

log: ra:

4) dist  
abson  
contg  
dist 9

Dado qd para  
al menos una  
evaluación,  
 $\alpha \neq \beta$

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$\alpha(1,1) = 1$      $\beta(1,1) = 1$



Penlar en  
→ tabla verdad

Si y solo si.  
Si siempre son iguales  
( $\alpha \rightarrow \beta$ ), entonces  $\alpha \Leftrightarrow \beta$

Es falsa dado que  
( $\alpha \Leftrightarrow \neg \beta$ ) tautología  $\Leftrightarrow$

$$\alpha \text{ y } \beta \text{ antiq} \Leftrightarrow \alpha(v_1, \dots, v_n) \neq \beta(v_1, \dots, v_n)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha(v_1, \dots, v_n) = \neg \beta(v_1, \dots, v_n)$$

$$\text{Tautología} \Leftrightarrow (\alpha \Leftrightarrow \beta)(v_1, \dots, v_n) = 1$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \alpha \Leftrightarrow \neg \beta \text{ es taut}$$

3. Conectivo binario tal que

$$\begin{array}{c|c} \alpha & \beta \\ \hline 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array}$$

Dem.

$$\alpha \oplus (\beta \oplus \gamma) \equiv (\alpha \oplus \beta) \oplus \gamma$$

| $\alpha$ | $\beta$ | $\gamma$ | $\alpha \oplus (\beta \oplus \gamma)$ | $(\alpha \oplus \beta) \oplus \gamma$ |
|----------|---------|----------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1        | 1       | 1        | 1                                     | 1                                     |
| 1        | 1       | 0        | 0                                     | 0                                     |
| 1        | 0       | 1        | 0                                     | 0                                     |
| 1        | 0       | 0        | 1                                     | 1                                     |
| 0        | 1       | 1        | 0                                     | 1                                     |
| 0        | 1       | 0        | 1                                     | 1                                     |
| 0        | 0       | 1        | 1                                     | 1                                     |
| 0        | 0       | 0        | 0                                     | 0                                     |

Dem

$$\alpha \wedge (\beta \oplus \gamma) \equiv (\alpha \wedge \beta) \oplus (\alpha \wedge \gamma)$$

| $\alpha$ | $\beta$ | $\gamma$ | $\alpha \wedge (\beta \oplus \gamma)$ | $(\alpha \wedge \beta) \oplus (\alpha \wedge \gamma)$ |
|----------|---------|----------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 0        | 0       | 0        | 0                                     | 0   |
| 1        | 0       | 0        | 0                                     | 0   |
| 0        | 1       | 0        | 0                                     | 0   |
| 1        | 1       | 0        | 1                                     | 1   |
| 0        | 0       | 1        | 0                                     | 0   |
| 0        | 1       | 1        | 0                                     | 0   |
| 1        | 1       | 1        | 1                                     | 1   |
| 1        | 0       | 1        | 1                                     | 1   |

$\alpha$  Estā en forma Normal XOR (XNF)

$$\alpha = \alpha \oplus \beta_1 \oplus \beta_2 \oplus \dots \oplus \beta_n$$

Teo: Todas las formas tienen for CNF  
Sea  $\alpha$  una fórmula

Seja  $\alpha$  fórmula

$$i \left[ \begin{array}{c} p_1 \dots p_n \\ v_1^i \dots v_n^i \end{array} \right] \alpha - b_i$$

$$\alpha \equiv V_{i: b_i=1} \left( \bigwedge_{j: v_j^i=1} p_j \wedge \bigwedge_{j: \bar{v}_j^i=0} \neg p_j \right)$$

$$\neg p = p \oplus 1$$

Quanto

$$\bigoplus_{j: v_j^i=1} \left( \bigwedge_{j: v_j^i=1} p_j \wedge \bigwedge_{j: \bar{v}_j^i=0} \neg p_j \right)$$

$$p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge (\neg p_3) \wedge (\neg p_4) \equiv \left( p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge (p_3 \oplus 1) \wedge (p_4 \oplus 1) \right) \\ \oplus (p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge p_3 \wedge p_4) \oplus (p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge p_3) \oplus (p_1 \wedge p_2 \wedge p_4) \oplus (p_1 \wedge p_2)$$

$$\bigwedge_{j: v_j^i=1} p_j \wedge \bigwedge_{j: \bar{v}_j^i=0} \neg p_j = \bigwedge_{j: v_j^i=1} p_j \wedge \bigwedge_{p_j^i=0} (p_j \oplus 1)$$

$$\equiv \bigoplus_{S \subseteq \{j \mid v_j^i=0\}} \left( \bigwedge_{j: v_j^i=1} p_j \wedge \bigwedge_{j \in S} p_j \right)$$

$$\text{Se } S = \emptyset \Rightarrow \bigwedge$$

$$q \oplus b \equiv \neg(q \leq b)$$