

7

$$n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$n = r_k 10^k + r_{k-1} 10^{k-1} + \dots + r_1 10 + r_0$$

7.1

$$2|n \Leftrightarrow 2|r_0$$

5. prop

$$n = r_0$$

$$2|n \rightarrow 1. \text{ prop}$$

$$2|n \rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \Rightarrow n = 2^k r_0$$

Sollte bedeuten  $r_0$  soll beliebig

$$n = r_0$$

Zutig 5. prop

$$2|r_0 \rightarrow 2|n \text{ ergie bedeutet } 2|r_0 \text{ erfüllt}$$

7.2

$$4|n \Leftrightarrow 4|(r_1 10 + r_0)$$

$$n = r_0 + r_1 \cdot 4 + 6r_1$$

Bedingung  $\rightarrow 4|4$  (Zutig. 1. prop)

• 4. prop  $\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \ 4|x \wedge$

$$n = 4r_1 + (r_0 + 6r_1)$$

Zutig 5. prop

$$4|4r_1$$

ergie ist zutreffend  
 $4|(r_1 10 + r_0)$

$4|n$  ergie ist zutreffend,

## Zenbaki teoria. Arilletak

1.3

$$x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ Zenbaki osaketa non } 5x + 10y + 20z = 1003$$

$$5|5 \quad \exists \frac{5}{5} = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

etc

$$5|10 \quad \exists \frac{10}{5} = 2 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{zati} \\ 5\text{ prop}}} \quad 5|5x + 10y + 20z$$

etc

$$5|20 \quad \exists \frac{20}{5} = 4 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$5x + 10y + 20z = 1003 \rightarrow \text{egia de } \cancel{5|1003}$$

Bereiz, ez dire existitzen  $x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$   
non, elkarri hori betetzen dutenik.

$$\rightarrow \nexists k \in \mathbb{Z} \text{ non } 1003 = k \cdot 5$$

4

$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ baliotik}$$

Frogeku  $a^2+b^2$  2ren multiploa dela.

$$\cancel{2|(a^2+b^2)} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{zati} \\ 5\text{ prop}}}$$

$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$\cancel{2|a^2}$$

$$\cancel{2|(a^2+b^2)}$$

$$a \text{ Baki} \Rightarrow a = 2x + 1$$

$$b \text{ Baki} \Rightarrow b = 2y + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (2x+1)^2 + (2y+1)^2 = a^2 + b^2 \Rightarrow 4x^2 + 4x + y^2 + 4y + 2 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(2x^2 + 2x + 2y^2 + 2y + 1) \Rightarrow \text{Bereiz, } 2|(2x+1)^2 + (2y+1)^2 \Rightarrow 2|a^2 + b^2 \text{ beteloa}$$

de, 2-ren zatiak baitu 2-ren adozien elkarri proporcional.

7.1

2ln Baldin eta 8 sailik baldin 2/r<sub>0</sub>

$$n = r_0 + r_1 10 + \dots + r_{K-1} 10^{K-1} + r_K 10^K$$

$$n = r_0 + r_1 8 + 2r_2 + \dots + r_{K-1} 9\dots8 + 2r_{K-1} + r_K 9\dots8 + 2r_K$$

talaketa legearen bidez,

$$n = (r_0 + 2r_1 + 2r_2 + \dots + 2r_{K-1} + 2r_K) + (8r_1 + 98r_2 + \dots + 9\dots8r_K)$$

5. prop esaten doen bezala, & d/a  $\Rightarrow$  d/ax ere bezal, horrela  
geratuko zean n:

$$n = (r_0 + 2r_1 + 2r_2 + \dots + 2r_{K-1} + 2r_K)$$

Berriz 5. prop erabiliz,

$$n = r_0 \text{ izango zean}$$

2ln betetzeo baldin eta soilik baldin 2/r<sub>0</sub>

Beraz frangitu geratzen da.

7.2

4ln baldin eta soilik baldin 4/(r<sub>0</sub> + 10r<sub>1</sub>)

$$n = 8r_0 + 80r_1 + 10^2 r_2 + \dots + r_{K-1} 10^{K-1} + r_K 10^K$$

$$n = r_0 + 10r_1 + 96r_2 + 4r_3 + \dots + r_{K-1} 9\dots6 + 4r_{K-1} + r_K 9\dots86 + 4r_K 8$$

talaketa legearen bidez horrela geratuko da.

$$n = (r_0 + 10r_1 + 4r_2 + \dots + 4r_K) + (96r_2 + \dots + 9\dots096r_K)$$

4ln betetzeo 4/(r<sub>0</sub> + 10r<sub>1</sub> + 4r<sub>2</sub> + ... + 4r<sub>K</sub>) betetzea nolikoa da 5. prop eraber.

Baina berriaz traktxe egindu.

$$n = (r_0 + l_0 r_1) + 4r_2 + \dots + 4r_K$$

$4|4$  betetzen denen<sup>z</sup> hauex konbinazio livek guztietan ere  
betele da.

Bera<sup>z</sup>,  $n = r_0 + l_0 r_1$  gosatuko da.

$4|r_0 + l_0 r_1$  bete bete da  $4|n$  betetzola.

(13)

$a \text{ eta } b$  &enbelli lehen erlötbischl dira,  $\varepsilon_{\text{lh}}(a, b) = 1$

Frogetullo dugo  $\varepsilon_{\text{lh}}(a-b, a+b) = 1$  edo  $\varepsilon_{\text{lh}}(a-b, a+b) = 2$

$$\varepsilon_{\text{lh}}(a, b) = 1 \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} 1 = x_a + y_b$$

$$d = \varepsilon_{\text{lh}}(a-b, a+b) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d \mid a-b \Rightarrow d \mid (a+b)-(a-b) \Rightarrow d \mid 2b \\ \text{eta} \quad \text{5. prop} \\ d \mid a+b \Rightarrow d \mid (a-b)+(a+b) \Rightarrow d \mid 2a \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{\text{et 5. prop}}{\Rightarrow}$$

$$d \mid x_a + y_b \stackrel{?}{=} d \mid 2(x_a + y_b) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} d \mid 2 \cdot 1 = d \mid 2 \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d = 1 \\ \text{edo} \\ d = 2 \end{array} \right.$$

Beraz, Frogetullo gelditzen de,  $\varepsilon_{\text{lh}}(a-b, a+b) = 1$  edo  $\varepsilon_{\text{lh}}(a-b, a+b) = 2$

(18)

$$a, b, k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

Frogetullo dugo  $\varepsilon_{\text{lh}}(ka, kb) = \varepsilon_{\text{lh}}(a, b) \cdot u$

$$d = \varepsilon_{\text{lh}}(ka, kb) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d \mid ka \\ \text{etc} \\ d \mid kb \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{\text{5. prop}}{\Rightarrow} d \mid kx_a + kb_y \Rightarrow d \mid k \cdot (x_a + y_b) \Rightarrow d \mid kd$$

$$d' = \varepsilon_{\text{lh}}(a, b) \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d' \mid a \\ \text{etc} \\ d' \mid b \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{\text{5. prop}}{\Rightarrow} d' \mid x_a + y_b \Rightarrow d' = x_a + y_b$$

~~$\varepsilon_{\text{lh}}(a, b) \cdot u \geq d \mid kd$~~

$$d'' = \varepsilon_{\text{lh}}(c, b) \cdot u \Rightarrow d'' \mid d \mid kd \stackrel{\text{et}}{\Rightarrow} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d'' \mid ka \\ d'' \mid kb \end{array} \right\} \stackrel{\text{5. prop}}{\Rightarrow} d'' \mid xka + ykb \Rightarrow d'' \mid k \cdot (x_a + y_b) \Rightarrow d'' \mid k \cdot d' \Rightarrow$$

$$d \mid kd \mid d'' \Rightarrow d = d'' \text{ edo } d = -d'' \Rightarrow \text{einezko. de } \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ multzen gebiltzko}$$

