} = \text{A quine-like proof for } \forall x \text{ with } \exists x$$

$$((\exists x E) \Leftarrow ((\exists x = \exists) \times E)) \Leftarrow (\exists x E)$$



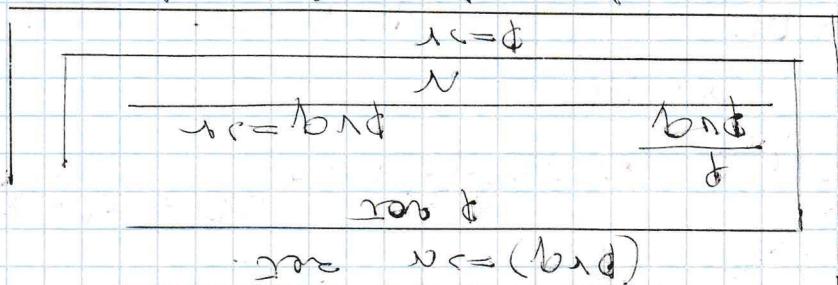
forall \exists x

$$(\exists x A) \Leftarrow (\exists x (\phi \wedge A)) \text{ like}$$

to show

forall \exists x

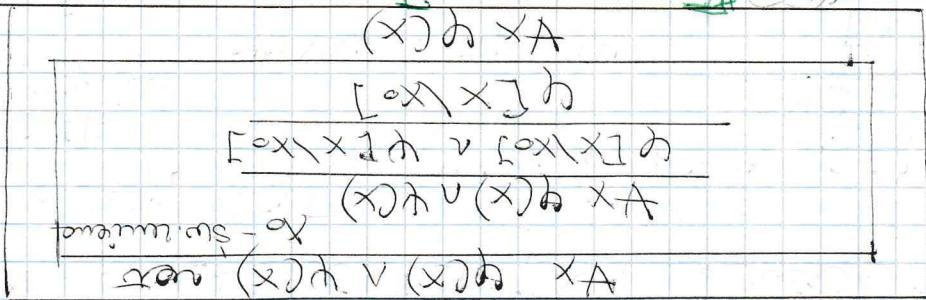
$$(\exists x = \exists) \Leftarrow (\exists x = (\exists x \phi))$$



forall \exists x

Want to show this?

$$(x) \phi \times A \Leftarrow ((x) \phi \vee (x) \phi) \times A$$



forall \exists x

12 lutego 2014 JNY Dowód

6 lutego 2015

wyska j. tokich:

1) z ukej tokich

które się eliminują

2) z ukoj pojętyńczych

$$\{ \overline{P}V\overline{q}, \overline{q}V\overline{r}, \overline{p}V\overline{q}, \overline{p}V\overline{r}, \overline{\overline{p}V\overline{q}} \\ \overline{p}V\overline{q}, \overline{q}V\overline{r}, \overline{p}V\overline{r} \}$$

$$\overline{p}V\overline{q}, \overline{q}V\overline{r}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{p}V\overline{q} \quad \overline{p}V\overline{r} \\ \hline \overline{p} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \overline{q}V\overline{r} \\ \hline \overline{p} \end{array}$$

31 stycznia 2013

$$\{ \overline{p}V\overline{q}, \overline{q}V\overline{r}, \overline{p}, \overline{r}V\overline{q} \}$$

$$\overline{q}V\overline{r} \quad \overline{r}V\overline{q}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} p \quad \overline{p}V\overline{q} \\ \hline \overline{q} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \overline{q}V\overline{r} \\ \hline \overline{p} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \overline{r} \\ \hline \perp \end{array}$$

6 lutego 2014  $\{ p, \overline{q}V\overline{r}, \overline{p}V\overline{q}, \overline{p}V\overline{r} \}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{q}V\overline{r} = \overline{p}V\overline{q} \\ \hline \overline{r}V\overline{p} \quad p \\ \hline \overline{r} \end{array}$$

18 lutego 2018  $\{ \overline{a}V\overline{d}, \overline{c}V\overline{d}, \overline{c}V\overline{a}, \overline{d}V\overline{c}, \overline{d}V\overline{a} \}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{a}V\overline{c} \quad \overline{d}V\overline{c} \\ \hline c \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \overline{c}V\overline{d} \quad \overline{d}V\overline{a} \\ \hline \overline{c}V\overline{a} \quad \overline{c}V\overline{d} \\ \hline \perp \end{array}$$

12 lutego 2013  $\{ \overline{q}V\overline{r}, \overline{q}V\overline{s}, \overline{p}V\overline{q}, \overline{r}V\overline{s}, \overline{p}V\overline{q} \}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{p}V\overline{q} \quad \overline{p}V\overline{q} \\ \hline q \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \overline{q}V\overline{s} \quad \overline{q}V\overline{s} \\ \hline \overline{q} \end{array}$$

20 lutego 2015  $\{ \overline{p}V\overline{q}, \overline{r}V\overline{r}, \overline{p}V\overline{r}, \overline{q}V\overline{r}, \overline{q} \}$

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{p}V\overline{q}, \overline{r}V\overline{r} \quad \overline{p}V\overline{r} \\ \hline \overline{q}V\overline{r} \quad \overline{q} \\ \hline \overline{r} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c}
 T \\
 \overline{AB} \qquad \overline{AC} \\
 \overline{S} \qquad \overline{SLAN} \\
 \overline{BANSL} \qquad \overline{ANBL} \\
 \overline{P} \qquad \overline{NANBLAP}
 \end{array}$$

54 (x2 + y2)  $\leq$  10000 (within boundary)

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= (S) \\
 O &= (S) \\
 D &= (S) \\
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \left. \begin{array}{c} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad \frac{dL}{S} = \frac{SL \wedge dL}{b \wedge SL} = \frac{bL \wedge dL}{b \wedge bL \wedge dL} = \frac{dL}{bL \wedge dL}$$

Figure 1 is a grayscale scatter plot showing the relationship between the first two principal components (PC1 and PC2) for the 2008 dataset. The x-axis is labeled "PC1" and ranges from -1.0 to 1.0. The y-axis is labeled "PC2" and ranges from -1.0 to 1.0. The plot shows several distinct clusters of data points, representing different groups or classes. The clusters are roughly circular and overlap significantly. The overall distribution is somewhat elliptical, with a higher density of points in the center and a gradual decrease in density towards the edges.

$$\frac{t}{b_L} \quad T \quad \frac{t}{b_R}$$

$\{x_2 \wedge b_L \text{ (to left)} \wedge b_R \text{ (long)}\} \neq \emptyset$  from  $R$

$$\frac{P_{\text{out}}}{P_{\text{in}}} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{P_{\text{in}}}{P_{\text{out}}}}$$

A user-defined function, `getScore()`, takes two parameters, `name` and `score`.

$$\begin{aligned} O &= \{S\} \\ O &= \{N\} \\ O &= \{D\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\neg \text{purple} \vee \neg \text{blue} \vee (\text{red} \wedge \text{green}) \vee (\text{yellow} \wedge \text{orange})$$

hur's last, sat, only from him

3 lutego 2009 f-104G, 79 XW, PWS, 7R XTS, 7RN 87

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{7p v n} \quad \text{p v q} \\ \hline \text{n v q} \quad \text{tq v vr} \\ \hline \text{n} \\ \hline \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} \text{tr vs} \quad \text{tr v ts} \\ \hline \text{tr} \end{array}$$

17.06.2009 f. Tp v tq, vr, TpN tq, vs, TpN qv, p; vr

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \underline{\text{TPV79, VS}} \\
 \text{TPV2} \\
 \hline
 \text{TPV79} \\
 \end{array}$$

17 lutego 2010 fig VP, TRVIS, QVS, RVQ, TQ V TQ

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{qvs} \quad \text{tsvtr} \\ \hline \text{qvtr} \quad \text{qvtr} \\ \hline \text{q} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{tqyp} \quad \text{tevntp} \\ \hline \text{tqy} \end{array}$$

3 mity 2010 fTSVR, Tq, Vr, SVQ, TrvTp, Trv

rv ts svq

rvq tavr

e round or  
done go

TSVLSV  
T

21 May 2014 { TPNQ, TPNR, PVS, PQVS, TVTSVtj}

$(\neg p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee r) \wedge (p \vee s) \wedge (\neg q \vee r \vee s) \wedge (\neg r \vee v \vee s \vee t) \wedge (\neg s \vee v \wedge p)$

root below  
 $\text{P}(\text{H}) = 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta(t) &= 1 \\ \zeta(0) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{GDP} = 1 \\ \text{GDP} = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{b}{6} + \frac{c}{3} = 1$$

$$6(s) = 1$$

# PRENEKSY OWA POSTAĆ NORMALNA

6 lutego 2015

$$\forall n ((\exists k kx=n \wedge \exists k ky=n) \Rightarrow z \leq n)$$

→ musimy się tego porobić

$$\forall n (\exists k_1 k_1x=n \wedge \exists k_2 k_2y=n) \vee z \leq n$$

$$\forall n ((\forall k_1 k_1x \neq n \vee \forall k_2 k_2y \neq n) \vee z \leq n)$$

$$\forall n \forall k_1 \forall k_2 (k_1x \neq n \vee k_2y = n \vee z \leq n)$$

15 lutego 2011

$$\forall n ((\forall k < n k \in X) \Rightarrow m \in X)$$

✓ KAM.  
AP.

$$\forall n ((\forall k (k < n \Rightarrow k \in X)) \Rightarrow m \in X)$$

$$\forall n ((\forall k k \geq m \vee k \in X) \Rightarrow m \in X)$$

$$\forall n ((\exists k k < m \wedge k \notin X) \vee m \in X)$$

$$\forall n \exists k ((k < m \wedge k \notin X) \vee m \in X)$$

20 lutego 2008

$$A) \underbrace{(\exists x \exists y (m = xy \wedge n \neq 1 \wedge y \neq 1))}_{\text{a teraz co}} \wedge \exists z n = z + 2$$

$$(\forall x \forall y (m \neq xy \vee x = 1 \vee y = 1)) \wedge \exists z n = z + 2$$

$$B) \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 (|x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon)$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow (\exists \delta > 0 \wedge (|x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon))$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow \exists \delta (\delta > 0 \wedge (|x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon))$$

$$\forall \varepsilon < 0 \vee \exists \delta (\delta > 0 \wedge (|x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon))$$

$$\forall \varepsilon \exists \delta (\varepsilon < 0 \vee (\delta > 0 \wedge (|x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon)))$$

15 lutego 2007

$$A) \neg ((\forall x \geq 0) (\exists y < 0) (f(x) = g(y)))$$

$$\neg (\forall x x \geq 0 \rightarrow (\exists y y < 0 \wedge (f(x) = g(y))))$$

$$\neg (\forall x x < 0 \vee \exists y (y < 0 \wedge f(x) = g(y)))$$

$$\neg (\forall x \exists y (x < 0 \vee (y < 0 \wedge f(x) = g(y))))$$

$$\exists x \forall y (x \geq 0 \wedge (y > 0 \vee f(x) \neq g(y)))$$

$$B) \neg (\exists m (m \in A \Rightarrow m \in B))$$

$$\neg (\exists m (m \in A \vee m \in B)) \equiv \forall m (m \in A \wedge m \notin B)$$

31 stycznia 2008

$n$  jest liczbą pierwszą  
 $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}_{>1} \forall w \in \mathbb{N}_{>1} \exists n \in \mathbb{N} (k \cdot w = n)$

funkcja  $f$  nie jest monotoną.

