c)
$$p_3 \in \mathbb{T}$$
 $\{p_0, \neg(p_1 \longrightarrow p_2), p_3 \lor p_2\} \subseteq \mathbb{T}$ Probenos que $(\exists \mathfrak{D}: \mathfrak{D} \in \mathcal{D}: \mathsf{Hip}(\mathfrak{D}) \subseteq \mathbb{T} \& \mathsf{concl}(\mathfrak{D}) = p_3\}$

Antes probe mos que
$$(\exists \exists \exists \exists \exists \exists \in \mathcal{G}: Hip(\exists) \subseteq \{\neg(p \longrightarrow p_2)\} \ \& \ concl(\exists) = p \land \neg p_2 > p \land \neg p_$$

$$\frac{\left[\neg p_{1}\right]_{1} \quad \left[p_{1}\right]_{2}}{\frac{\bot}{p_{1}}} \rightarrow E$$

$$\frac{\frac{\bot}{p_{1}}}{\frac{D}{p_{2}}} \rightarrow I_{2} \qquad p_{2} \qquad p_{2}$$

luego D'atestiqua
$$-(p \rightarrow p) = p \land -p$$

Por otro lado
$$\mathbb{C}$$
 atestiqua \mathbb{C} \mathbb{C}

lema 32
$$\uparrow \vdash p \Longrightarrow p \in \uparrow \uparrow$$