Beraz  $d = d''$  izango de etc  $\varepsilon_{\text{lh}}(ka, kb) = \varepsilon_{\text{lh}}(a, b) \cdot u$



$$1 = 19 - 9 \cdot 2 = 19 - 2(28 - 19) = -2 \cdot 28 + 3 \cdot 19$$

$$1 = 3(42 - 28) - 2 \cdot 28 = 3 \cdot 42 - 5 \cdot 28$$

$$1 = 3 \cdot 42 - 5(65 - 1 \cdot 42) = 8 \cdot 42 - 5 \cdot 65$$

$$1 = \$ \cdot (1312 - 2165) - 5 \cdot 65 = \$ \cdot 1312 - 172 \cdot 65$$

$$1 = \$ \cdot 1312 - 172(2689 - 2 \cdot 1312) = 352 \cdot 1312 - 172 \cdot 2689$$

$$1 = 352 \cdot (4001 - 1 \cdot 2689) - 172 \cdot 2689 = 352 \cdot 4001 - 524 \cdot 2689$$

$$\varphi_{\text{UH}}(c, b) = x \cdot 2689 + y \cdot 4001$$

$$1 = -524 \cdot 2689 + 352 \cdot 4001$$

10

$$\varphi_{\text{UH}}(-187, 154) = ?$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -187 \\ -033 \\ \hline -154 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 154 \\ -33 \\ \hline -22 \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow -187 = -154 - 33$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 154 \\ -22 \\ \hline -33 \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow 154 = -33 + 22$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -33 \\ -11 \\ \hline -22 \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow -33 = -1 \cdot 22 - 11$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 22 \\ 0 \\ \hline -11 \end{array} \quad \Rightarrow 22 = -2 \cdot -11$$

$$\varphi_{\text{UH}}(-187, 154) = -11$$

13

$$a \text{ teilt } b \Leftrightarrow \exists \text{ nat. Zahlen } x, y \text{ mit } b = ax + y \text{ und } 0 \leq y < a \quad \varphi_{\text{UH}}(c, b) = 1$$

$$\varphi_{\text{UH}}(a-b, a+b) = 1 \quad \text{d.h. } \varphi_{\text{UH}}(a-b, a+b) = 2 \quad \Rightarrow x(a-b) + y(a+b) = 1$$

$$\text{5. prop. d.h. } -x(a-b) + y(a+b) = 1 \Rightarrow a-b - a-b = 1 - b = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$1 = \varphi_{\text{UH}}(a-b, a+b) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \begin{cases} 1/a-b \\ \text{etc.} \\ 1/a+b \end{cases}$$

99.3

$$a = 2689 \quad b = 4001; \quad \text{Eukl}(a, b) = ?$$

Zt. Euklidischer Algorithmus

$$\begin{array}{r} 2689 \\ 4001 \\ 1312 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow 4001 = 1 \cdot 2689 + 1312 \Rightarrow 1312 = 4001 - 1 \cdot 2689$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2689 \\ 65 \\ 0065 \\ \hline 2 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow 2689 = 2 \cdot 1312 + 65 \Rightarrow 65 = 2689 - 2 \cdot 1312$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1312 \\ 65 \\ 21 \\ 147 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow 1312 = 21 \cdot 65 + 42 \Rightarrow 42 = 1312 - 21 \cdot 65$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 65 \\ 28 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow 65 = 42 + 28 \Rightarrow 28 = 65 - 1 \cdot 42$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 19 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow 42 = 28 + 19 \Rightarrow 19 = 42 - 1 \cdot 28$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 28 \\ 19 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow 28 = 19 + 9 \Rightarrow 9 = 28 - 1 \cdot 19$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 19 \\ 9 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow 19 = 9 \cdot 2 + 1 \Rightarrow 1 = 19 - 9 \cdot 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 0 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \rightarrow 9 = 1 \cdot 9$$

$$\text{Eukl}(a, b) = x \cdot a + y \cdot b \Rightarrow 1 = x \cdot 2689 + y \cdot 4001$$

~~$$1 = 19 - 9 \cdot 2 = 19 - 2(28 - 1 \cdot 19) = 19 - 2 \cdot 28 + 2 \cdot 19 = 19 - 56 + 38$$~~

~~$$1 = 19 - 56 + 38 = 42 - 28 - 56 + 28 = 42 - 56$$~~

~~$$1 = 1312 - 21 \cdot 65 - 56 = 1312 - 21(2689 - 2 \cdot 1312) - 56 =$$~~

~~$$= -21 \cdot 2689 + 42 \cdot 1312 - 56$$~~

~~$$1 = 42 - 1 \cdot 28 - 2 \cdot 28 + 38 = 42 - 3 \cdot 28 + 38 \approx$$~~

~~$$1 = 42 - 3(65 - 1 \cdot 42) + 38 = -3 \cdot 65 + 4 \cdot 42 + 38$$~~

$$h = \exists h(a, b) \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} h \mid a \\ \text{etc} \\ h \mid b \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{zfig. 5. prop}} \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z}^+ h \mid x_a + y_b \Rightarrow h \mid a + cb \Rightarrow h \mid d$$

*Seh-rei  
Definiziæ*

$h \mid d$  etc  $h \mid b$  beret Erwagte geratello de  $g$ ;  $h \in \mathbb{Z}^+$   
 $g = h$  izan go da.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} h \mid b \\ \text{etc} \\ h \mid d \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{? h-rei  
def}} h = \exists h(b, d) \Rightarrow h \mid g$$

# Aritmetik. Matematika Diskreto

$$(17) \quad a = d + c \cdot b \quad c \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad d = \frac{a}{a+b}c \Rightarrow \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \quad a = d + k \cdot b \quad \begin{matrix} \text{||} \\ g \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \text{||} \\ h \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \end{matrix}$$

Eragoatu behar dugu  $g, h \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  zenbaki oso eta positiboa berdinak direla.

Zatigarrizkoaren 2. propietateak esan dezakegu

$g|h$  eta  $h|g \Rightarrow g=h$  (ezingo dira izen zinua kontzelloak definizioz  $g, h \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  bestire)

$$g = \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \quad a = d + k \cdot b \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g|b \\ g|d \\ \vdots \\ g|a \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\text{5. zatig prop}} g|x \cdot b + y \cdot d \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g|d \\ g|b \\ g|y \\ \vdots \\ g|a \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{matrix} \text{||} \\ a = d + k \cdot b \end{matrix}$$

$$h = \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \quad a = h + k \cdot b \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} h|b \\ h|a \\ \vdots \\ h|d \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{matrix} \text{||} \\ \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \quad a = h + k \cdot b \end{matrix}$$

$$\begin{matrix} * & g|a \\ & \vdots \\ & g|c \\ & \vdots \\ & g|b \end{matrix} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g|a \\ g|b \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} g|a \\ g|b \end{array} \right. \quad \exists k \in \mathbb{N} \quad a = h + k \cdot b \Rightarrow g|h$$

# Arithmetik. Zembelli teoria

(14)

$$m \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \text{ gkh}(n, n+l) = ?$$

$$\text{mkt}(n, n+l) = ?$$

$$d = \text{gkh}(n, n+l) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} d \mid n \\ d \mid l \\ d \mid n+l \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{Zatigarritesunesen 5. prop}$$

Add

$$d \mid (n+l) - n \Rightarrow d \mid l \Rightarrow d = 1$$

$$\forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \quad d \mid x_n + y_{n+l}$$

$$\textcircled{-1} \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$\hookrightarrow$  Zatitzen duen zembelli bokkerre  
I-c delollo.

(15)

15. I

$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

a eta b zembelli erlataboek:  $\text{gkh}(a, b) = 1 \rightarrow x_a + y_b = 1$   
 $a \mid c$  eta  $b \mid c \Rightarrow ab \mid c$

Teorema:  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \cdot a \cdot b = \text{mkt}(a, b) \cdot \text{gkh}(a, b)$

Gure lesoa,  $\text{gkh}(a, b) = 1$  dela esaten digunez,  $ab = \text{mkt}(a, b)$

Teorema:  $a, b, m \in \mathbb{Z}^+, m = \text{mkt}(a, b)$

$k \in \mathbb{Z}^+, a \mid k, b \mid k \Rightarrow m \mid k$

Hortez,  $ab$  baliokil zatitzen du  $\Leftrightarrow ab \mid k$  bera delollo cumplio  
Hortzen arteen txikieka.