$$\forall x \in X \forall z \in X (x < z \Rightarrow f(x) \geq f(z))$$

21 lutego 2017  $(\forall m \exists x (f(x) > m)) \wedge \neg (\exists m \forall x f(x) > m)$   
 $(\forall m \exists x (f(x) > m)) \wedge (\forall m \exists x f(x) \leq m)$

$\forall m_1 \exists x_1 \forall m_2 \exists x_2 (f(x_1) > m_1 \wedge f(x_2) \leq m_2)$

6 lutego 2018  $(\exists d x \cdot d = w) \wedge (\exists d y \cdot d = w) \wedge \neg w' ((\exists d x \cdot d = w') \wedge (\exists d y \cdot d = w')) \Rightarrow$   
 $\Rightarrow w \leq w'$

$\exists d_1 \exists d_2 (x \cdot d_1 = w \wedge y \cdot d_2 = w) \wedge \neg w' ((\exists d_3 x \cdot d_3 \neq w) \vee (\exists d_4 y \cdot d_4 \neq w) \vee w \leq w')$

$\exists d_1 \exists d_2 (x \cdot d_1 = w \wedge y \cdot d_2 = w) \wedge \neg w' \forall d_3 \forall d_4 (x \cdot d_3 \neq w \wedge y \cdot d_4 \neq w \wedge w \leq w')$   
 $\exists d_1 \exists d_2 \forall w' \forall d_3 \forall d_4 ((x \cdot d_1 = w \wedge y \cdot d_2 = w) \wedge (x \cdot d_3 \neq w' \vee y \cdot d_4 \neq w' \vee w \leq w'))$

2 lutego 2016 relacja R nie jest reloacji równoważności

$\exists x \exists y \exists z ((x, x) \notin R \wedge ((x, y) \in R \wedge (y, z) \in R) \vee (z, x) \in R \wedge (y, z) \notin R)$

19 lutego 2016  $\forall_2 ((\forall x x \in X \Rightarrow x \leq 2) \Rightarrow x_0 \leq 2)$

$\forall_2 (\neg (\forall x x \in X \Rightarrow x < 2) \vee x_0 \leq 2)$

$\forall_2 (\neg (\forall x x \notin X \vee x \leq z) \vee x_0 \leq z)$

$\forall_2 ((\exists x x \in X \wedge x > z) \vee x_0 \leq z)$

$\forall_2 \exists x ((x \in X \wedge x > z) \vee x_0 \leq z)$

20 lutego 2015  $\forall m ((\exists d m d = x \wedge \exists d m d = y) \Rightarrow n \leq 2)$

$\forall m ((\forall d_1 m d_1 \neq x \vee \forall d_2 m d_2 \neq y) \vee n \leq 2)$

$\forall m \forall d_1 \forall d_2 ((m d_1 \neq x \vee m d_2 \neq y) \vee n \leq 2)$

12 lutego 2013  $\neg ((\forall x x \in X \Rightarrow x \leq a) \wedge \underbrace{\forall_b ((\forall x x \in X \Rightarrow x \leq b) \Rightarrow a \leq b)}$

*(rozwiąż megacyjnie postać normalną)*

$\neg \underbrace{\forall_b ((\forall x x \in X \vee x \leq b) \Rightarrow a \leq b)}$

$\forall_b ((\exists x x \in X \wedge x > b) \vee a \leq b)$

$\neg (\forall x_1 (x_1 \notin X \vee x_1 > a) \wedge \forall_b \exists x_2 ((x_2 \in X \wedge x_2 > b) \vee a \leq b))$

$\neg (\forall x_1 \forall_b \exists x_2 ((x_1 \notin X \vee x_1 > a) \wedge ((x_2 \in X \wedge x_2 > b) \vee a \leq b))$

$\exists x_1 \exists_b \forall x_2 ((x_1 \in X \wedge x_1 \leq a) \wedge ((x_2 \notin X \vee x_2 \leq b) \wedge a > b))$

*rozwiąż megacyjnie postać normalną*

$\hookrightarrow$

$\neg \neg p \wedge q \vee \exists r . r$

• prawdziwe jest rozwitek w NNFie

• dla NNF jest rozwitek w pren. po-nor.

12 lutego 2013

(przekształcenie postaci normowej)

$$\forall_b ((\forall x x \in X \Rightarrow x \leq b) \Rightarrow a \leq b)$$

$$\forall_b ((\forall x x \notin X \vee x \leq b) \Rightarrow a \leq b)$$

$$\forall_b (\exists x x \in X \wedge x > b) \vee a \leq b)$$

$$\forall_b \exists x ((x \in X \wedge x > b) \vee a \leq b)$$

6 lutego 2014

$$\neg \forall_m ((\forall x x < m \Rightarrow x \in X) \Rightarrow m \in X)$$

$$\neg \forall_m ((\forall x x \geq m \vee x \in X) \Rightarrow m \in X)$$

$$\neg \forall_m (\exists x x < m \wedge x \notin X) \vee m \in X)$$

$$\neg \forall_m (\exists x ((x < m \wedge x \notin X) \vee m \in X))$$

$$\exists m \forall x ((x \geq m \vee x \in X) \wedge m \notin X)$$

31 stycznia 2013  $\exists m ((\forall k (k < m) \Rightarrow k \in X) \wedge m \notin X)$

$$\exists m ((\forall k k \geq m \vee k \in X) \wedge m \notin X)$$

$$\exists m \forall k ((k \geq m \vee k \in X) \vee m \notin X)$$

$$\neg (\exists x (p(x) \vee q(x)) \Rightarrow r(x))$$

then x typu do tego?

21 lutego 2014  $\forall z' ((\exists k x_k = z' \wedge \exists k y_k = z') \Rightarrow z \leq z')$

$$\forall z' (\forall k_1 x_{k_1} \neq z' \vee \forall k_2 y_{k_2} \neq z') \vee z \leq z'$$

$$\forall z' \forall k_1 \forall k_2 ((x_{k_1} \neq z' \vee y_{k_2} \neq z') \vee z \leq z')$$

3 lutego 2009

$$\neg (\forall \varepsilon > 0 \Rightarrow (\exists k k \in \mathbb{N} \wedge \forall n ((n > k) \Rightarrow |f(n) - a| < \varepsilon)))$$

$$\neg (\forall \varepsilon < 0 \vee (\exists k \forall m (k \in \mathbb{N} \wedge \forall n (m > k \wedge |f(n) - a| \geq \varepsilon)))$$

$$\neg (\forall \varepsilon \exists k \forall n (\varepsilon > 0 \wedge (k \in \mathbb{N} \wedge (m > k \wedge |f(n) - a| \geq \varepsilon))))$$

berkent pyle  
logique formelle  
kokokocurz i

# CNF / DNF

21 lutego 2014

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{CNF: } (\neg p \vee q \vee r) \wedge (p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (p \vee q \vee \neg r) \wedge (p \vee q \vee r) \\ \text{DNF: } (p \wedge q \wedge r) \vee (p \wedge q \wedge \neg r) \vee (p \wedge \neg q \wedge r) \end{array}$$

18 lutego 2012

$$\begin{array}{llllll} \text{Czy formula} & p \vee q & \text{to CNF?} & T & \xrightarrow{\text{DNF}} & \text{CNF} \\ \text{Czy formula} & p \vee q & \text{to DNF?} & + & p \wedge q & p \wedge q \\ \text{Czy formula} & p \wedge q & \text{to CNF?} & T & p \vee q & \\ \text{Czy formula} & p \wedge q & \text{to DNF?} & T & \xrightarrow{\text{DNF}} & \text{CNF} \\ & & & & p \vee q & p \vee q \end{array}$$

- 31 stycznia 2013

$$(p \vee q) \Rightarrow r$$

P	q	r	$p \vee q$	$p \vee q \Rightarrow r$
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0 c
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0 c
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	0 c
1	1	1	1	1

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{CNF:} \\ (p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (p \vee q \vee r) \wedge (p \vee q \vee \neg r) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{DNF:} \\ (\neg p \wedge \neg q \wedge r) \vee (\neg p \wedge q \wedge r) \vee (\neg p \wedge q \wedge \neg r) \\ \vee (p \wedge \neg q \wedge r) \vee (p \wedge q \wedge r) \end{array}$$

SPÓŁDZIELCZYSTY RODZINNY

$$\begin{array}{l} \neg ((\neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee r) \equiv \\ \equiv (\neg p \vee q) \wedge \neg r \quad \text{CNF} \\ (\neg p \wedge \neg r) \vee (q \wedge \neg r) \quad \text{DNF} \end{array}$$

6 lutego 2014  $\neg((p \vee q) \Rightarrow r)$

$$\begin{array}{l} \neg(p \vee (q \wedge r)) \quad \text{DNF} \\ (\neg p \vee \neg(q \wedge r)) \quad \text{CNF} \end{array}$$

$$20 lutego 2015 \quad (p \Rightarrow q) \Rightarrow r$$

$$(\neg p \vee q) \Rightarrow r \equiv (p \wedge \neg q) \vee r \quad \text{DNF}$$

$$(p \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee r) \quad \text{CNF}$$

$$19 lutego 2016 \quad (p \Leftrightarrow q) \Leftrightarrow r$$

P	q	r	$p \Leftrightarrow q$	$((p \Leftrightarrow q) \Leftrightarrow r)$
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	1 p
0	1	0	0	1 p
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1 p
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1 p

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{DNF:} \\ (\neg p \wedge \neg q \wedge \neg r) \vee (\neg p \wedge q \wedge \neg r) \vee (\neg p \wedge q \wedge r) \\ \vee (p \wedge \neg q \wedge \neg r) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{CNF:} \\ (p \vee q \vee r) \wedge (p \vee \neg q \vee r) \wedge (p \vee q \vee \neg r) \\ \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee \neg r) \end{array}$$

9 luty 2017

$$p \Leftrightarrow (q_1 \wedge (r \vee \neg s))$$

$$\neg p \vee (\neg q_1 \wedge (r \vee \neg s)) \equiv \neg p \vee ((\neg q_1 \wedge r) \vee (\neg q_1 \wedge \neg s)) \equiv \neg p \vee (\neg q_1 \wedge r) \vee (\neg q_1 \wedge \neg s) \text{ DNF}$$

$$(\neg p \vee q_1) \wedge (\neg \neg p \vee (r \vee \neg s)) \equiv (\neg p \wedge q_1) \wedge (\neg \neg p \vee r \vee \neg s) \text{ CNF}$$

2 luty 2016  $p \Leftrightarrow (\neg q_1 \wedge r)$

$$p \Leftrightarrow q_1$$

$$(p \wedge (\neg q_1 \wedge r)) \vee (\neg p \wedge (q_1 \vee \neg r)) \quad (\neg p \wedge q_1) \vee (\neg \neg p \wedge \neg q_1) \equiv (p \Rightarrow q_1) \wedge (q_1 \Rightarrow p)$$

$$(p \wedge \neg q_1 \wedge r) \vee ((\neg p \wedge q_1) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg r)) \equiv (\neg p \wedge \neg q_1 \wedge r) \vee (\neg p \wedge q_1) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg r) \quad \text{lepiej 2 tabelki} \quad \text{DNF}$$

$$(p \Rightarrow (\neg q_1 \wedge r)) \wedge ((\neg q_1 \wedge r) \Rightarrow p)$$

$$(\neg p \vee \neg q_1) \wedge (\neg \neg p \vee r) \wedge ((q_1 \vee r) \vee p) \equiv (\neg p \vee \neg q_1) \wedge (\neg \neg p \vee r) \wedge (\neg (q_1 \vee r) \vee p) \equiv (\neg p \vee \neg q_1) \wedge (\neg \neg p \vee r) \wedge (\neg q_1 \vee \neg r \vee p) \quad \neg (\neg (p \wedge q_1) \vee \neg (\neg p \wedge r) \wedge (\neg q_1 \wedge \neg r \wedge p))$$

