1) th. h(A) < # (A) Ou indusione strutturale sulle formele di legra proposisionale le · case p: dero dimostrare h(p) <#p, L, 4, A, V, = (pi), overs 1 51. Omo. · coro 1: dero dinostrare +(1) = #p., 1,7,1,0, >(1), overo 1 £ 1. Chrio. - caso ¬B: assume h(B) ≤ # Fi,2,7,1,v, > (B) (II) e dero dimestrare $h(7B) \leq \#_{P_i,L,7,\Lambda,V,7}(7B)$,
ornero $h(B) + 1 \leq \#_{P_i,L,7,\Lambda,V,7}(B) + 1$. Per
il puro principio di equindensa dech, dispagliona
ni riduco a dimostrare $h(B) \leq \#_{P_i,L,7,\Lambda,V,7}(B)$. Onio per II. coso B A C: ameno h (B) = # Pi, L,7, A, U, = (B) (II1) e h(C) < #p.,2,7,1,v,>(C) (II2) e directro. h(BAC) < #PI, I, 7, 1, V, = (BAC), owero max(h(B), h(c)) +1 = # B171, 1, 1 (B) + delle dissipaglionse, pi ridur a direstrore max(h(B),h(c)) < # p. 17,1, v. = (B) + # p. 17,1, v. = (C) Gornando mentro a mentro III e II, attergo H(B) + th(c) = #pi+ 7,4,4,7 (B) + #pi+7,4,4,7 (C) (H). Oer le proprieta di max me M, ottingo max(h,(B), h(c)) < h(B) +h(c) (K). Der la max(h(B)h(c)) = #pilan, 2(B)+#pilan, 2(C).

By indusione struttural sulla formula di legica proposissionale A coso pi: assura # nin = (pi)=0 (supulua) e disastra $h(A) = \#_{P_1, 2, 7, \Lambda, V, \Rightarrow}(P_1)$, owers 1 = 1. Onio. $h(L) = \#_{P_1, 2, 7, \Lambda, V, \Rightarrow}(L) = 0$ (myeghes) e directro $h(L) = \#_{P_1, 2, 7, \Lambda, V, \Rightarrow}(L)$, owers 1 = 1. Onio. also $\#_{\Lambda, V, \Rightarrow}(B) = 0 \Rightarrow h(B) = \#_{P_1, 2, 7, \Lambda, V, \Rightarrow}(B)$ (II) e directro $\#_{\Lambda, V, \Rightarrow}(B) = 0 \Rightarrow h(B) = \#_{P_1, 2, 7, \Lambda, V, \Rightarrow}(B)$. Where $\#_{\Lambda, V, \Rightarrow}(B) = 0 \Rightarrow h(B) = \#_{P_1, 2, 7, \Lambda, V, \Rightarrow}(B)$. Where $\#_{\Lambda, V, \Rightarrow}(B) = 0 \Rightarrow h(B) = \#_{P_1, 2, 7, \Lambda, V, \Rightarrow}(B)$. cose T: , case 7 B #A2X, 7 (713)=0(H) & directo 1168)=#0,1712=(18), over 11(B)+1=#pi+7/1/2 (B)+1. Per il prins principio di equivalenza delle ususplianze, mi viduco a dinestrare h(B) = #p, 17, 1, 18) - Pen H, ho H 1, V, 7 (B) = 0. Quindi, fer II, ho h(B)=#p-12417 (8) (case BAC: arruno #1,1, = (B)=0+h(B)=#p1,1,7,A1V,=(B) (supryleve) = assume #1,1,7(c)=0->h(c)=#p1,17,1,1,2(c) (superfice) & dinostro#4, v, > (BAC)=0-> h(BAC)=#6-17, AV=(BAC). Comeno #AV = (BAC) = 0 (H) & director (BAC) = #PINTOAV > (BAC) Ren H, hor #1,1, > (B) + H, 1, 1, = (C) +1=0. Closurdon Quindi h(BAC) = #pi, 1, 7, 1, 1, 7 (BAC). caso BUC: analys a BAC. case B7C analysis B1(. c.v.d.

3)th (A & hibrighty) 1 Hz (A) =0 > Hz, 17, 1, 1, 2 (A) = 2 h(A) 1

Our indusione struttuale sulla formula di ligra proposisionale A. (coso p: down (pe librate) AH_(p)=0 (nurollus) e direction 1=1. Hpv+17, 1, 1, 2 (pi)=2 h(p) 1, onoro 1=2-1, overe 1=1. · coro 1: avreso (1 è librata) 1#2(1):0 (nutriflu) e dinostro #Pi, 17, hv, = (1) = 2 h(1) 1, over 1 = 2-1, over 1 = 1 (supplied a director (1B & Dibrarator) 1 # (B) = 0 > Hpi, 17, 1, v, > (B) = 2 - 1) = # 1247/12 (7B)=2"(B) 1. Whom (7B= libriata) (Dupsylho), #a (4B) = O (H) e dinestrate, 17,1, 1, 4B) = 2NB) Obe H, ho # (B) +1=0. Chminder. Quinder #0, 57, 1,43/16/-2/10-1 - (2) BAC: assure (Be librate) Aff (B)=0-># (1,47,44, =(B)=2h(B) 1 (111)

e atruso (Ce librate) Aff (C)=0-> # (1,27,41)=(C)=2h(C) 1 (111)

e diasto (grie librate) Aff (BA)=0-> # (1,27,41)=(BA)=2h(BC) 1

Corona (BAC = Clarke) are b(D) + (1,27,41)=(BAC)=2h(BC) 1 Coraro (8 nc & librata), ourous h(E)=h(c)(H), ent (Brc)=0, onero # (B) +# (C) =0(K), E direction (# 20, 51, 1), V, 2 (Brc) = 2 NCC 1, oner # pi, 1,7,1,0,7 (B) + #pi, 47,1,0,7 (C) +1=2 max(N(B), h(c)) +1 / oner #pi, 1,7,1,0,0, =(c) = 2 max(N(B), h(c)) +1 / max(N(B), h(c)) +2 max(N ho # (B)=Q(K1) e# (C)=D(K2). Our Hze Ky ho (B & bibrurata) 1# (B)=O. Quindi, per III, ho #p.1.7/1/1/2 (B) = 2 h(B) -1 (L4). Par H3 + K2, ho Ce libration 1 #2(1)=0. Quindi, per #2, ho #P1,1,7,1,1,=(e)=2h(1)-1(Lz). Gonnando rentro a mentro L1 = L2, ho # PILTANIA(8) + PILTANIA(-)=2-1+2h(c)-1

· coro Buc: andgo a BAC.
· coro Bac: andgo a Bac. (.V. d.