15.2 a etc b zentbakiak ez badira lehen erlatiboa,  $\text{Zkl}(c, b) \neq 1$

$$a/c \text{ eta } b/c \Rightarrow ab/c$$

Kontxa adibideak

$a=6, b=3 \rightarrow$  ez diren zentbakiak lehen erlatiboa

$$\text{Zkl}(6, 3) \neq 1 = 3, 3|6, 3|3$$

Hos deezgun a ren et. b ren multiploa bet:  $c=12$

$$c=12=2 \cdot 6$$

$c=12=4 \cdot 3$  ergo ditzela  $18/c \Rightarrow ab/c?$  → Ez

Adb

a etc b zentbakiak lehen erlatiboa direnean betetzen da.

$a=6$  eta  $b=5$  6 eta 5 zentbakiak lehen erlatiboa dire,  $\text{Zkl}(6, 5)=1$

$$ab=6 \cdot 5=30$$

Hos deezgungo 6 eta 5-en edozein multiploa konon ( $c=6 \cdot 5 \cdot 3, c=66 \cdot 5 \dots$ , beti betetza da  $ab/c$  beti izango da 30-en multiploa.

(1)

$a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  a eta b zentbakiak lehen erlatiboa izanik gure  $\text{Zkl}(a, b)=1$

Frogetu  $a/bc \Rightarrow a/c$

$\text{Zkl}$ -ren 5. propietateak zero ditzigu:

$$\text{Zkl}(a, b) = x_a + y_b = 1$$

Berez, Berdintzearen bi atalak  $c \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  balioaz bideratuz,

$$c = x_a c + y_b c$$

Zatigarrizkoeneko propietateak zero ditzigu:  $a|a$ ,  $a|a \Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{Z}, a|x$

Arriketakoak dira, antzera  $a/bc$

$$\Rightarrow c \in \mathbb{Z}, a|x$$

Kafe  $\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a/bc \xrightarrow{\text{ez}} \text{et. 5. prop} \quad a|x \wedge c \text{ etc. } a/bc \Rightarrow a|x \wedge c | bc$

Hortetz,  $a/c$

# Aritmetik. Zenzabaliaren teoria

(5)

5. t

$m \geq 2$ , konpositua  $\Rightarrow \exists p \in \mathbb{Z}^+$  zenzabali lehena non  
 $p \mid m$  eta  $p \leq \sqrt{m}$

$m$  zenzabali konpositua  $\stackrel{\text{Def}}{\Rightarrow} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \exists p \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ non } m = m_1 \cdot m_2 \\ 1 < m_1 < m \quad 1 < m_2 < m \end{array} \right.$

Fragatuko dugo  $m_1 \leq \sqrt{m}$  edo  $m_2 \leq \sqrt{m}$  Bete behar dela  
(Absurdura eramanaz).

Hipotesi absurdoa suposatu  $m_1 > \sqrt{m}$  eta  $m_2 > \sqrt{m}$

$$m = m_1 \cdot m_2 \Leftrightarrow \sqrt{m_1} \cdot \sqrt{m_2} = \sqrt{m}$$

$\boxed{m > m}$  Montresane

Hipotesia absurdoa zen, fragatuta geratu da,  $m_1 \leq \sqrt{m}$  edo

Izan dedile adibidez,  $m_1 \leq \sqrt{m}$

$$m_1 \leq \sqrt{m}, m_1 \text{ noldoa da?}$$

$m_1$  lehena da  $\Rightarrow$  Hala bakoitza fragatuta geratu da.

$m_2$  konpositua da.

Teoremosi estetikoa dago  $\exists p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, p$  lekua,  $p \mid m_2$ ,  $Hortaz,$   
Plur eta fragatuta geratuko da.

5.2

$$m = 811 \text{ lehnu al de?}$$

Zenbakiak lehnu den edo ez jeltzela:

$$811/2 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$811/3 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

⋮

Gehienaz  $\sqrt{m}$  baino txikiago edo handiago diren zenbaki lehenetan probatu.

$$\sqrt{811} = 28\frac{4}{7}$$

$\mathbb{Z}$ -se arteko zenbaki lehenetan = 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 23

Bat berea ore ez do  $\sqrt{m}$ ren zatitzarilea.

Berez,  $\sqrt{m}$  zenbaki lehnu da.

(R)

$a, b, d \in \mathbb{Z}^+, d = \text{ZKu}(a, b)$  Frogatuko dugu.  $\text{ZKu}\left(\frac{a}{d}, \frac{b}{d}\right) = 1$

$$d = \text{ZKu}(a, b) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} d | a \\ \text{etc} \\ d \nmid b \end{cases} \Rightarrow \exists k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ non } a = k_1 \cdot d \Rightarrow k_1 = \frac{a}{d} \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$\text{ZKu}$ -ren 5. propietatekilek dantza,  $\text{ZKu}(a, b) = x_a + y_b$

Berdintzaren bi atekalek d-rekin  $ad = x_a + y_b$

$$\text{Zatitzaz} \rightarrow \frac{d}{d} = \frac{x_a}{d} + \frac{y_b}{d} = 1 = \underbrace{\frac{x_a}{d}}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} + \underbrace{\frac{y_b}{d}}_{\in \mathbb{Z}} - p \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Frogatuta geratzen da,

$$\text{ZKu}\left(\frac{a}{d}, \frac{b}{d}\right) = 1$$

(8)

$$a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \quad a+b=60 \quad \text{lcm}(a, b)=12$$

Zerlegungssatz 5. prop erabiliz,  $12 = \cancel{\alpha}a + \cancel{\beta}b$   
 $\begin{array}{l} \cancel{\alpha} \\ \cancel{\beta} \end{array}$

$$\begin{aligned} 12 &= -a + b \Rightarrow b = 12 + a \\ a + b &= 60 \qquad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = 12 + a \\ a + 12 + a = 60 \end{array} \right. \qquad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = 12 + 24 = 36 \\ 2a = 48 \Rightarrow a = 24 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$a+b=25 \quad \text{lcm}(c, b)=12$$

Zerl. 5. prop erabiliz  $12 = \cancel{\alpha}a + \cancel{\beta}b$   
 $\begin{array}{l} \cancel{\alpha} \\ \cancel{\beta} \end{array}$

$$\begin{aligned} 12 &= -2a + b \qquad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = 12 + 2a \\ a + b = 25 \end{array} \right. \\ a+b &= 25 \qquad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12 + a = 25 \\ 3a = 13 \end{array} \right. \qquad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = 12 + 41 = 53 \\ a = 63 \Rightarrow a = 21 \end{array} \right. \end{aligned}$$

mit  $(500, 120)$

$$\frac{1}{500} + \frac{1}{120} = \frac{500+120}{60000}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ 25 \\ \hline 110 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 12 \\ \hline 110 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 12 \\ \hline 6 \end{array}$$

## Aritmetika Zentzuli teoriak

5.2

$n = 462$ , Zentzulue lehenak den era ez jendiketako

$$a, b, d \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow d = \text{lcm}(a, b)$$

$$462/2 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$462/3 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

:

$$\frac{462}{462} \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow 21'61$$

21 asteko zentzuli lehenak proibitako dugu: eta konturatuko gero bat bera ere ca dela 462-ren zatitzalea, beraz, 462 zentzuli lehenak da

$n = 991$ , Zentzuli lehenak den edo ez jendiketako,  $462/n$  egingo dugu et. Horrela ilusio kia bedegoen zentzuli batik 462 zatitzear  $\in \mathbb{Z}^+$  den.

Horrelako,  $\sqrt[3]{991} = 30.78$  beraz, letik 30 era dauden zentzuli lehen guztiekin zatituko dugu eta zatidun  $\in \mathbb{Z}^+$  bakoitzen zentzuliak lehenak izango da.