21 luty 2017  $(p \Leftrightarrow q_1) \vee r$

$$(p \wedge q_1) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q_1) \vee r \quad \text{DNF}$$

$$(p \Rightarrow q_1) \wedge (q_1 \Rightarrow p) \vee r \equiv (\neg p \vee q_1) \wedge (\neg q_1 \vee p) \vee r \quad (\neg p \vee q_1) \wedge (\neg q_1 \vee p \vee r) \quad \text{moga to ulegnac}$$

1 luty 2006

$$(\neg r \vee \neg p \vee q_1) \wedge (\neg q_1 \vee p \vee r) \quad \text{uogled}$$

$$p \Leftrightarrow \neg q_1 \equiv (p \wedge \neg q_1) \vee (\neg p \wedge q_1) \quad \text{DNF}$$

$$(p \Rightarrow q_1) \wedge (\neg q_1 \Rightarrow p) \equiv (\neg p \vee q_1) \wedge (q_1 \vee p) \quad \text{CNF}$$

15 luty 2007  $\neg((p \Rightarrow q_1) \wedge (q_1 \Rightarrow r))$

$p$	$q_1$	$r$	$p \Rightarrow q_1$	$q_1 \Rightarrow r$	$\neg(p \wedge q_1 \wedge r)$	$\neg p$	$\neg q_1$	$\neg r$	$\neg(p \wedge \neg q_1 \wedge \neg r)$	$\neg(p \wedge q_1 \wedge r)$	$\neg(p \wedge \neg q_1 \wedge \neg r)$
0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0

DNF:

$$(\neg p \wedge \neg q_1 \wedge \neg r) \vee (\neg p \wedge q_1 \wedge \neg r) \vee (\neg p \wedge q_1 \wedge r)$$

CNF:

$$(\neg p \vee q_1 \vee r) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q_1 \vee r) \wedge (\neg p \vee q_1 \vee \neg r)$$

20 luty 2008

$$p \Leftrightarrow (q_1 \wedge r) \equiv (p \wedge (q_1 \wedge r)) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg (q_1 \wedge r)) \equiv$$

$$\equiv (p \wedge q_1 \wedge r) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q_1 \vee \neg r) \equiv (p \wedge q_1 \wedge r) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q_1 \wedge \neg r) \quad \text{DNF}$$

$$(p \Rightarrow (q_1 \wedge r)) \wedge ((q_1 \wedge r) \Rightarrow p) \equiv (\neg p \vee (q_1 \wedge r)) \wedge (\neg (q_1 \wedge r) \vee p) \equiv$$

$$\equiv (\neg p \vee q_1 \wedge r) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q_1 \vee \neg r) \equiv (\neg p \vee q_1 \wedge r) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q_1 \wedge \neg r) \quad \text{CNF}$$

3 luty 2009  $\neg p \Leftrightarrow (q_1 \vee r) \equiv (\neg p \wedge (q_1 \vee r)) \vee (p \wedge (\neg q_1 \wedge \neg r)) \equiv$

$$\equiv (\neg p \wedge q_1) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg r) \vee (p \wedge \neg q_1 \wedge \neg r) \quad \text{DNF}$$

$$(\neg p \Rightarrow (q_1 \vee r)) \wedge ((q_1 \vee r) \Rightarrow \neg p) \equiv (p \vee (q_1 \vee r)) \wedge ((\neg q_1 \wedge \neg r) \vee \neg p) \equiv$$

$$\equiv (p \vee q_1 \vee r) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q_1 \vee \neg r) \quad \text{CNF}$$

17 luty 2009  $p \Leftrightarrow \neg(q_1 \vee r) \equiv (p \wedge (\neg q_1 \wedge \neg r)) \vee (\neg p \wedge (q_1 \vee r)) \equiv$

$$\equiv (p \wedge \neg q_1 \wedge \neg r) \vee (\neg p \wedge q_1 \vee r)$$

17. gru. 2011 / 12. gru. 2009  $(p \wedge q_1 \vee r) \wedge ((p \wedge q_1 \vee r) \vee (p \wedge \neg q_1 \wedge \neg r) \vee q_1) \rightarrow \text{to same} \rightarrow \text{uproszczenie?} \rightarrow \text{achieve to same}$

15. luty 2011

$$\neg(((\underbrace{p \vee q}) \Rightarrow r) \wedge p \wedge \neg q)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \neg(((p \wedge \neg q) \vee r) \wedge p \wedge \neg q) \equiv \neg((\neg p \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee r) \wedge p \wedge \neg q) \equiv \\ & \equiv (p \wedge \neg r) \vee (q \wedge \neg r) \vee \neg p \vee q \quad \text{DNF} \end{aligned}$$

31 stycznia 2012

$$p \Leftrightarrow \neg q \equiv (p \wedge \neg q) \vee (\neg p \wedge q) \quad \text{DNF}$$

### RÓWNOWAŻNOŚĆ

$$\begin{aligned} & 6. luty 2015 \quad p \Leftrightarrow (q \vee r) \\ & \equiv (p \wedge (q \vee r)) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q \wedge \neg r) \\ & \equiv (p \wedge q) \vee (p \wedge r) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q \wedge \neg r) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (p \Rightarrow (q \vee r)) \wedge ((q \vee r) \Rightarrow p) \equiv (\neg p \vee q \vee r) \wedge (\neg q \vee r \Rightarrow p) \equiv \\ & \equiv (\neg p \vee q \vee r) \wedge ((\neg q \wedge \neg r) \vee p) \end{aligned}$$

31 stycznia 2012

$$\Rightarrow \neg$$

$$p \wedge q \quad \text{ann} \rightarrow$$

$$\neg(\neg p \vee \neg q) \quad \text{nie da się}$$

2) 15 luty 2011

$$3) \quad p \Leftrightarrow q \quad \text{ann} \rightarrow$$

$$\neg(\neg p \vee q) \equiv \neg(p \Rightarrow q)$$

17 luty 2010 2)

$$p \Leftrightarrow q \quad \text{ann} \rightarrow$$

$$(p \wedge q) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q) \equiv \neg(\neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee \neg(p \wedge q)$$

$$3) \quad p \wedge (q \Rightarrow r) \equiv (p \wedge q) \Rightarrow (p \wedge r)$$

p	q	r	$q \Rightarrow r$	$p \wedge$	$p \wedge q$	$p \wedge r$	$\neg(p \wedge r) \Rightarrow$
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Nie są takie -

występują

kontynuujesz:

$$G(p) = p$$

$$G(q) = p$$

$$G(r) = 0$$

17 luty 2010

$$2) \quad p \Rightarrow q \quad \text{ann} \rightarrow$$

$$\neg p \vee q \equiv \neg(\neg p \vee q) \equiv \neg(p \wedge \neg q)$$

$$3) \quad p \wedge (q \Leftrightarrow r) \equiv (p \wedge q) \Leftrightarrow (p \wedge r)$$

1) symetryczność



$$F \quad F \quad F \quad ? \quad T \quad F \quad ? \quad T \quad F$$

$$T \quad T \quad T \quad ? \quad F \quad T \quad ? \quad F \quad T$$

$$G(p) = T$$

$$G(q) = F$$

$$G(r) = T$$

2 lutego 2016

$$p \Leftrightarrow (\neg q \wedge r) \rightsquigarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (p \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r)) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg(\neg q \vee \neg r)) \equiv \neg(\neg p \vee q \vee r) \vee (\neg p \wedge (q \vee r)) \\ & \equiv \neg(\neg p \vee q \vee r) \vee (\underline{p \vee \neg(q \vee r)}) \end{aligned}$$

16 tutti 2018

$$(P \Leftarrow P) \Leftarrow P$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 P & c & b & p \Rightarrow \tilde{p} & \tilde{p} \Rightarrow \\
 \textcircled{1} & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1
 \end{array}$$

9 luty 2017

$$(p \wedge q) \Rightarrow r \quad ? \quad (p \Rightarrow r) \wedge (q \Rightarrow r)$$

P	Q	R	$P \wedge Q$	$\Rightarrow R$	$P \Rightarrow R$	$Q \Rightarrow R$
0	0	0	0	1	1	1
0	0	1	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

19 July 20

$$((P \Leftarrow q_1) \Leftarrow r) \equiv (P \Leftarrow (q_1 \Leftarrow r))$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(z) &= F \\ G(p) &= T \\ G(q) &= P \end{aligned}$$

20 lutego 2015

$$\begin{matrix} G \\ G \\ G \end{matrix} \left( \begin{matrix} p \\ q \\ r \end{matrix} \right) = \begin{matrix} F \\ F \\ F \end{matrix}$$

12 May 2013

$$P \Rightarrow Q \quad \text{and} \quad \neg P \Rightarrow Q$$

$$\neg p \vee q \equiv \neg(\neg p \wedge \neg q)$$

31 stycznia 2013

D 16 C 16 S 16 S 16

P	q	$\sim q$	$q \wedge \sim q$	$p \Rightarrow q$	$\sim p \Rightarrow q$	$p \Rightarrow \sim q$	$\sim p \Rightarrow \sim q$
0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1

Mwawethe

18 luty 2012

$\Rightarrow \top$

$p \vee q \sim \sim \rightarrow$

$\neg(\neg p \wedge \neg q)$

nie da się

{ 6)

$\neg(\exists x(p(x) \vee q(x)) \Rightarrow r(x))$

$\neg(\exists x(\neg p(x) \wedge \neg q(x) \vee r(x))$

$\forall x((p(x) \vee q(x)) \wedge \neg r(x))$

21 luty 2014

$\neg p = \neg \top \equiv \neg p \vee 0$

$p \vee \neg q$

nie da się

UPROSZCZENIA

21 luty 2014

$(p \wedge q \vee \neg r) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q \vee \neg r)$

$p \wedge q \vee p \wedge q \vee \neg r$

$\neg p \vee \neg q \vee \neg r$

$\neg(p \wedge q) \wedge (\neg p \wedge \neg q)$

0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

1
1
1
1
1
1
1
1

$(p \wedge q \vee \neg r \wedge \neg p) \vee (p \wedge q \vee \neg r \wedge \neg q) \vee (p \wedge q \vee \neg r \wedge \neg \neg r)$

$\equiv p \wedge \neg r \vee (q \wedge \neg q) \equiv p \wedge \neg r$

8 luty 2014  $(p \wedge q \wedge \neg r) \vee (p \wedge \neg q \wedge \neg r)$

$\equiv p \wedge \neg r \wedge (q \vee \neg q) \equiv p \wedge \neg r$

17.12.11 / 12.12.2009  $(p \wedge q \vee r) \wedge ((p \wedge q \wedge r) \vee (p \wedge q \wedge \neg r) \vee (p \wedge \neg q \wedge r) \vee (p \wedge \neg q \wedge \neg r))$  w dnf

$(p \wedge r \wedge (q \vee \neg q)) \vee q$

$\underbrace{(p \wedge r)}_{(p \wedge r) \vee q} \vee q = (p \wedge q) \vee (r \wedge q)$

$\underbrace{(p \wedge q \vee r) \wedge (p \wedge q)}_{(p \wedge r) \vee q} \wedge (r \wedge q) = \top ((p \wedge q \wedge r) \vee (\neg p \wedge q) \vee (\neg r \wedge q))$

