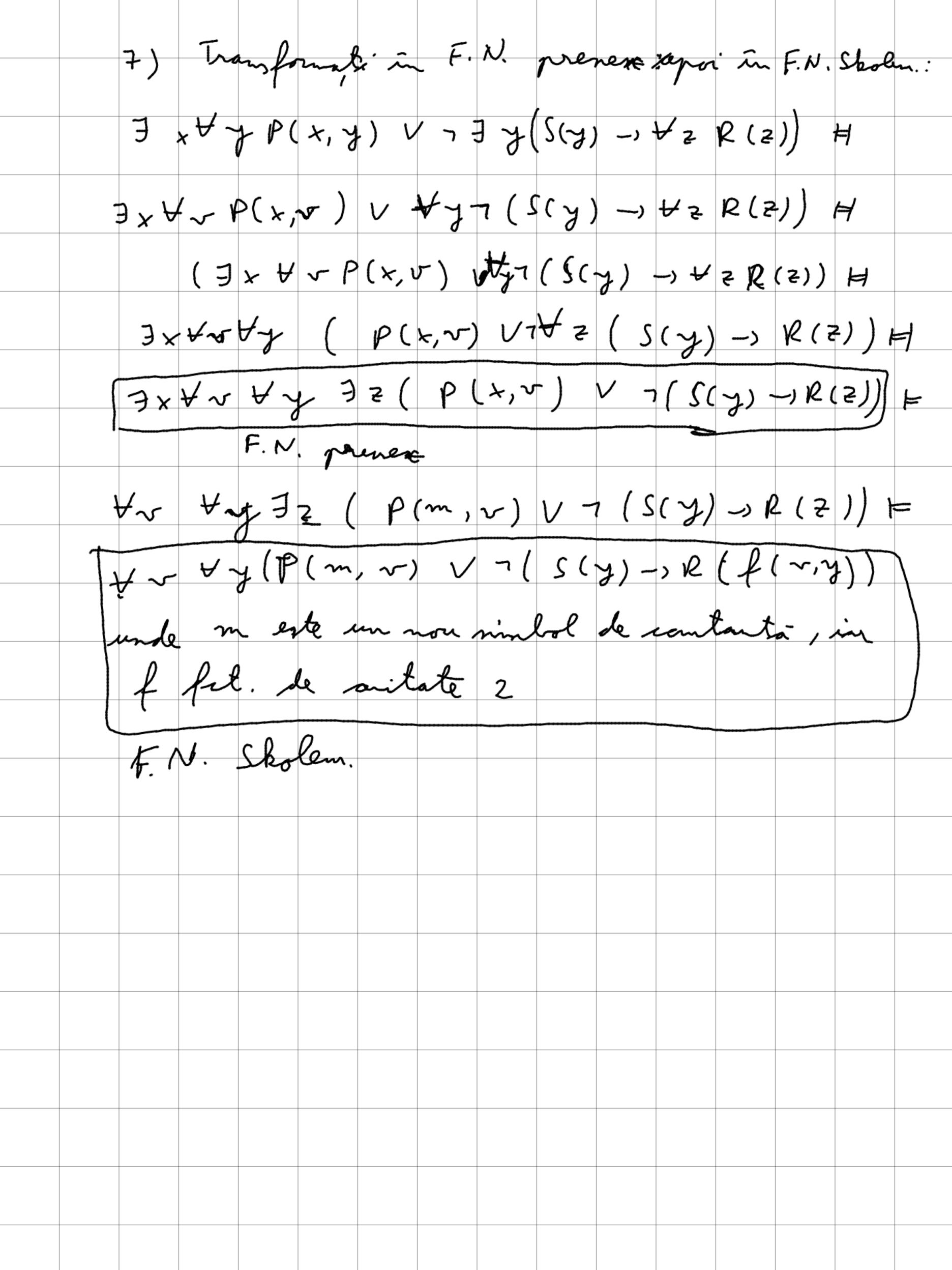
) t=f(y,z) Se poate substitui x an t in l, embe f= y -> (t/x (x -> vo) -> x) Dar daca 1 = y -> (Hy (x -> y))? 2) Determinati varianta yr. 52 - bilora Der dava: P= + 71 (71-) 72 1 + 72 (72-) 4) 3) Demonstatica! Jy Hx H = Hx JyP (Jy Hx 1)[e] Herista a E A n i. pt. rice de A aven ca PIEEx+>t, y+>e JE = pt. rice & E A existà E E A a à. P[lx hob, y hoe] list pl. orice deA orinta echai. PElxis, jinse JHX271

4) Demonstrati: BE + x(f-) +) (=) yt. vice a 64, Pt =(f-)+)[expres] (=) pt. vice a cA, A+(P)[exrsa] sur son A = 4 [expa] =) sonta a cA, A #(1)[expa] ran A = Y [lexista a e A. AH.T) [lexist] su emité u eA, A = + Texpe) => A F(3x(7))[2] m A = (3 x 4) [27 (=) A = (3 x 4 -) 3 x 1) [2] 5) Demantrati: 3x(7-17) # 4x+->7 A=(3x(+)+))[e] (=) exista acA a2. AHY [ex ma] man A = I [ex ma] (=) (=) Doista a E # 12 i A # T [lexisa] san A FT [1] (=) A = (3x77)[2] som A = 1[2] (=) (=) A = (7 +x 7(74))[2] ran A= 1[2](=) (=) A # (4x4) [2] san A = 9 [2] (=) e, A = (+x+->+) [2] サメサッぱ(x~x)(x~y→z~x)人 1 ((x-4)n y ~ z ~ x ~ z)) N 4x 1 4 (x~ y n (\frac{1}{2}(x~z) -> j=z \lambda x=z)) $\Lambda^{\gamma}(x=\gamma)$



Cum pentru I aven så modelul este g, iar pentin 4 modelul este h, obtinen ra Mod (5) Este reunimea relor 2, adica { g, h}, asta deourece anem operatorel, V. intre rele 2. P2: 17 = 7 (=) Mod (17) C Mod (11) (=) (=) Mod (r) n Mod (f) = Ø (=) (=) Mod ([U] + y) = Ø (=) [U] + B ente menat. Py: Vezi ex. 5) din seminarul surent. Ps: Q = (N ;5; <; 0) $p = \dot{5}\dot{\delta}\dot{\lambda}$ $\theta = \dot{\lambda}\dot{\delta}\dot{\delta}$ Este enident raf- 3 x p 1 3 x 0 etc solev. Toturi, arem st in ac. timp cá 3x (1 10)