Ez du betetzan hori beraz, zentzuli lehenak 991

6.2

Izen bitez,  $a, b, d \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ , non  $d = \text{lcm}(a, b)$  Frogetu  $\text{lcm}\left(\frac{a}{d}, \frac{b}{d}\right) = 1$

$$d = \text{lcm}(a, b) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} d | a \stackrel{\text{Def}}{\Rightarrow} a = k_1 \cdot d \Rightarrow k_1 \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad k_1 = \frac{a}{d} \\ \text{etc} \\ d | b \stackrel{\text{Def}}{\Rightarrow} b = k_2 \cdot d \quad k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad k_2 = \frac{b}{d} \end{array} \right.$$

$\text{lcm}$ -ren 5. propietatekilla dalgiv,  $\text{lcm}(a, b) = x a + y b \Rightarrow d = x a + y b$

$$\frac{d}{d} = \frac{x a}{d} + \frac{y b}{d} \Rightarrow 1 = \frac{x a}{d} + \frac{y b}{d} \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \quad \text{beraz frogetu dugu } \text{lcm}\left(\frac{a}{d}, \frac{b}{d}\right) = 1$$

$$\frac{x a}{d} + \frac{y b}{d} \stackrel{\text{Def}}{\Rightarrow} \text{lcm}\left(\frac{a}{d}, \frac{b}{d}\right) = \frac{x a}{d} + \frac{y b}{d} = 1$$



Oacin a este b - ren *Morbilluzia* lineal homotópico doctiziente de *Molluscicolla*

ditweg:  $2k(h(a,b)) = x \cdot a + y \cdot b$

$$l = x \cdot 1369 + y \cdot 2547$$

$$1 = 3 - 1, \textcircled{2} = 3 - 1, (\textcircled{5} + 1 \cdot 3) = 3 - 5 + 3 = 2 \cdot \textcircled{3} - 5$$

$$1 = 2 \cdot 3 - 5 = 2 \cdot (k - 3 \cdot 5) = 2 \cdot (8 - 6 \cdot 5 - 5) = 2 \cdot 18 - 7 \stackrel{(5)}{=}$$

$$1 = 2 \cdot 18 - 2 \cdot 5 = 2 \cdot 18 - 2(41 - 2 \cdot 18) = 2 \cdot 18 - 2 \cdot 41 + 14 \cdot 18 = 16 \cdot 18 - 2 \cdot 41$$

$$1 = 16 \cdot k^2 - 2 \cdot 4 = 16(100 - 2 \cdot 41) - 2 \cdot 41 = 16 \cdot 100 - 32 \cdot 41 = 16 \cdot 100 - 39(41)$$

$$1 = 16 \cdot 100 - 39 \cdot 41 = 16 \cdot 100 - 39(141 - 100) = 16 \cdot 100 - 39 \cdot 141 + 39 \cdot 100 = 55 \cdot 100 - 39 \cdot 141$$

$$= 55 \cdot 100 - 39 \cdot 141 = 55(1228 - 8 \cdot 141) - 39 \cdot 141 = 55 \cdot 1228 - 440 \cdot 141 - 39 \cdot 141 = \\ = 55 \cdot 1228 - 479 \cdot 141$$

$$I = 55.1228 - 429.141 = 55.1228 - 429(1.869 - 1.1228) = 55.1228 - 429 \cdot 1.369 + 429 \cdot 1.1228 \\ = 534.1228 - 429 \cdot 1.369$$

$$1 = 534 \cdot 1228 - 429 \cdot 1369 = 534(2592 - 1369) - 429 \cdot 1369 = 534 \cdot 2592 - 534 \cdot 1369$$

$$-479.1369 = 534 \cdot 2592 - \frac{1013 \cdot 1369}{\downarrow} \\ y = 534 \qquad x = -1013$$

Zero divulg

- $q \mid q$  (Zeil 1, 1 prop)
- 4. Prop.  $\forall x \in \mathbb{Z} \quad q \mid xq$

Softe istetello R batur.

$$r = (q_{r_1} + q_{r_2} + \dots + q_{r_m}) + (r_0 + r_1 + \dots + r_m)$$

Zeil 2. prop

$$q \mid q_{r_1} + q_{r_2} + \dots + q_{r_m}$$

Egia istetello  $q \mid r$  egia izan behar da  $q \mid (r_0 + r_1 + \dots + r_m)$

Adb

$$r = 2115$$

$$r = 2 \cdot 10^3 + 1 \cdot 10^2 + 1 \cdot 10 + 5$$
$$\begin{array}{cccc} & & & \\ \text{r}_3 & \text{r}_2 & \text{r}_1 & \text{r}_0 \end{array}$$

Egia al de  $q \mid 2115$ ?

ikus dezena,  $2 + 1 + 1 + 5 = 9$

$$q \mid 9 \Rightarrow \text{Bei } q \mid 2115$$

9.2

$$a = 1369, \quad b = 2592 \quad \text{Euklideser algorithmus}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2592 \longdiv{1369} \\ 1228 \quad 1 \end{array} \rightarrow 2592 = 1 \cdot 1369 + 1228$$
$$1228 = 2592 - 1369$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1369 \longdiv{1228} \\ 141 \quad 1 \end{array} \rightarrow 1369 = 1 \cdot 1228 + 141$$
$$141 \leq 1369 - 1 \cdot 1228$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1228 \longdiv{141} \\ 100 \quad 8 \end{array} \rightarrow 1228 = 8 \cdot 141 + 100$$
$$100 = 1228 - 8 \cdot 141$$

$\text{Eukl}(a, b) \neq \infty$  den er desbardine  
izan den zelizale komu landica, izango  
 $141 \longdiv{100}$  der  
 $41 \rightarrow 141 = 1 \cdot 100 + 41 \rightarrow 41 = 141 - 100$

$$100 \longdiv{41} \rightarrow 100 = 2 \cdot 41 + 18 \rightarrow 18 = 100 - 2 \cdot 41$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 41 \longdiv{18} \\ 5 \quad 2 \end{array} \rightarrow 41 = 2 \cdot 18 + 5 \rightarrow 5 = 41 - 2 \cdot 18$$
$$18 \longdiv{5} \rightarrow 18 = 3 \cdot 5 + 3 \rightarrow 3 = 18 - 3 \cdot 5$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 5 \longdiv{3} \\ 2 \quad 1 \end{array} \rightarrow 5 = 1 \cdot 3 + 2 \quad 2 = 5 - 1 \cdot 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \longdiv{2} \\ 1 \quad 1 \end{array} \rightarrow 3 = 1 \cdot 2 + 1 \rightarrow 1 = 3 - 1 \cdot 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2 \longdiv{1} \\ 0 \quad 2 \end{array} \rightarrow 2 = 1 \cdot 2 + 0$$

# Zerobelli teorie Aribetekh

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 3x + 9y + 15z \in \mathbb{Z}$$

1.02

$$6x + 9y + 15z = 102$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3|6 \quad 3|x_3 = 2 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \forall x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \text{etc} \\ 3|9 \quad 3|y_3 = 3 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Zatigerritesunzen}} \quad 3|6x + 9y + 15z \\ \text{etc} \\ 3|15 \quad 3|z_3 = 5 \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{5. proprietatec} \end{array} \right.$$

$$6x + 9y + 15z = 102 \rightarrow \text{egic de } 3|102 ?$$

↓

$$\text{Lo } \cancel{\text{Pfleg}} \text{ Sk62 non } 102 = k \cdot 3$$

Ez de existitzen băsileaza lori

băsileaza loriu Zerobelli oso.

$$\textcircled{3} \quad a, b \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ băsileaza } b|(a+2) \Rightarrow b=1 \text{ sau } b=2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b|a \\ \text{etc} \\ b|(a+2) \end{array} \right. \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Zatia} \\ 5. \\ \text{prop} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} b|x+a+y(b(a+2)) \\ \forall x, y \in \mathbb{Z} \end{array}$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} x = -1, y = 1 \\ -a + a + 2 = 2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow b|2 \Rightarrow b=1 \text{ sau } b=2$$

\textcircled{6}

$$r = r_0 + r_1 \cdot 10 + r_2 \cdot 10^2 + \dots + r_{m-1} \cdot 10^{m-1} + r_m \cdot 10^m$$

Zatigerritesunzen proprietatec erabiliz, fragedu:

$$q|r \Leftrightarrow q|r_m + r_{m-1} + \dots + r_1 + r_0$$

Beste modus băsileaza idézia:

$$r = r_0 + r_1 \cdot q + r_1 + 99r_2 + r_2 + 999r_3 + r_3 + \dots + 9 \underbrace{9 \cdot 10^{m-1}}_{= r_{m-1}} + r_{m-1} + 9 \underbrace{10^m}_{= r_m} + r_m$$