$(p \wedge q \vee r) \wedge ((p \wedge r) \vee q)$

$((p \wedge r) \vee q) \wedge ((p \wedge r) \vee q)$

$(p \wedge r) \vee q \Rightarrow \text{dnf}$

nie rozwiązać z powrotem

# TAUTOLOGIA?

6 luty 2015  
jak to sprawdzić?

$$T(p \Rightarrow (q \vee r)) \Rightarrow ((p \Rightarrow q) \vee (p \Rightarrow r))$$

Tautologie

17 lutego 2010

$$1) ((\varphi_1 \vee \varphi_2) \wedge \neg \varphi_3) \text{ bycie spredusem}$$

reverse  
relative

nowi byc tautologie? wystarczy do

$$\varphi_3 = p \vee \neg p$$

$$5) (\forall x(\varphi \Rightarrow \psi)) \Leftrightarrow ((\forall x\varphi) \Rightarrow (\forall x\psi))$$

TAUTOLOGIA

p	q	r	$q \vee r$	$\neg r$	$p \wedge \neg r$
0	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	0	0

logiczne pojęcia  
miedzi? → logiczne  
z kwalifikatorami

$$17 lutego 2009 (\forall x(\varphi \vee \psi)) \Leftrightarrow [(\forall x\varphi) \vee (\forall x\psi)]$$

UNIWERSUM:  $\{1, 2\}$

$\varphi \rightarrow$  to kula porzysta  
 $\psi \rightarrow$  to kula nieporzysta

3 lutego 2009 (p  $\vee$  q  $\vee$  r)  $\Rightarrow$  (((p  $\vee$  q)  $\wedge$  r)  $\vee$  (r  $\wedge$  p  $\wedge$  q)) 131.01.12  
czy T?

$$\begin{aligned} G(p) &= F \\ G(q) &= F \\ G(r) &= T \end{aligned}$$

$$25 lutego 2008 A) (\varphi \Rightarrow (\psi \Rightarrow r)) \Rightarrow ((\varphi \wedge \psi) \Rightarrow r) \text{ TAUTOLOGIA}$$

$$B) ((p \Rightarrow (q \Rightarrow r)) \Rightarrow (p \wedge q) \Rightarrow r)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(p) &= F \\ G(q) &= T \\ G(r) &= F \end{aligned}$$

31 stycznia 2008 A)  $((p \vee q) \Rightarrow r) \wedge p \wedge \neg r$  sprawdzenie  
czy spredusem?

$$B) ((p \vee q) \Rightarrow r) \Rightarrow (p \Rightarrow r) \quad G(p) = T \quad G(q) = T \quad G(r) = T$$

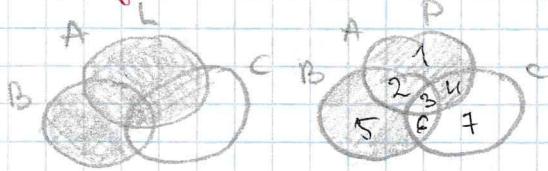
$$21 lutego 2017 \quad \neg(p \wedge q \Rightarrow r) \wedge \neg(s \vee t) \equiv ((p \vee \neg q) \vee r) \wedge (\neg s \wedge \neg t)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G(p) &= T \\ G(q) &= F \\ G(r) &= F \\ G(s) &= F \\ G(t) &= F \end{aligned}$$



# PROSTE OPERACJE NA ZBIORACH

6 lutego 2015  $((A \cup B) \setminus C) \cup (A \cap C) = (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus C) \cup ((A \cap C) \setminus B)$



$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$B = \{2, 3, 5, 6, 7\}$$

$$C = \{3, 4, 6, 7\}$$

20 lutego 2015  $A - B = (A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$  f. wszystko przed czerwienią wspólnie

$$A - (B \cap C) = (A - B) \cap (A - C)$$



$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$B = \{2, 3, 5, 6, 7\}$$

$$C = \{3, 4, 6, 7\}$$

17 grudnia 2011

$$A = \emptyset$$

$$B = \{1\}$$

$$C = \emptyset$$

$$A \setminus B = C \wedge A \setminus C \neq B$$

$$A = \emptyset$$

$$B = \{1\}$$

$$C = \emptyset$$

12 grudnia 2009  $A \cup B \cup C \neq \emptyset \wedge A \setminus (B \cap C) = (A \setminus B) \cup (A \setminus C)$

$$A = \emptyset$$

$$B = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$C = \{2, 3\}$$

$$\{1, 2, 3\}$$

17 lutego 2010

$$(A \cap B) \cup C \subseteq (A \cap (B \setminus C)) \cup (C \setminus B) \cup (B \cap (C \setminus A))$$

$$B = \{1\}$$

$$C = \{1\}$$

$$A = \{1\}$$

17 lutego 2009

$$(A \cap B) \cup C \subseteq (A \cap B) \cup (C \setminus B) \cup (B \cap (C \setminus A))$$

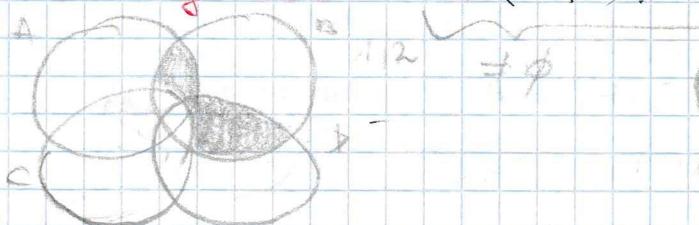


"TAK"

3 lutego 2009

$$A \cap (B \setminus C) \cap D \subseteq B \cap (A \setminus C) \cap D$$

"TAK"

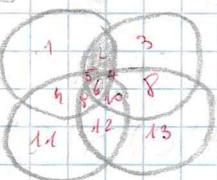


$$A = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 7\}$$

$$B = \{2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10\}$$

$$C = \{4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12\}$$

$$D = \{6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13\}$$



$$A = \{1, 2\}$$

$$C = \{1, 2\}$$



$$A \cap (B \setminus C) \cap D = \{7\}$$

$$B \cap (A \setminus C) \cap D = \{7\}$$

$$(B \setminus C) = \{2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10\}$$

$\times \times$

$$(A \setminus C) = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\}$$

$\times \times$

25. luty 2008

$$A) (A \times B) \cap (C \times D) = (A \cap C) \times (B \cap D)$$

$$\langle 1,2 \rangle \langle 2,1 \rangle \langle 1,1 \rangle \langle 2,2 \rangle \langle 3,4 \rangle \langle 4,3 \rangle \langle 3,3 \rangle \langle 4,4 \rangle$$

$$A = \{1,2\} = B$$

$$C = \{2,3\} = D = \{1,3\}$$

$\langle 2,2 \rangle$

$$L = \{\langle 1,1 \rangle \langle 2,2 \rangle \langle 1,2 \rangle \langle 2,1 \rangle\} \cup \langle 2,1 \rangle$$

$$P = \{\langle 1,1 \rangle \langle 2,1 \rangle\}$$

dużo

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{1,2\} \\ B &= \{1,2\} \\ C &= \{2,3\} \\ D &= \{1\} \end{aligned}$$

$$B) (A \times B) \cup (C \times D) = (A \cup C) \times (B \cup D)$$

$$\langle 1,2 \rangle \langle 2,1 \rangle \langle 1,1 \rangle$$

$$\langle 2,2 \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{1,2\} = B = \{1\} \\ C &= \{1\} \\ D &= \{3,4\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\{1,2\} \times \{1,3,4\}$$

$\langle 1,3 \rangle$

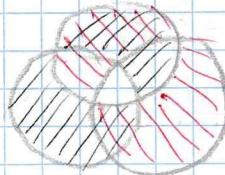
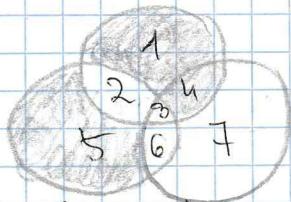
$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{1,2\} \\ B &= \{1\} \\ C &= \{1\} \\ D &= \{3,4\} \end{aligned}$$

nie ma żadnego

$$\langle 1,1 \rangle \langle 2,1 \rangle \langle 1,3 \rangle \quad \{1,1\} \langle 2,1 \rangle \langle 2,3 \rangle$$

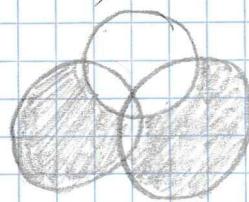
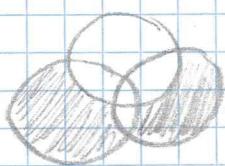
20 luty 2008

$$a) A - (B \setminus C) = (A - B) \cup (A - C)$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{1,2,3,4\} \\ B &= \{2,3,5,6\} \\ C &= \{3,4,6,7\} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) (B - C) \setminus A = ((B \setminus A) \setminus C) \cup ((C \setminus A) \setminus B)$$



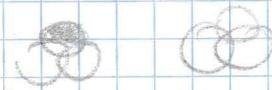
"TAK"

$$15. luty 2007 \quad a) (A \setminus B) \setminus (B \setminus A) = A$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{1\} \\ B &= \{1,2\} \end{aligned}$$

$$b) (A \cap B) \setminus C = (A \setminus C) \cap (B \setminus C) \quad "TAK"$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{1,2\} \\ B &= \{2,3\} \\ C &= \{2\} \end{aligned}$$



1 luty 2008

$$a) A \setminus (B \cup C) = (A \setminus B) \cap (A \setminus C) \quad "TAK"$$

$$b) A \setminus (B \cap C) = (A \setminus B) \cup (A \setminus C)$$



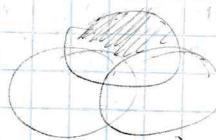
$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{1,2,3\} \\ B &= \{1,4\} \\ C &= \{3,5\} \end{aligned}$$

31. stycznia 2008

$$A \cap (A \setminus (B \cup C)) \cup (B \cup C)$$

$$\underbrace{(A \cap (A \setminus B) \cap (A \setminus C)) \cup (B \cup C)}_{(A \setminus B \cup C) \cup (B \cup C)}$$

$$(A \setminus B \cup C) \cup (B \cup C) \equiv A \cup B \cup C$$



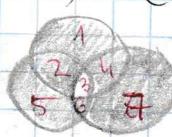
b)  $(A \setminus B) \cup (A \setminus C) \equiv A \setminus (B \cup C)$

21 lutego 2017  $(A - B) - C \equiv ((A - B) \setminus C) \cup (C \setminus (A - B)) = ((A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)) \setminus C \cup (C \setminus ((A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)))$

2 lutego 2016

$$(A \setminus B) \cup (A \setminus C) \cup (B \setminus A) \cup (B \setminus C) \cup (C \setminus A) \cup (C \setminus B)$$

$$(A - B) - C$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \\ B &= \{2, 3, 5, 6\} \\ C &= \{3, 4, 6, 7\} \end{aligned}$$

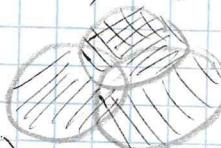
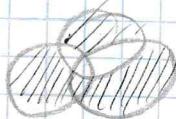
9 lutego 2017

$$((A \setminus B) \cup C) \cap D \subseteq (D \setminus (B \setminus C)) \cap A$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \emptyset \\ B &= \emptyset \\ C &= \{1, 2\} \\ D &= \{1, 3\} \end{aligned}$$

19 lutego 2016

$$A - (B \cup C) = (A - B) \cup (A - C)$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \\ B &= \{2, 3, 5, 6\} \\ C &= \{3, 4, 6, 7\} \end{aligned}$$

12 lutego 2013

$$(A \cap B) \cup C \subseteq A \cap (B \cup C)$$



$$\begin{aligned} A &= \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \\ B &= \{1, 3, 5, 6\} \\ C &= \{3, 4, 6, 7\} \end{aligned}$$

jak mówią?

6 lutego 2014

$$\begin{aligned} &[(A \cap B) \cup C] \cap (A \cap (B \cup C)) \\ &[(A \cap B) \vee C] \cap [(A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)] \\ &[(A \cap B) \vee (C \setminus ((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C))) \cap ((A \cap B) \cup (A \cap C)) \setminus C] \\ &[(A \cap B) \vee (C \setminus A) \cup (C \setminus B)] \cap ((A \cap B) \cup (C \setminus A) \cup (C \setminus B)) \\ &(A \cap B) \vee [(C \setminus A) \vee (C \setminus B)] \cap (C \setminus A) \end{aligned}$$

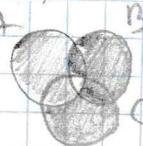
$$(A \cap B) \vee [(C \setminus A) \cap (C \setminus B)] \vee [(C \setminus A) \cap (C \setminus B)]$$

$$(A \cap B) \vee ((C \setminus A) \times ((C \setminus A) \cap (C \setminus B)))$$

$$(A \cap B) \vee (C \setminus A) \vee (C \setminus A) \cap (C \setminus A) \equiv (A \cap B) \vee (C \setminus A)$$

$$(A \setminus B) \vee (B \setminus A) \vee (B \setminus C) \vee (C \setminus A)$$

$$\cancel{(A \setminus B) \vee (B \setminus C) \vee (C \setminus A)} = (A \setminus B \setminus C) \setminus (A \cap B \cap C)$$



31 stycznia 2013

$$\overbrace{A \cup (B \cap C)}^{\neq \emptyset} \not\equiv \overbrace{A \cup (C \setminus A)}^{\neq \emptyset} \text{ ME}$$

18 lutego 2012

$$8) A \setminus (B \cup C) = (A \setminus B) \cup (A \setminus C)$$

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$B = \{5, 6, 7, 8\}$$

$$C = \{9, 10, 11, 12\}$$

$$8) (A \setminus B) \setminus (B \setminus A) = A$$

$$A = \{1, 2\}$$

$$B = \{2, 3\}$$

$$10) A \setminus B = C \wedge A \neq (B \cup C)$$

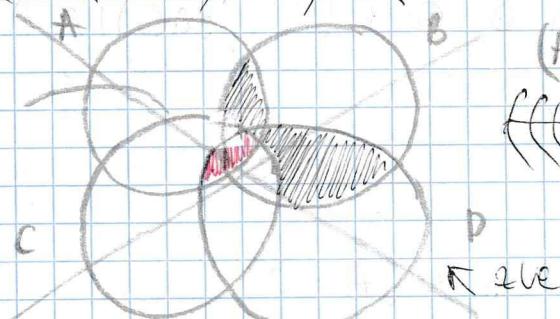
$$A = \emptyset$$

$$C = \emptyset$$

$$B = \{1, 2\}$$

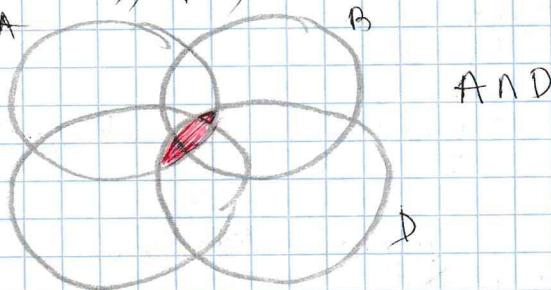
21 lutego 2014

$$(A \cap (B \setminus C) \wedge D) \cup (A \cap C \wedge D)$$



$$(A \wedge D) \vee ((B \cap D) \setminus C) \vee ((A \cap B) \setminus C)$$

$$(((A \cap B) \vee (B \cap D)) \setminus C) \vee (A \wedge D)$$



$$(A \cap (B \setminus C) \wedge D) \vee (A \cap C \wedge D)$$

$$A \wedge D \wedge ((B \setminus C) \vee C) = A \wedge D \wedge (B \vee C)$$

$$15 lutego 2011 \quad A \cap (B \cup C) \subseteq B \cap (A \cup C)$$

$$A = \emptyset$$

$$B = \{1, 2\}$$

$$C = \{3, 4\}$$

$$31 stycznia \not\equiv 2012 \quad A \cap (B \setminus C) \cap D \subseteq B \cap (A \setminus C) \cap D$$

7) 3 lutego 2008

$$8) A \setminus (B \setminus C) = (A \setminus B) \setminus (A \setminus C)$$

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

$$B = \{2, 3, 5, 6\}$$

$$C = \{3, 4, 6, 7\}$$



$$9) (A \times B) \cup (C \times D) = (A \times C) \times (B \times D)$$

$$\langle 1, 2 \rangle$$

$$\langle 1, 1 \rangle \langle 2, 2 \rangle \langle 1, 2 \rangle \langle 2, 1 \rangle$$

$$A = \{1\}$$

$$B = \{1\}$$

$$C = \{2\}$$

$$D = \{2\}$$

# OPERACJE NA ZBIORACH NIESKONCZONYCH

31 stycznia 2012  $A_m = \{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid i \leq m\}$   
 wyliczona wartość zbioru  $\bigcap_{m=5}^{\infty} A_m$

$$\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow & \uparrow \\ \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\} & \{0\} \end{matrix}$$

$$(A_5 \cap A_4 \cap A_3 \dots \cap A_0) \cup (A_6 \cap \dots \cap A_0) \cup (\dots \cap A_0)$$

odp.  $\{0\}$

15 luty 2011

$$\bigcup_{t \in T} A_t \cap \bigcup_{t \in T} B_t \subseteq \bigcup_{t \in T} (A_t \cap B_t) \text{ czy rokna?}$$

c)  $\neq \emptyset$   $\emptyset$

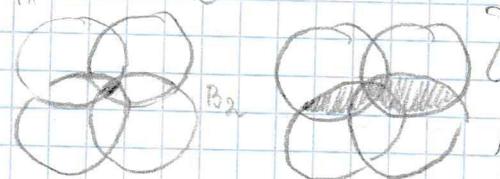
$$T = \{1, 2\}$$

$$(A_1 \cup A_2) \cap (B_1 \cup B_2) \subseteq (A_1 \cap B_1) \cup (A_2 \cap B_2)$$

$$\begin{array}{l} A_1 = \{1, 4\} \\ A_2 = \{1, 2, 3\} \\ B_1 = \{2, 3\} \\ B_2 = \{1, 2, 4\} \end{array} \quad \boxed{\begin{array}{l} A_1 = \{1\} \\ A_2 = \{2\} \\ B_1 = A_2 \\ B_2 = A_1 \end{array}}$$

$$\underbrace{\{1, 4\} \cap \{1, 2, 3\}}_{\{1\}} \subseteq B_1$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 1 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 1 \quad 2 \\ \cancel{A_1} \quad \cancel{A_2} \quad \cancel{B_1} \quad \cancel{B_2} \end{array} \quad \text{"TAK"}$$



UPewnij  
bieg

7)  $A_{m,n} = \{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid m \leq i \leq n\}$   
 wyliczona wartość  $\bigcap_{m=2011}^{n=2012} A_{m,n}$

$$A \bigcup_{m=2011}^{n=2012} A_{m,n}$$

$$(\underbrace{A_{15, 2011} \cup A_{16, 2011} \dots \cup A_{2011, 2011}}_{\langle 15; 2011 \rangle} \cap (A_{15, 2011} \dots \cap A_{2011, 2011}))$$

$$\langle 15, 2011 \rangle \cap \langle 15, 2012 \rangle$$

odp.  $\langle 15, 16, 17, \dots, 2011 \rangle$

21 luty 2014  $A_m = \{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid i \geq m\}$   
 $B_m = \{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid i \leq 2m\}$   
 Czy jest pusty?  $\rightarrow \bigcup_{m=42}^{2014} A_m \cap \bigcap_{m \leq 42} B_m$

$$(A_{42} \cup A_{43} \dots \cup A_{2014}) \setminus (B_{42} \cup B_{43} \dots \cup B_{2014})$$

$$\langle 42; +\infty \rangle \langle 43; +\infty \rangle \dots \langle 2014; +\infty \rangle$$

$$\bigcap_{n=2}^{\infty} \langle 42; +\infty \rangle$$

$$\langle 0; 84 \rangle \quad \langle 0, 82 \rangle$$

$$\langle 0; 84 \rangle$$

$$\langle 42, 43, 44, \dots, +\infty \rangle \setminus \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, 84\} =$$

odp.  $= \{85, 86, 87, \dots\}$

NIE jest pusty

$$6 \text{ luty } 2014 \quad A_m = \{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid 1 \leq i \leq m\} \quad = 504$$

$$\bigcup_{m=1}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n \leq m} A_m$$

$$(A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \dots \cap A_6) \cup (A_7 \cap A_8 \cap \dots \cap A_9) \cup (A_{10} \cap A_{11} \cap \dots \cap A_{19})$$

$\downarrow$

$$\{1, 2, \dots, 17\} \subset \{1, 2, \dots, 19\}$$

31. styczeń 2013

$$t = \{1, 2\}$$

$$(A_1 \setminus B_1) \cap (A_2 \setminus B_2) = (A_1 \cap A_2) \setminus (B_1 \cap B_2)$$

$$A_1 = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$A_2 = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$B_1 = \{4, 5, 6\}$$

$$B_2 = \{5, 6\}$$

$$\bigcap_{t \in T} (A_t \setminus B_t) = \bigcap_{t \in T} A_t \setminus \bigcap_{t \in T} B_t$$

$$\{2, 4, 5, 6\}$$

$$\{5, 6\}$$

$$\{2, 4, 5, 6\} \setminus \{5, 6\}$$

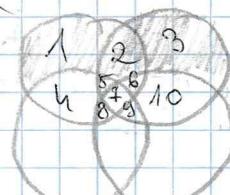
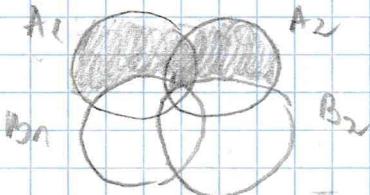
$$\{2, 4\}$$

$$\{2, 4, 5, 6\} \setminus \{2, 4\}$$

$$12 \text{ luty } 2013 \quad \bigcup_{t \in T} (A_t \setminus B_t) = \bigcup_{t \in T} A_t \setminus \bigcup_{t \in T} B_t$$

$$T = \{1, 2\}$$

$$(A_1 \setminus B_1) \cup (A_2 \setminus B_2) = (A_1 \cup A_2) \setminus (B_1 \cup B_2)$$



$$A_1 = \{1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$$

$$A_2 = \{2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10\}$$

$$B_1 = \{4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$$

$$B_2 = \{6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$\{1, 2, 6, 3, 5, 4\} \neq \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$10) \quad A_{min,n} = \{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid m \leq i \leq n\}$$

$$\bigcup_{m=2013}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=17}^{\infty} A_{min,n} = \bigcup_{m=2013}^{\infty} (A_{2013, 17} \cap A_{2013, 18} \cap \dots \cap A_{2013, n=00\dots})$$

$$\bigcup_{m=2014}^{\infty} (A_{2014, 17} \cap A_{2014, 18} \cap \dots \cap A_{2014, n=00\dots})$$

$$\vdots$$

$$19 \text{ luty } 2016 \quad \bigcup_{t \in T} (A_t \cap B_t) \geq \bigcap_{t \in T} A_t \cup \bigcap_{t \in T} B_t$$

$$T = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$(A_1 \cap B_1) \cup (A_2 \cap B_2) \geq (A_1 \cap A_2) \cup (B_1 \cap B_2)$$

$$A_1 = \emptyset$$

$$A_2 = \emptyset$$

$$B_1 = \emptyset$$

$$B_2 = \emptyset$$

$$\neq \emptyset$$

9 lutego 2017  $A_m = 5 \text{ m}^2$

$$An = 5m^2$$

$$2017 \text{ mit } \begin{cases} n=2 \\ n=m \end{cases}$$

$$(A_2 \vee A_3 \vee \dots \vee A_{11}) \wedge (A_3 \vee \dots \vee A_{12}) \wedge \dots \wedge (A_4 \vee A_5 \vee \dots \vee A_{15}).$$