(4)

$$U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \quad B = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7\} \quad C = \{3, 8, 9\}$$

$$A \cap B = \{x : x \in A \text{ et } x \in B\} = \{3, 4, 5\}$$

$$A \cup B = \{x : x \in A \text{ oder } x \in B\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$$

$$B \cap C = \{\}$$

$$A \cap C = \emptyset \quad \text{disjunktive dis.}$$

$$A \cup C = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9\}$$

$$B - A = \{x : x \in B \text{ etc. } x \notin A\} = \{6, 7\}$$

$$A - B = \{x : x \in A \text{ etc. } x \notin B\} = \{1, 2\}$$

$$A - C = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$$

$$C - A = \{3, 8, 9\}$$

$$A - A = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$U - A = \{6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$$

(5)

5.1

$$A \subseteq B \text{ etc. } B \subseteq C \Rightarrow A \subseteq C$$

Erläut.

$$\begin{array}{c} \forall x \in A \Rightarrow \forall x \in B \\ \text{Ind.} \quad \quad \quad B \subseteq C \end{array} \Rightarrow \forall x \in C$$

$$\forall x \in A \Rightarrow \forall x \in C \Rightarrow A \subseteq C \quad \text{Betrachten d.}$$

## Multzoen teoria

①

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\{\emptyset\} \in A & \emptyset \in A & \{\emptyset\} \subseteq A & \emptyset \subseteq A & \emptyset \subseteq A & \{\emptyset\} \subseteq A \\
F & F & E & E & F & E \\
A = \{0, 1\} & & & & & & F
\end{array}$$

②

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

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
1 \in A & \{1\} \in A & \{1\} \subseteq A & \{\{1\}\} \subseteq A \\
E & F & E & F
\end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
\{2\} \in A & \{2\} \subseteq A & \{\{2\}\} \subseteq A & \{\{2\}\} \subset A \\
F & E & E & F
\end{array}$$

③

$$A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\} \quad B = \{2, 4, 6, 8\} \quad C = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$$

$$D = \{3, 4, 5\} \quad E = \{3, 5\}$$

3.1  $x \in B$  disjuntzuk =  $x$  eta  $B$ -ek ez dute elementu  
komunak, Beraz,  $x, C$  edo  $E$  izan baitelle.

3.2

$$x \in D \text{ eta } x \notin B \quad x = E \text{ izango da.}$$

$$\underline{3.3} \quad x \in A \text{ eta } x \notin C \quad x = B \text{ izango da.}$$

3.4

$x \in C$  eta  $x \notin A$   $x$  hori ez da existitzen denbegan  
ez da multzo guztiek baitira  $A$ -ren oso multzoa.

## Multizoen teorie

7.3

$$A, B, C \subseteq U$$

$(A \cap C) = B \cap C$  eta  $(A \cup C = B \cup C) \Rightarrow A = B$  Frogatutto dage betetzen dle.

$A = B$  izatello:  $A \subseteq B$  eta  $B \subseteq A$

$A \subseteq B$

$$\forall x \in A \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in A \\ \text{et} \text{c} \\ \text{def} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Bild} \\ \text{det}}} x \in A \cap C \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Jellinde} \\ \text{def}}} x \in B \cap C \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Bild} \\ \text{det}}} \begin{cases} x \in B \\ \text{et} \text{c} \\ \text{def} \end{cases}$$

$x \in B$  bade  $\Rightarrow A = B$  Frogatutto dage.

$$x \in C \text{ bedago, ordvun, } \begin{cases} x \in A \\ \text{et} \text{a} \\ \text{def} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Bild} \\ \text{det}}} x \in A \cap C \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Jellinde} \\ \text{def}}} A \cap C = B \cap C \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Bild} \\ \text{def}}} \begin{cases} x \in B \\ \text{et} \text{c} \\ \text{def} \end{cases}$$

Beraz, koso bietzen  $x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B$  betello da.

$B \subseteq A$

$$\forall x \in B \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in B \\ \text{et} \text{a} \\ \text{def} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Bild} \\ \text{det}}} x \in B \cap C \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Jellinde} \\ \text{def}}} x \in A \cap C \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Bild} \\ \text{def}}} \begin{cases} x \in A \\ \text{et} \text{c} \\ \text{def} \end{cases}$$

$x \in A$  betetzen bade, ordvan  $B \subseteq A$  betello dle.

$$x \in C \text{ betetzen bade, ordvun } \begin{cases} x \in B \\ \text{et} \text{c} \\ \text{def} \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{et} \text{c} \\ \text{def}}} x \in B \cap C \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Jellinde} \\ \text{def}}} A \cap C = B \cap C \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{et} \text{c} \\ \text{def}}} \begin{cases} x \in A \\ \text{et} \text{c} \\ \text{def} \end{cases}$$

Beraz, koso bietzen betello dle,  $x \in B \Rightarrow x \in A$ , beraz,  $A \subseteq B$  etc  $B \subseteq A$  betetzen dle, etc  $A = B$  ieo frogatutto dage.

9.2

$$A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C) \quad \text{Fragestellung dagegen.}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow A \times (B \cap C) \\ \downarrow x \quad \downarrow y \end{array} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Bilder} \\ \text{Kartesischen}} \atop} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in A \\ \text{etc} \\ y \in B \cap C \\ \text{etw.} \\ \text{etw.} \\ \text{etw.} \\ \text{etw.} \\ \text{etw.} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{eben} \\ \text{det}}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in A \\ \text{etc} \\ y \in B \\ \text{etc} \\ y \in C \\ \text{etc} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{etw.} \\ \text{etw.}}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in A \\ \text{etc} \\ y \in B \\ \text{etc} \\ y \in C \\ \text{etc} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{etw.} \\ \text{etw.}}} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x \in A \\ \text{etc} \\ y \in C \\ \text{etc} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\substack{(x,y) \in A \times B \\ \text{Bilder} \\ \text{Karte} \\ \text{etc}}} \Rightarrow (x,y) \in A \times C \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{etc}}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \Rightarrow (x,y) \in A \times B \\ \text{etc} \\ \Rightarrow (x,y) \in A \times C \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bild} \\ \text{det} \end{array} \right\} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{Bild} \\ \text{det}}} (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$$

2 Aufgaben

7.1  $A, B, C \subseteq U$

$$A \cap C = B \cap C \Rightarrow A = B$$

\* Falsch! Umstreitbare Behauptung

$$\begin{cases} A = \{1\} \\ B = \{2\} \\ C = \{3\} \end{cases}$$

$$A \cap C = B \cap C$$

$$\emptyset = \emptyset$$

$$A \neq B$$

$$\{1\} \neq \{2\}$$

7.2 Falsch  
 $A \cup C = B \cup C$

$$\begin{cases} A = \{1\} \\ B = \{2\} \\ C = U \end{cases}$$

$$A \cup C = B \cup C$$

$$U = U$$

$$A \neq B$$

$$\{1\} = \{2\}$$

9

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

Bei multizell. Verbindl. direkt fragt zell.

$$A \times (B \cup C) \subseteq (A \times B) \cup (A \times C) \text{ etc } A \times (B \cup C) \supseteq (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$$

~~$A \times (B \cup C)$~~

Hast du lehrende multizell. Elemente hat

$$\forall (x, y) \in A \times (B \cup C) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in A & \xrightarrow{\text{Bildbereich Xatz}} (x, y) \in A \times B \\ \text{Bild} \quad y \in (B \cup C) & \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{etw.} \\ \text{Bild}}} \begin{cases} y \in B \\ \text{oder} \\ y \in C \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{etw.} \\ \text{Bild}}} \begin{cases} (x, y) \in A \times B \\ (x, y) \in A \times C \end{cases} \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{etw.} \\ \text{Bild}}} (A \times B) \cup (A \times C) \end{cases}$$



$B \subseteq A \cup B$

$$\forall x \in B \xrightarrow{\text{Bildur definiert}} x \in A \cup B$$

$B \subseteq A \cup B$

$$A \cup B \subseteq A \xrightarrow{\text{Fragestellung gestellt da } A \cup B = B}$$

i)  $A \cup B = B$

$$A \cap B = A \xrightarrow{\text{Fragestellung gestellt da } A \cap B = A}$$

$$A \cap B = A \xrightarrow{\text{Fragestellung gestellt}}$$

$$A \cap B \subseteq A \quad \text{etc. } A \subseteq A \cap B \xrightarrow{\text{Fragestellung gestellt}}$$

$$A \cap B \subseteq A \xrightarrow{\text{Fragestellung gestellt}} \forall x \in A \cap B \Rightarrow x \in A$$

$$\forall x \in A \cap B \xrightarrow{\text{Bildur definiert}} x \in A \text{ do } x \in B \Rightarrow x \in A$$

$$A \subseteq A \cap B \xrightarrow{\text{Fragestellung gestellt}} \forall x \in A \Rightarrow x \in A \cap B$$

$$\forall x \in A, \text{ etc. } x \in B \Rightarrow x \in A \cap B$$

$$\boxed{\text{i} \Rightarrow \text{ii}} \quad A \cap B = A \xrightarrow{\text{Fragestellung gestellt}} B^c \subseteq A^c$$

$$\forall x \in B^c \xrightarrow{\text{Bildur definiert}} B^c \cap x \in A^c \text{ do } x \in B^c \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} & x \in A^c \cap B^c \\ & \Downarrow \text{Def.} \\ & (A \cup B)^c \xrightarrow{\text{Simplif.}} x \in A^c \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{iv} \Rightarrow \text{iii}} \quad \forall x \in A \xrightarrow{\text{os. ges.}} x \notin A^c$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \xrightarrow{\text{Def.}} B^c \cap x \in A^c \xrightarrow{\text{os. ges.}} x \notin B \\ & \text{izw.} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Def.}} x \notin B \end{aligned}$$

## Aufgabe 1

①

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

$$\begin{array}{cccccc} \{\emptyset\} \subseteq A & \emptyset \subseteq A & \{\{0\}\} \subseteq A & \{0\} \subseteq A & \emptyset \subseteq A & \{\emptyset\} \subseteq A \\ F & F & E & E & F & F \end{array}$$

5.1

$A, B \text{ etc } C$  multizelle

$$A \subseteq B \text{ etc } B \subseteq C \Rightarrow A \subseteq C$$

$A \subseteq C$  Frogzelle

$$\begin{array}{c} \forall x \in A \Rightarrow \forall x \in B \Rightarrow \forall x \in C \\ \text{Jedinde} \\ A \subseteq B \\ \text{Jedinde} \\ B \subseteq C \end{array}$$

Beweis  $\forall x \in A \Rightarrow \forall x \in C$ , ordne  $A \subseteq C$

6

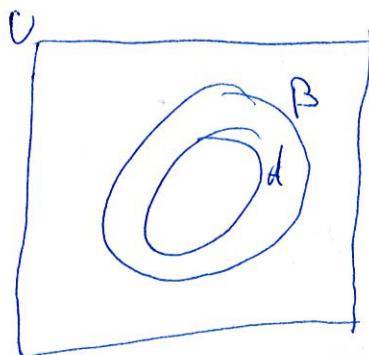
$$A, B \subseteq U$$

$$(i) A \subseteq B$$

$$(ii) A \cup B = B$$

$$(iii) A \cap B = A$$

$$(iv) B^c \subseteq A^c$$



$$\boxed{i \Rightarrow ii} \quad A \subseteq B \Rightarrow A \cup B = B$$

$$A \subseteq B \Rightarrow$$

$A \cup B = B$  Frogzelle,  $A \cup B \subseteq B$  etc  $B \subseteq A \cup B$

$$A \cup B \subseteq B, \forall x \in A \cup B \Rightarrow x \in B$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \forall x \in A \cup B \Rightarrow x \in A \text{ oder } x \in B \\ \text{Bildursen} \\ \text{definiere} \\ A \subseteq B \end{array}$$

5.2

$$A \subset B \text{ et. } B \subseteq C \Rightarrow A \subseteq C$$

Froge

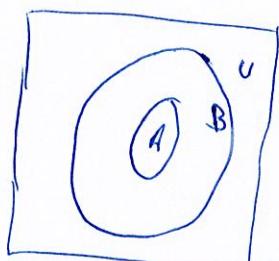
$$\forall x \in A \Rightarrow \forall x \in B \Rightarrow \forall x \in C$$

J. Kl.  $A \subset B$   
 h.c.d.,  $A \subseteq B$  def.  
 h. i.  $A \times B$

$$\text{Bescz, } \forall x \in A \Rightarrow \forall x \in C \xrightarrow{\text{ordnen}} A \subseteq C$$

⑥

$$A, B \subseteq U$$



$$A \subseteq B \Rightarrow A \cup B = B$$

$$A \cup B \subseteq B \text{ et. } B \subseteq A \cup B$$

$$A \cup B \subseteq B, \forall x \in A \cup B \Rightarrow x \in A \text{ oder } x \in B.$$

Bildung  
definiziօz

J. Kl.  $x \in A \Rightarrow x \in B$

$\forall x \in B$

$$B \subseteq A \cup B$$

$$\forall x \in B \Rightarrow$$

$\forall x \in B \text{ oder } x \in A$

Bildung  
definiziօz

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in A \cup B$$

$A \cup B = B$  emanikl  $A \cap B = A$  frogetu

$A \cap B \subseteq A$  etc  $A \subseteq A \cap B$

$\forall x \in A \cap B \Rightarrow A \Rightarrow \forall x \in B$

$A \cap B \subseteq A \Rightarrow x \in A$  eta  $x \in B \Rightarrow x \in A$   
Ebeni  
def

$A \subseteq A \cap B$

$\forall x \in A \Rightarrow \forall x \in A \cap B$

$x \in A \Rightarrow x \in A$  etc  $x \in B \Rightarrow A \cap B$   
 $\Downarrow$  Bildun det  $\Rightarrow x \in A$  etc  $x \in B \Rightarrow A \cup B = B \Rightarrow x \in B$   
 Ebeni  
def

$A \cap B = A \Rightarrow B^c \subseteq A^c$

$\forall x \in B^c \Rightarrow x \in A^c \cup B^c \Rightarrow (A \cup B)^c \subseteq (A \cap B)^c \Rightarrow x \in A^c$   
 Bildun det  
 Dem Elimine  
 $A \cap B = A$

orduen,  $\forall x \in B^c \Rightarrow \forall x \in A^c$  Beruz,  $B^c \subseteq A^c$

$\forall x \in A \Rightarrow x \notin A^c \Rightarrow x \notin B^c \Rightarrow x \in B$   
 Osegessi det  
 $\not\subseteq B^c \subseteq A^c$  Osegessi det

?

$A \cap B = A \cap C \Rightarrow A = B$

Kontre adibide,

$\begin{cases} A = \{1\} \\ B = \{2\} \\ C = \{3\} \end{cases}$   $A \cap B = \emptyset = A \cap C \Rightarrow A \neq B$



### Multzoen teoria. Artiketak

1.  $A = \{0, 1\}$  multzoa izanik, esan ondoren goak egiazkoak ala faltsuak diren.

$\{0\} \in A$     $\emptyset \in A$     $\{0\} \subseteq A$     $0 \in A$     $0 \subseteq A$     $\emptyset \subseteq A$

2.  $A = \{1, 2, \{2\}\}$  multzoa izanik, esan ondoren goak egiazkoak ala faltsuak diren.

$1 \in A$     $\{1\} \in A$     $\{1\} \subseteq A$     $\{\{1\}\} \subseteq A$

$\{2\} \in A$     $\{2\} \subseteq A$     $\{\{2\}\} \subseteq A$     $\{\{2\}\} \subset A$

3. Honako multzoak izanik,  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$ ,  $B = \{2, 4, 6, 8\}$ ,  $C = \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9\}$ ,  $D = \{3, 4, 5\}$ ,  $E = \{3, 5\}$ . Esan horietako zein izan daitzekeen  $X$ , honako baldintzak izanik:

(3.1)  $X$  eta  $B$  disjuntuak dira.   (3.2)  $X \subseteq D$  eta  $X \not\subseteq B$ .