《2: 119 v 《3: 12》 a <  
2018 m

✓

16 lutego 2018

$$\bigcap_{m=0}^{\infty} A_m \quad A_m = \{f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \mid f(u) < u\}$$

$$(A_0 \cap A_1 \cap A_2) \cup (A_0 \cap A_1 \cap A_2 \cap A_3) \cup (A_0 \cap \dots \cap A_4) \cup$$

$$f(0) < 0$$

we have  $b_0$

$$N \rightarrow N$$

10

$$2 \text{ luty } 2016 \quad A_m = \{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid i \leq m\} \quad \bigcap_{m=17}^{\infty} \bigcup_{n=5}^{\infty} A_n$$

$$(A_5 \vee A_6 \dots \vee A_{27}) \wedge (A_5 \vee A_6 \vee \dots \vee A_{28}) \wedge$$

$$\langle 0; 27 \rangle_{\text{AN}} \quad \langle 1, 78 \rangle$$

adp. 10

SQH, 2, 3. 274,

6. Wtyle dnia  $A_m = \{f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \mid f(0) = m\}$

2018 10  
A U Au  
 $m=6$   $m=m$

$(A_6 \vee A_7 \vee A_8 \vee A_9) \wedge (\neg A_3 \vee \neg A_4 \vee \neg A_5 \vee \neg A_6)$

9 Aug 18 V. ... ? 10 Aug 18

edp (A1018) 2018

$$\infty$$

A m

odp

*ad p.*

$$f_{2018} = f \circ f \circ \dots \circ f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \mid f(0) = 2018$$

$$2) \text{ Wty } 2017 \text{ s) } \bigcap_{t \in T} (A_t \setminus B_t) = \bigcap_{t \in T} A_t \setminus \bigcap_{t \in T} B_t \quad 31. \text{ stycznia } 2013$$

$$8) A_m = \{ f \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} \mid f(m) = 42 \} \quad \cap \quad \bigcup_{n=1}^{m+9} A_n$$

$$(A_2 \vee A_3 \vee A_{11}) \wedge (A_3 \vee A_4 \vee \dots \vee A_{12}) \wedge (A_4 \vee A_5 \vee \dots \vee A_{13}) \dots$$

$m=2$      $m=m$

$A_{2017} \vee \dots \vee A_{2026}$

PUSTY

Jeśli wykonać przekalku podaj dowolny element tego zbioru

$$31 \text{ stycznia 2008 A) } A_{S,t} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid s \leq x \wedge x \leq t\}$$

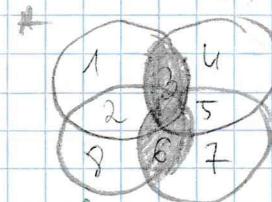
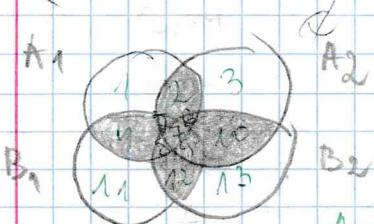
$$\bigcup_{s < 0} \bigcap_{t > 0} A_{s,t} = \underbrace{(A_{s,1} \cap A_{s,2} \dots)}_{\langle s; 1 \rangle} \cup \text{edp. } \underbrace{\langle s-1; 1 \rangle}_{\langle -\infty; 0 \rangle}$$

1 lutego 2008

$$A) \bigwedge_{t \in T} (A_t \vee B_t) = \bigwedge_{t \in T} A_t \vee \bigwedge_{t \in T} B_t$$

$$T = \{1, 2\}$$

$$(A_1 \vee B_1) \wedge (A_2 \vee B_2) = (A_1 \wedge A_2) \vee (B_1 \wedge B_2)$$



~~$$A_1 = \{1, 2, 3\}$$

$$A_2 = \{3, 4, 5\}$$

$$B_1 = \{2, 6, 8\}$$

$$B_2 = \{6, 8, 5, 7\}$$~~

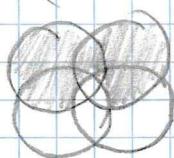
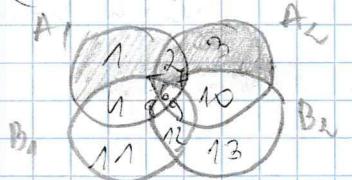
$$\begin{aligned}
 A_1 &= \{1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8\} \\
 A_2 &= \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10\} \\
 B_1 &= \{4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12\} \\
 B_2 &= \{6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$51, 8, 4, 7, 6, 3, 1, 8, 1, 11, 12, 9 \\ \{1, 11, 4\}$$

$$52, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9$$

$$B) \bigcup_{t \in T} (A_t \setminus B_t) = \bigcup_{t \in T} A_t \setminus \bigcap_{t \in T} B_t \quad T = \{1, 2\}$$

$$(A_1 \setminus B_1) \vee (A_2 \setminus B_2) = (A_1 \vee A_2) \setminus (B_1 \wedge B_2)$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 A_1 &= \{1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8\} \\
 A_2 &= \{2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10\} \\
 B_1 &= \{4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12\} \\
 B_2 &= \{6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13\}
 \end{aligned}$$

15 lutego 2007

$$A) \bigcup_{m=0}^{\infty} \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} A_{n,m}$$

$$A_{n,m} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid n \leq x \leq n+m\}$$

folg

$$(A_{0,0} \wedge A_{0,1} \wedge A_{0,2} \wedge A_{0,3} \dots) \vee (A_{1,0} \wedge A_{1,1} \wedge A_{1,2} \dots)$$

folg

$$0 \leq x < 0$$

$$B) \bigwedge_{m=0}^{\infty} \bigvee_{n=0}^{\infty} A_{n,m} = \emptyset \quad (A_{0,0} \vee A_{0,1} \vee A_{0,2} \vee \dots) \wedge (A_{1,0} \vee A_{1,1} \vee \dots)$$

20 lutego 2008

$$A_{S,t} = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid s \leq x \wedge x \leq t\}$$

$$\bigwedge_{s < 0} \bigvee_{t > 0} A_{s,t}$$

$$(A_{-0,1,0,1} \vee A_{0,1,1,1} \vee A_{0,1,2,1} \dots) \wedge (A_{1,0,1,1} \vee A_{1,1,1,1} \vee A_{1,2,1,1} \dots)$$

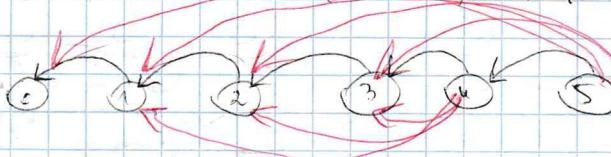
$$\boxed{\langle 0, ; +\infty \rangle}$$

$\mathbb{N}$

# RELACJE

1 lutego 2009

Nieu R = { $\langle u+1, u \rangle | u \in \mathbb{N} \}$



$$R^+ = \{ \langle n+1, n \rangle | n \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

2 lutego 2009 R = { $\langle u, u+b \rangle | u \in \mathbb{N} \} \cup \{ \langle u, u \rangle | u \in \mathbb{N} \}$

$$\{ \langle u, m \rangle | u \in \mathbb{N} \}$$



$$u, m \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$R^+ = \{ \langle n, m \rangle | n \in \mathbb{N}, m \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

$$R^+ = \{ \langle u, m \rangle | u \in \mathbb{N}, m \in \mathbb{N} \}$$

17 lutego 2010 R = { $\langle 2u, n \rangle | u \in \mathbb{N} \}$

$$R^+ = \{ \langle u, m \rangle | \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } m = 2^k \cdot u \}$$

$$\exists k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } m = 2^k \cdot u$$

20 lutego 2015 Największe możliwe równowartości u to 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, ... Które tworzą parę (1, 2)

uwaga  
spójny  
graf



$$\{ \langle 0, 0 \rangle, \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle \}$$

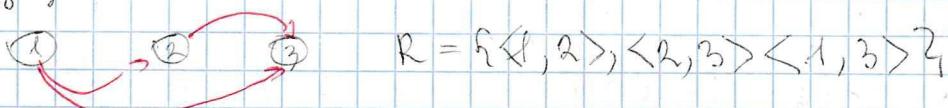
16 lutego 2018 R nie jest wzorcą ale R; R jest wzorcem

$$R = \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle \}$$

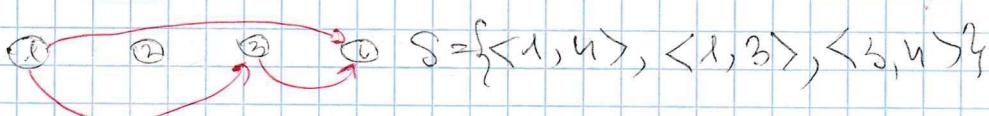
$$\langle 2, 1 \rangle$$

2 lutego 2014  $\{ \langle m, n \rangle \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} | m < n \}$

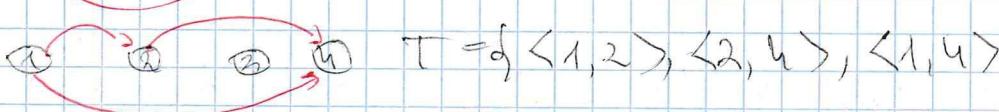
zadanie: zdefiniuj, którymi przedziałami dominująca cykliczna



$$R = \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle \}$$



$$S = \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle \}$$



$$T = \{ \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 4 \rangle, \langle 4, 1 \rangle \}$$

6 lutego 2015  $R = \{ \langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} | x+y \leq 5 \} \cup \{ \langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} | y = 2x \}$