(3.3)  $X \subseteq A$  eta  $X \not\subseteq C$ .   (3.4)  $X \subseteq C$  eta  $X \not\subseteq A$ .

4. Iban hitz  $U = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10\}$  unibertsioa definitutako honako hiru multzoak:  $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ ,  $B = \{3, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$  eta  $C = \{7, 8, 9\}$ . Multzoen arteko honako eragiketak kalkula itzazu:  $A \cap B$ ,  $A \cup B$ ,  $B \cap C$ ,  $A \cup C$ ,  $B - A$ ,  $A - B$ ,  $A - C$ ,  $C - A$ ,  $A - A$ ,  $U - A$ .

5.  $A$ ,  $B$  eta  $C$  multzoak izanik, honakoak frogatu itzazu:

5.1  $A \subseteq B$  eta  $B \subseteq C \implies A \subseteq C$

5.2  $A \subset B$  eta  $B \subseteq C \implies A \subset C$

6.  $A, B \subseteq U$  multzoak izanik, frogatu ezazu (i), (ii), (iii) eta (iv) balioakideak direla:

(i)  $A \subseteq B$ .   (ii)  $A \cup B = B$ .   (iii)  $A \cap B = A$ .   (iv)  $B^c \subseteq A^c$ .

7.  $A, B, C \subseteq U$  multzoak izanik, honakoak egiazkoak ala faltsuak diren azter ezazu:

7.1  $A \cap C = B \cap C \implies A = B$

7.2  $A \cup C = B \cup C \implies A = B$

7.3  $A \cap C = B \cap C$  eta  $(A \cup C = B \cup C) \implies A = B$

Iaki gowak jateko ohiturei buruzko ikerketa bat dela eta, hiri batteko biztanleen artean inkesta bat egin dute. Biztankei galdetu zate ea azukrea, izozkia eta pastelak gustatzera zaizkien, eta honako emaitzak lortu dira: 816 biztanlek azukrea gustatzera esan dute, 729 biztaneri zaizkia eta 645 biztanleri pastelak gustatzera zaizkia. Inkosten emaitzak hobe oso atertua ikusi da biztanle askori jakি gustatzera zaizkile. Inkosten emaitzak hobe oso atertua ikusi da biztanle askori jakи gozo mota bat baito getiago gustatzera zaizkia. Horrela, 562 biztanleri azukrea eta gozo mota bat baito getiago gustatzera zaizkia, 463 biztanteri azukrea eta pastelak gustatzera zaizkia, 470 biztanteri pastelak gustatzera zaizkia, 310 biztanle ibai dira hiri jakи motak atsegin dituzela aioratu dutenak. Zerbat biztanlek hartu du parte inkostan?

9. Honakoak frogatu itzazu:

9.1  $A \times (B \cup C) = (A \times B) \cup (A \times C)$ .

9.2  $A \times (B \cap C) = (A \times B) \cap (A \times C)$ .

3.2

$$a) 1. \forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) \quad |.: \forall x (Q(x) \rightarrow R(x)) \rightarrow (P(x) \rightarrow R(x)) \quad ]$$

$$2. \forall x (Q(x) \rightarrow R(x))$$

$$3. P(y) \rightarrow Q(y)$$

$$4. Q(y) \rightarrow R(y)$$

$$5. P(y) \rightarrow R(y)$$

$$6. P(x) \forall x (Q(x) \rightarrow R(x)) \rightarrow (P(x) \rightarrow R(x)) \quad \text{BFE fragektu 1. arg}$$

BFE hipotesis /:  $P(x) \rightarrow R(x)$

$\forall x$  eabete

$y$ : konst

$\forall x$  eabete

$y$ : konst

#SH(3,4)

$$c) 1. \exists x P(x) \rightarrow \forall y (P(y) \vee Q(y) \rightarrow R(y)) \quad \text{BFE fragektu 1. arg}$$

$$2. \exists x P(x) \wedge \exists x R(x) \quad |.: \exists x (P(x) \wedge R(x)) \quad ]$$

$$3. \exists x (P(x) \wedge R(x)) \quad |.: \exists x (P(x) \wedge R(x)) \quad \text{1. arg}$$

$$5. \cancel{\exists x} \forall x \exists x (P(x) \wedge R(x)) \quad \text{AEE hipotesis /: } \square \quad ]$$

$$6. \cancel{\exists x} (P(x) \wedge R(x))$$

$$7. \cancel{\exists x} (P(x) \vee R(x)) \quad \text{K eabete konst. 2}$$

$$8. \exists x P(x) \quad \text{DefM(6)}$$

$$9. \exists x P(x) \rightarrow P(z) \vee Q(z) \rightarrow R(z) \quad \text{Berechtf. konst. 2}$$

KS(2)

$$10. P(z) \vee Q(z) \rightarrow R(z) \quad MP(8, 9)$$

$$11. P(z)$$

$$12. \exists x eabete \quad \text{konst. 2}$$

truk(z)

ID(11,12)

MP(10,12)

DeM(18)

#US(15)

AEE (unprob.) fragektu, 2. arg  
1. arg

$$17. \square$$

$$18. \exists x (P(x) \wedge R(x))$$

$$g) \vdash \exists x P(x) \vee \forall y (P(y) \rightarrow Q(y))$$

$$2. \forall x (R(x) \rightarrow \exists P(x)) / \therefore \forall x (P(x) \rightarrow R(x)) \rightarrow \forall y (P(y) \rightarrow Q(y)) \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(Ares)} \\ \text{BEE hipotesis } / \therefore \forall y (P(y) \rightarrow Q(y)) \\ \text{AEE hipotesis } / \therefore \square \\ \text{INP(2)} \end{array} \right\} \text{c.o.g}$$

$$3. \cancel{\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow R(x))}$$

$$\forall \forall y (P(y) \rightarrow Q(y))$$

$$4. \forall x (\exists R(x) \vee \exists P(x))$$

$$5. \forall x \exists (R(x) \wedge P(x))$$

DeM(4)

$$6. \exists \exists x (R(x) \wedge P(x))$$

c. Beliebt

$$7. \cancel{\forall x (\exists \exists P(x) \vee R(x))}$$

$$7. \forall x (\exists R(x) \rightarrow \exists P(x)) \quad \text{trans(3)}$$

$$8. \forall x (\exists \exists R(x) \vee \exists P(x)) \quad \text{INP(7)}$$

$$9. \forall x \exists (\exists R(x) \wedge P(x)) \quad \text{DeM(8)}$$

$$10. \exists (\exists R(\cancel{x}) \wedge P(\cancel{x})) \quad \forall x \text{ erzabato } \cancel{x} : \text{Konsst}$$

$$11. \exists (\cancel{R(\cancel{x})} \wedge P(\cancel{x})) \quad \forall x \text{ erzabato } \cancel{x} : \text{Konsst}$$

g)

$$1. \exists x P(x) \vee \forall y (P(y) \rightarrow Q(y))$$

$$2. \forall x (R(x) \rightarrow \exists P(x)) / \therefore \forall x (P(x) \rightarrow R(x)) \rightarrow \forall y (P(y) \rightarrow Q(y))$$

$$3. \forall x (P(x) \rightarrow R(x))$$

BFE sen hipotesis /:  $\forall y (P(y) \rightarrow Q(y))$

$$4. P(\cancel{x}) \rightarrow R(\cancel{x})$$

$\forall x$  erzabato Konsst :  $\cancel{x}$

$$5. \exists P(y) \vee R(y)$$

INP(4)

$$6. R(y) \cancel{\rightarrow} \exists P(x)$$

$\forall x$  erzabato Konsst  $\cancel{y}$

$$7. \exists R(y) \vee \exists P(x)$$

### 3.2 Deducción formal

#### Fragilidad

a)

- 1-  $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)) \therefore \forall x ((Q(x) \rightarrow R(x)) \rightarrow (P(x) \rightarrow R(x)))$  Arg 1
- 2-  $\forall x (Q(x) \rightarrow R(x))$  (BFE) Hipótesis  $\therefore P(x) \rightarrow R(x)$
- 3-  $P(x) \rightarrow Q(x)$   $\forall x$  E2,bajo(1),  $x$ : Ute
- 4-  $Q(x) \rightarrow R(x)$   $\forall x$  c2,bajo(2),  $x$ : Ute
- 5-  $P(x) \rightarrow R(x)$  S1F(3,4). Arg frágilta
- 6-  $\forall x (Q(x) \rightarrow R(x)) \rightarrow P(x) \rightarrow R(x)$  BFE(2-5) + 1 Arg frágilta.