$P \subseteq A \times B$   $Q \subseteq B \times C$

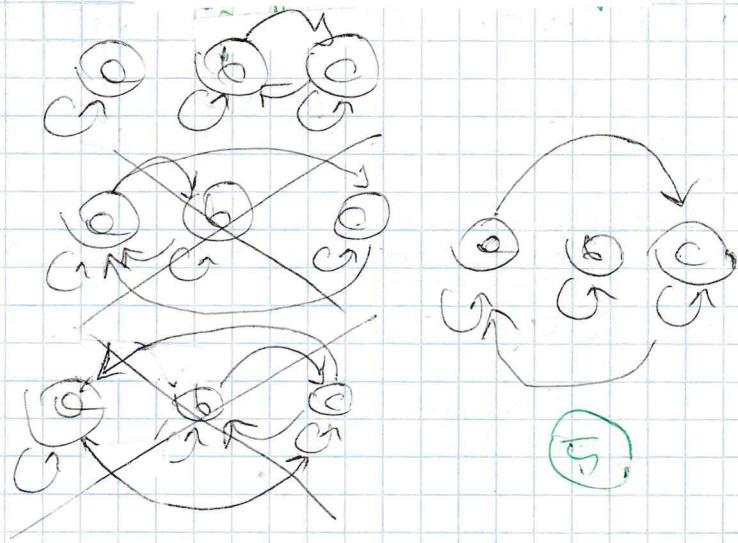
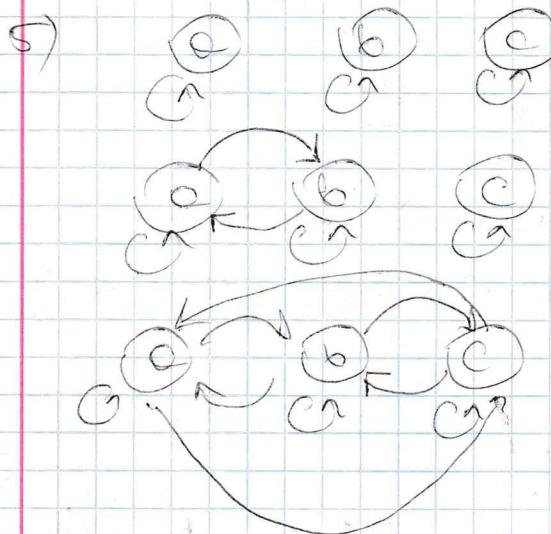
$$P \circ Q = \{ \langle a, c \rangle | \exists b \in B \langle a, b \rangle \in P \wedge \langle b, c \rangle \in Q \} \subseteq A \times C$$

$$\{ \langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} | \exists z \in \mathbb{R} \langle x, z \rangle \in R \wedge \langle z, y \rangle \in S \} \subseteq A \times C$$

$$x + 2y \leq 5$$

$$(x + 2y) \leq 5$$

12. grudzień 2009



$$R = \{ \langle m, n \rangle \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \mid m = n+2 \}$$

$$S = \{ \langle m, n \rangle \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \mid \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } m = k \cdot n \}$$

$$SR = \{ \langle m, n \rangle \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \mid \varphi \}$$

$$\varphi = \frac{\exists z \langle m, z \rangle \in R \wedge \exists u \langle z, n \rangle \in S}{\text{cdp.}} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{such that } z = \frac{m}{k} \\ \text{and } z = u \end{array} \Rightarrow m+2 = \frac{u}{k}$$

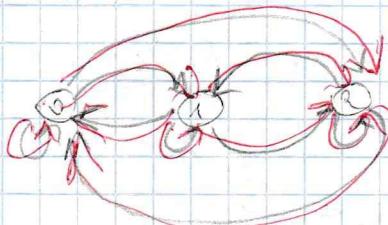
2 lutego 2011  $R \cap S \rightarrow$  rel. równolegle RVS - wie jest  
zurządu asym. prop.

$$R = \{ \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle \}$$

$$S = \{ \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle \}$$

$$R \cup S = \{ \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle \}$$

21 lutego 2007 rel. równolegle  $R \{ 0, 1, 2 \}$ , kątowe rozwarcie  
 $\langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle$



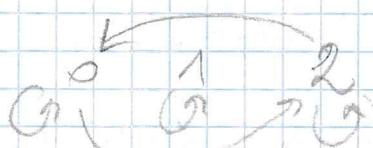
$$R = \{ \langle 0, 0 \rangle, \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 0, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 0 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 0, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 0 \rangle \}$$

2 lutego 2016  $R = \{ \langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mid x+y \leq 5 \}$

$$R^+ = \{ \langle x, y \rangle \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \mid x < y \}$$

intuicja: takaże wątpliwości?

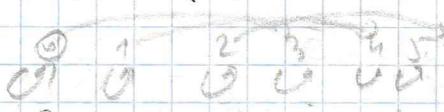
19 lutego 2016  $R \{ 0, 1, 2 \}$  i rozwarcie  $\langle 0, 2 \rangle$



$$R = \{ \langle 0, 0 \rangle, \langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle \}$$

19 lutego 2016  $R = \{ \langle u, v \rangle \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \mid u \in \mathbb{N}^2 \vee v \in \{u, v\} \mid u+v \in \mathbb{N} \}$

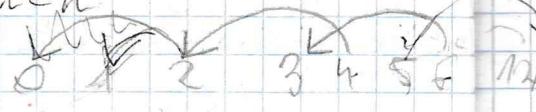
?  $\exists R \forall R = \{ \langle u, v \rangle \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \mid \varphi \}$



$$\varphi = m = n + 6, \text{ where } m = u+3 \vee m = n$$

31 stycznia 2016  $R = \{ \langle u, v \rangle \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \mid u \in \mathbb{N}^2 \vee v \in \{u, v\} \mid u+v \in \mathbb{N} \}$

$$R; R = \{ \langle u, v \rangle \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \mid u \in \mathbb{N}^2 \vee v \in \{u, v\} \mid u+v \in \mathbb{N} \}$$



31 stycznia 2013 Mieści się stwierdzenie o elementach wektora we  $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$   
której kiedyś klasie abstrakcyjne ma 6 elementów

Nie bo 60 elementów o wektore

to nie jest podzbiór pierwiastek 4

12 lutego 2013 wektory mnożone. Ile wektów mają mnożenie? Klasa  $[S]_R$  ma doliczanie 5 elementów

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} \quad [S]_R$$

$$R = \{(m, n) \mid m, n \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}\} = A^2 \cup (R \setminus A)^2$$

15 lutego 2013  $R = \{(m, n) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \mid \text{Lcm}(m, n) = \frac{m}{3}\}$   
Mieści się klasa abstrakcyjna  $[S]_R$  jest zborem skojarzeniem to wypisze elementy tego zbioru

$$[S]_R = \{3, 6, 12\}$$

6 lutego 2013 Mieści się stwierdzenie o elementach, które nie należą do klas abstrakcyjnych i które dają dwa jej klasa abstrakcyjne. To w prostokąt powietrza wpis dawały taką relację.

$$R = \{(m, n) \mid \exists i \in \mathbb{N} \quad 2^i \leq m, n \leq 2^{i+1}\}$$

TPR

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|} \hline & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$6 lutego 2018 |P(A) \times B| = 2018$$

$$A = \{0\}, \quad B = \{n \in \mathbb{N} \mid n < 1009\}$$

KLASA ABSTRAKCYJNA - nowe mnożenie nie puste

$$2^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_0^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_0^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_0 = \aleph_0^{\aleph_0}$$

$$\aleph_0 \cdot \aleph_0 = \aleph_0 = \aleph_0^k$$

potencjalnie same aborytury przedstawionej jest zborem skojarzeniem

$$\square^{\square} = 2^{\square}$$

$$|\emptyset^{\emptyset}| = 1$$

$$|A \times B| = |A| \cdot |B|$$

$$\aleph_0 \cdot k = \aleph_0$$

$$|P(A)| = 2^{|A|}$$

$$\aleph_0 + \square = \square$$

$$|\mathbb{N}^{\emptyset}| = 1$$

$$|A \cup B| = |A| + |B| - |A \cap B|$$

$$\aleph_0 \cdot \square = \square$$

$$g_A : C \rightarrow A$$

$$g_B : C \rightarrow B$$

$$h : (A \times B) \rightarrow (A \times C)$$

$$(A \times C)$$

$$B$$

$$C$$

$$f : A^{B \times C} \rightarrow A^B$$

$$g : B \times C \rightarrow A$$

$$(f(g))(b, c) \quad [\text{NIE}]$$

DANE 2 argumenty  
wiec MUSZECIA

porządek regularny - ma element minimum

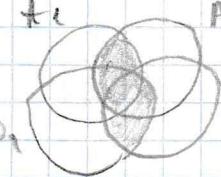
$$h(g_A(c), g_B(c)) \circ g_B$$

$$(A \times C)^B$$

3 lutego 2009

$$\bigcap_{t \in T} (A_t \cup B_t) \subseteq \bigcap_{t \in T} A_t \cup \bigcap_{t \in T} B_t$$

7)  $T = \{1, 2\}$



$$(A_1 \cup B_1) \cap (A_2 \cup B_2) \subseteq (A_1 \cap A_2) \cup (B_1 \cap B_2)$$

$\neq \emptyset$

$= \emptyset$

TAK

7)  $A_m = \{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid i \leq m\}$

$$(A_0 \cap A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_5) \cup (A_0 \cap A_1 \cap \dots \cap A_6) \subseteq$$

$\downarrow$

$\downarrow$

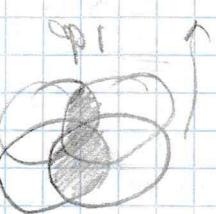
$$A_0 \cap A_1$$

$$\text{odp. } A_0 \cap A_1$$

$$A_0 \cap A_1$$

14 lutego 2009  $\bigcup_{t \in T} (A_t \cap B_t) \subseteq \bigcup_{t \in T} A_t \cap \bigcup_{t \in T} B_t$

7)  $T = \{1, 2\}$



$$(A_1 \cap B_1) \cup (A_2 \cap B_2) \subseteq (A_1 \cup A_2) \cap (B_1 \cup B_2)$$

$\neq \emptyset$

TAK

8)  $[s, t] \quad \bigcap_{s \in [0, 1]} \bigcup_{t \in [2, 3]} [s, t]$

$$([0, 2] \cup [0, 3]) \cap ([1, 2] \cup [1, 3])$$

$$[0, 2]$$

$$\cap [1, 3]$$

$$= [1, 3]$$

17 lutego 2009  $\bigcup_{t \in T} (A_t \setminus B_t) \subseteq \bigcup_{t \in T} A_t \setminus \bigcup_{t \in T} B_t$

7)  $T = \{1, 2\}$

$$(A_1 \setminus B_1) \cup (A_2 \setminus B_2) \subseteq (A_1 \cup A_2) \setminus (B_1 \cup B_2)$$

$\neq \emptyset$

S14

$\emptyset$

$$\begin{aligned} A_1 &= \{1\} \\ B_1 &= \{2\} \\ A_2 &= \{1\} \\ B_2 &= \{2\} \end{aligned}$$

6)  $\bigcup_{s \in [0, 1]} \bigcap_{t \in [2, 3]} [s, t]$

$$([0, 2] \cup [0, 3]) \cup ([1, 2] \cup [1, 3])$$

$$[0, 2]$$

$$\times [1, 2]$$

$$= [0, 2]^2$$

12 grudnia 2009

$$A_S = \{x \in \mathbb{R} \mid s \leq x\}$$

$$\bigcup_{s < 0} A_t$$

$$(A_0 \vee A_1 \vee \dots) \wedge (A_{-1} \vee A_0 \vee A_1 \vee \dots) \wedge (A_{-2} \vee A_1 \vee \dots)$$

$$\langle 0; +\infty \rangle \quad \langle 1; +\infty \rangle$$

$$((-\infty) \cup (+\infty))$$

20 lutego 2015  
17 lutego 2015

$$V(A \cap B_t) = V A_t \cap V B_t$$

6 lutego 2015

$$A_m = \bigcap_{n=1}^m A_n$$

$$\bigcup_{m=1}^{17} A_m = A_{17}$$

$$(A_5 \cup \dots \cup A_{27}) \cap (A_5 \cup \dots \cup A_{28}) = (A_5 \cup \dots \cup A_{27})$$

$$\{5; 27\} \cup \{1\} \text{ odp } 27$$

## SOKI BARU

20 lutego 2015

$$\text{Bylec} \subseteq \Omega \times K$$

$$\text{Obiejnot} \subseteq \Omega \times F$$

$$\text{Wyswietl} \subseteq K \times F$$

$\{x \in \Omega \mid \exists f \text{ wykorzystane przez osoby, które bywają tylko w kilku filmach}\}$  (niekawiecie wypisane) filmu, które te osoby nie obejmują

$$\{x \in \Omega \mid \forall k \text{ Bylec}(x, k) \Rightarrow (\exists f \text{ Obiejnot}(x, f) \wedge \text{wyswietl}(x, f))\}$$

21 lutego 2017

$\{k \in K \mid \exists f \text{ wykorzystane przez osoby, które wypisują (wypisane filmu) i które obejmują Jana Kowalskiego}\}$

$$\{k \in K \mid \forall f \text{ Obiejnot}(J. Kowalski, f) \wedge \text{wyswietl}(k, f)\}$$

19 lutego 2016

(tylko takie niekawiecie wypisane filmy)

$$\{k \in K \mid \forall f \text{ Obiejnot}(J. Kowalski, f) \wedge \text{wyswietl}(k, f)\}$$

6 lutego 2015

$\{x \in \Omega \mid \exists f \text{ wykorzystane przez osoby, które obejmują wypisane filmy wypisane w jednym kinie, w którym bywają}\}$

$$\{x \in \Omega \mid \exists f \text{ wypis(x, f)} \Rightarrow \text{Obiejnot}(x, f)\}$$

$$\exists f \text{ wypis}(x, f) \wedge$$

6 lutego 2014

$$\text{Bylec} \subseteq \Omega \times B$$

$$\text{Lubi} \subseteq \Omega \times S$$

$$\text{Podej} \subseteq B \times S$$

$\{x \in \Omega \mid \exists f \text{ wykorzystane przez osoby, które nie lubią ani jednego filmu podawanego w biorze jogódka}\}$

$$\{x \in \Omega \mid \forall s \text{ Podej}(s, \text{jogódka}) \Rightarrow \neg \text{Lubi}(x, s)\}$$

21 lutego 2014 wykorzystane przez osoby, które lubią wypisane filmy wypisane w biorze jogódka

$$\{x \in \Omega \mid \forall s \text{ Podej}(s, \text{jogódka}) \Rightarrow \text{Lubi}(x, s)\}$$

12 lutego 2013 5x14' nauczyciel podstawowy  
w klasie 7g, których nie lubi żadna  
osoba bywająca w tym klasie.

$\{s \mid \text{Bywo}(0, 7g) \Rightarrow \exists \text{Lubi}(0, s)\}$

16 lutego 2013

Przewodniczący  $\subseteq O \times K$   
Odpowiadający  $\subseteq K \times S$   
Mówiący  $\subseteq O \times S$   
Wykazujący mądrych osób, które przewodniczący kieruje  
tylko w tym samym kierunku, do których mówiący kieruje.

$$\forall b \in B \sim \forall b \in B \neg \exists s \in (4 \setminus \{b\}) \Rightarrow$$

$\{s \mid \forall k \text{ Przewodniczący}(0, k) \Rightarrow (\forall s \text{ Odpowiadający}(k, s) \Rightarrow \text{Mówiący}(0, s))\}$

- Wykazujący osoby, które lubią wszystkie soni podawane  
we wszystkich klasach, w których bywają

$\{s \mid \forall n \forall b \text{ Bywo}(0, b) \Rightarrow (\forall s \text{ Podaje}(s, b) \Rightarrow \text{Lubi}(0, s))\}$

- Wykazujący osoby, które bywają tylko w takich klasach  
w których podawane są wszystkie soni lubiane  
przez te osoby  $\{s \mid \forall n \forall b \text{ Bywo}(0, b) \Rightarrow (\forall s \text{ Podaje}(s, b) \Rightarrow \text{Lubi}(0, s))\}$

- Wykazujący osoby, które bywają tylko w takich klasach  
w których podawany jest jakiś son lubiany przez te  
osoby

$\{s \mid \forall n \forall b \text{ Bywo}(0, b) \Rightarrow (\exists s \text{ Lubi}(0, s) \cap \text{Podaje}(s, b))\}$

Bywo tylko tam  
gdzie podaje jakieś son (spodród tych w  
których bywo)  $\rightarrow \text{Bywo} \Rightarrow \circ \rightarrow \text{Dla tych jasnych --}$

$\rightarrow \circ \rightarrow \text{Bywo Mówiący podaje}$

Bywo wszędzie tam gdzie jest son

# TABELA 2 MECANISMO P(NxN)

$$\{0,1\}^R = \mathbb{Z}^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\{0,1\}^Q = \mathbb{Z}^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{N} = \aleph_0$$

$$P(\mathbb{N} \times \{0,1\} \times \mathbb{Q}) = \mathbb{Z}^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}\} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\{\{R, Q\}\} = 1$$

$$P(\{\{R, Q\}\}) = \mathbb{Z}^1 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\{0,1,2\}^{\{2,3\}} = \mathbb{Z}^2 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\mathbb{N} \times \{0,1\} = \aleph_0 \cdot 2 = \aleph_0$$

$$\{1,2,3\} \times \{4,5\} = \mathbb{Z}^2 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$P(\mathbb{N} \times \{0,1\}) = \mathbb{Z}^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\{2,0,1\}^R = \mathbb{Z}^1 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$(Q \setminus \mathbb{N})^{\mathbb{N}} = \aleph_0 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$(R \setminus Q)^{\mathbb{N}} = \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\{0,1\}^{\{2,3,4\}} = \mathbb{Z}^3 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\emptyset \times \{0,1\}) = \aleph_0 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$P(\mathbb{N} \times \{0,1,2\}) = \mathbb{Z}^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\{0,1\}^Q = \mathbb{Z}^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$R_{\frac{1}{2}} = \mathbb{Z}^2 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$(\{1\} \times \{2,3\})^{\{4,5\}} = \mathbb{Z}^2 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$(Q \setminus N) = \aleph_0$$

$$Q^{\mathbb{N}} = \aleph_0 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$P(\emptyset \cap [0,1]) = \mathbb{Z}^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$(\mathbb{N} \setminus \{0\}) = \aleph_0$$

$$\{1,2,3\} = 3$$

$$\emptyset^{\mathbb{N}} = \emptyset = \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{O}$$

$$P(\emptyset) = \mathbb{Z}^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\{0\} \cap P(\{1,2\}) = \{0\} = 1$$

$$\{0\} \cap \{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\} = \{0\} = 1$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} = \aleph_0 \aleph_0$$

$$\mathbb{R}^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{L}$$

$$\mathbb{N} * \{0,1,2\} = \aleph_0 \cdot 3 = \aleph_0$$

$$\{0,1,2\} \times \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{Z}^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\{0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9\} = \mathbb{Z}^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$R \setminus Q = \mathbb{C}$$

$$P(\{0,1\}) = 4$$

$$\mathbb{N}^{\{0,1\}} = \mathbb{Z}^2 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$P(Q) \times \mathbb{N} = \mathbb{Z}^{\aleph_0} \cdot \aleph_0 = \mathbb{C} \cdot \aleph_0 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\mathbb{N} \times \{2,3\} = \aleph_0$$

$$(R \setminus Q)^{\mathbb{N}} = (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{N})^{\mathbb{N}} = \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$R^{\mathbb{N}} = \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$(R \times \{0,1\})^{\mathbb{N}} = \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\{1,2\} \times \{3,4,5\} = \mathbb{Z}^2 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$R^{\{0,1\}} = \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\{0,1\}^{\{0,1\}} = 1$$

$$\{1,2\}^{\mathbb{N}} = \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$R \times \{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}} = \mathbb{C} \cdot 2 = \mathbb{C} \cdot \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$P(\mathbb{N}^{\{0,1\}}) = \mathbb{Z}^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$P(\{0,1\}^{\{0,1\}}) = \mathbb{Z}^2 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$P(R) = \mathbb{Z}^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$V_{n=1}^{\infty} N = \mathbb{Z}^1 \cdot \mathbb{Z}^2 \cdot \mathbb{Z}^3 = \aleph_0$$

$$P(\mathbb{N} \times Q) = \mathbb{Z}^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\emptyset^{\mathbb{N}} = \mathbb{O} = \mathbb{O}$$

$$N^\emptyset = \aleph_0 = 1$$

$$P(\{1,2,3,4\}) = \mathbb{Z}^4 = 16$$

$$V_{n=1}^{\infty} \emptyset^n = \emptyset^1 \vee \emptyset^2 \vee \emptyset^3 \dots = \emptyset + \emptyset = \emptyset$$

$$\{1,2,3,4\}^\emptyset = \mathbb{Z}^0 = 1$$

$$(R \setminus Q)^{\{0,1,2\}} = \mathbb{C}^3 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\log^{\aleph_0} = 1^{\aleph_0} = 1$$

$$P(\emptyset) = \mathbb{Z}^{\aleph_0} = 1$$

$$Q \setminus \{0,1\} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$P(60,12,3) = 2 = 16$$

$$Q \setminus \{0,1,2\} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$P(\mathbb{N}) \times P(\mathbb{N}) = 2 \cdot 2 = \mathbb{C} \cdot \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$P(\emptyset) \times \mathbb{N} = 2^{\aleph_0} \cdot \aleph_0 = \mathbb{C} \cdot \aleph_0 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$R \times \mathbb{N} = \mathbb{C} \cdot \aleph_0 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$R = \mathbb{C}^1 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$R^{\mathbb{N}} = \mathbb{C}^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$R \setminus \mathbb{N} = \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$R \setminus \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$P(\{1,2,3\} \times \mathbb{Z}) = 3 \cdot \aleph_0 = \aleph_0$$

$$(f_{1,2,3} \times f_{1,2,3}) = 6^2 = 36$$

$$P(\emptyset \times \mathbb{Z}) = 2^{\aleph_0} = 2^3 = 8$$

$$P(\emptyset \setminus [0,1]) = 2^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$P(\mathbb{N} \times \{0,1\}) = 2^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$f_{2,0,1} \setminus \mathbb{N} = 3$$

$$P(\mathbb{N}) = P(\mathbb{N}^2) = 2^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$P(\{0,1\} \times \{3,4,5\}) = 2^3 = 8$$

$$P(\mathbb{N} \times \emptyset) = P(\emptyset) = 2^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\emptyset \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{C} \cdot \aleph_0 \cdot \aleph_0 = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\{12, 23, 33\} = 3$$

$$\{532\} \setminus 532 = 532$$

$$f_{834,33} \setminus 33 = 834$$

$$= f_{834}$$

$$5,1,2,3,4,4^\emptyset = 1$$

$$\emptyset^{\mathbb{N}} = \mathbb{O}$$

$$f_{04}^{\mathbb{N}} = 1$$

$$P(\mathbb{N} \times \emptyset) = 1$$

$\subseteq$  vs  $\subseteq$

czy:  $x \in \{1, 2, 3\}$  tak

$1 \subseteq \{1, 2, 3\}$  nie, bo 1 to liczbę, a nie zbiór  
 $\{1\} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3\}$  nie, bo {1} to zbiór nie liczbę  
 $\{1\} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3\}$  tak

$\emptyset \subseteq \{1, 2, 3\}$  tak

$\emptyset \subseteq \{1, 2, 3\}$  nie

→ ile elementów ma zbiór  
Nieskończony wiele

GNY Jeden!

GNY 1, 2, 3 i dalsze

czy:

$\phi \in \phi$  nie

$\emptyset \subseteq \phi$  tak

$\emptyset \subseteq \{\phi\}$  tak

$\phi \in \{\phi\}$  tak

$$P(\phi) = \{\phi\}$$

$$P(\{\phi\}) = \{\emptyset, \{\phi\}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(\{\emptyset, \{\phi\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\phi\}\}) = \\ = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\phi\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\phi\}\}\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$P(\{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\phi\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\phi\}\}\}) = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\{\phi\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\{\phi\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\{\phi\}\}\}\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}\}, \dots\}$$