### 3.2

b)

- 1-  $\exists x P(x) \rightarrow \forall y Q(y) \therefore \forall x (P(x) \rightarrow \forall y Q(y))$  Arg 1
- 2-  $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow \forall y Q(y))$  A&C Hipot  $\therefore \square$  1. Arg
- 3-  $\exists x \forall (P(x) \rightarrow \forall y Q(y))$  Bajo 1. 2. Arg
- 4-  $\exists x \forall (P(x) \rightarrow \forall y Q(y))$  Inf(3)
- 5-  $\exists x \forall (P(x) \rightarrow \forall y Q(y)) \rightarrow \forall y Q(y)$  DeM(4)
- 6-  $\exists x (P(x) \rightarrow \forall y Q(y))$  UB(5)
- 7-  $\exists x P(x) \rightarrow \forall y Q(y)$   $\exists J$  6.2 Bajo 1
- 8-  $\exists x P(x)$  8.2
- 9-  $\forall y Q(y)$  KS(2)
- 10-  $\forall y Q(y) \wedge \exists x P(x)$  MP(1,8)
- 11-  $\forall y Q(y)$  true(2)
- 12-  $\forall y Q(y) \wedge \forall y Q(y)$  KS(10)
- 13-  $\forall y Q(y) \wedge \forall y Q(y)$  KK(9,11)
- 14- inconsistencia, 2. arg frágil

$\boxed{3.1} \quad \forall x (P(x) \rightarrow \forall y Q(y)) \quad \text{AEE angesa (2.18)}$   
 1. Arg Ergebt sich.

3.1

o)  $\neg \forall x A(x) \rightarrow L(x)$

2-  $\forall x (L(x) \wedge D(x)) \rightarrow I(x)$

3-  $A(p)$

4-  $\neg D(p) \quad \therefore I(p)$

5-  $\neg \forall x (A_x \rightarrow I(x))$

6-  $A(p) \rightarrow I(p)$

7-  $L(p)$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lx erobato (1)} \\ (\text{P const de x resto } A(x) \rightarrow L(x)) \\ \text{MP (5,3)} \end{array} \right.$

②

b)  $\neg (\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow \exists y Q(x))) \equiv \exists x P(x) \rightarrow \exists y Q(y)$

$$\neg (\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow \exists y Q(x))) \stackrel{\text{INP}}{\equiv} \neg \forall x (\neg P(x) \vee \exists y Q(y)) \stackrel{\text{IMP}}{\equiv} \neg \forall x \neg P(x) \vee \exists y Q(y) \stackrel{\text{Beliob}}{\equiv} \exists y Q(y) \stackrel{\text{Beliob}}{\equiv} \text{true}$$

$\stackrel{\text{Beliob}}{=} \neg \forall x P(x) \vee \exists y Q(y) \stackrel{\text{Beliob}}{=} \neg \forall x P(x) \vee \exists y Q(y)$

c)  $\forall x \exists y (P(x) \wedge Q(y)) \equiv \forall x P(x) \wedge \exists y Q(y)$

$$\forall x \exists y (P(x) \wedge Q(y)) \stackrel{\text{true}}{\equiv} \forall x \exists y (Q(y) \wedge P(x)) \stackrel{\text{IMP}}{\equiv} \forall x (\exists y Q(y) \wedge P(x)) \stackrel{\text{Beliob}}{\equiv} \forall x \exists y Q(y) \stackrel{\text{Beliob}}{\equiv} \text{true}$$

$\stackrel{\text{true}}{=} \forall x (P(x) \wedge \exists y Q(y)) \stackrel{\text{Beliob}}{=} \forall x P(x) \wedge \exists y Q(y) \stackrel{6.1}{=}$



3.1

Deduktionsformaleb) Folgerung

1.  $\forall x (\exists M(x, 0) \rightarrow \exists A(x))$

2.  $\forall x \exists M(i, x) \quad / \because \exists A(i)$

3.  $\exists M(i, 0) \rightarrow \exists A(i) \quad \forall x \text{ erzabtzeuen}(i) \text{ erregelt aplikat}, i = M(i)$ 

4.  $\exists M(i, 0) \quad \forall x \text{ erzabt}(2), 0: \text{Ute}$

5.  $\exists A(i) \quad \text{MP}(3, 4)$

c)

Folgerung

1.  $\forall x (I(x) \rightarrow A(x))$

2.  $\exists x (\exists A(x) \wedge P(x)) \quad / \because \exists x (\exists I(x) \wedge P(x))$

3.  $\exists I(x) \rightarrow A(x)$

4.  $\exists I(x) \wedge P(x)$

5.  $\exists A(x)$

6.  $\exists I(x)$

7.  $\exists I(x) \wedge \exists A(x)$

8.  $P(x)$

9.  $\exists I(x) \wedge P(x)$

10.  $\exists x (\exists I(x) \wedge P(x))$

11.  $\exists x (\exists I(x) \wedge P(x))$

 $\exists x \text{ erzabtzeu ametw } (2, 4 - 10)$ 

$\forall x \text{ erzabt}(1), x \text{ oskle } x \text{ eldageitello}$   
 $I(x) \rightarrow A(x) \text{ formule.}$

$\exists x \text{ erzabt}(2), x \text{ erzabtzeu premision oskle}$   
 $\boxed{\text{Supozition}}$  de ordian

KS(4)

MT(3,5)

trull(4)

KS(7)

KK(6,8)

 $\exists x \text{ sesto}(9), x \text{ oskle } x \text{ follo } \exists x (I(x) \wedge P(x)) \text{ formule.}$

c)

### Funtzio proposicionale

$D(x)$ :  $x$  donostiarre da

$T(x)$ :  $x$  txeloten dute

Konstante

G: Gorila

T: txillida

$$\forall x P(x) \rightarrow \forall x T(x)$$

$$\exists g \forall t (\neg \vdash P T P(g))$$

d)

### Funtzio proposicionale

$L(x)$ : legorriet

$N(x)$ :  $x$  norbiten arte da

$S(x)$ :  $x$  ~~norbiten~~ <sup>seme edorkak</sup>

$A(x)$ :  $x$  ~~norbiten~~ <sup>Alde da</sup>

Konstante

E: Edorta

L: legorriet

$$\exists L N(L) \rightarrow$$

### Funtzio ...

$A(x)$ :  $x$  Alde da

$S(x)$ :  $x$  Seme da

~~$L(x)$~~ :  $x$  Alde da

Konstante

Edorta: E

Legorriet: L

Norbeit: N

$$\exists L A(n) \rightarrow \exists n S(L) \wedge L(L)$$

$$\exists E A(n)$$

$$\exists S(E) \quad /: L(E)$$

e)

### Funtzio proposicionale

$I(x)$ :  $x$  informatikari gogoko

$A(x)$ :  $x$  ebestea gogoko

$P(x)$ :  $x$  Picarrer jotsen du.

Konstante

$$\forall x (I(x) \rightarrow A(x))$$

$$\exists x (\exists A(x) \wedge P(x)) \quad /: \exists x (\exists I(x) \wedge P(x))$$

1.2

e)  $\exists_x P(x, y) \wedge Q(z)$

$$\exists_x P(x, y) \quad Q(z)$$

$$P(x, y)$$

$x$  lotua da, eta  $z$  etor oso hez da.

### 3.1 Deduzio formale

#### a) Funtzio proposizionale

$A(x)$ :  $x$  Atleta da

$L(x)$ :  $x$  Langilea da

$D(x)$ :  $x$  adimentsoa da

$I(x)$ :  $x$  Ibiltsukoa bolatuko da

Konstanteak

P: Pello

1 -  $\forall x (A(x) \rightarrow L(x))$

2 -  $\forall x (L(x) \wedge D(x) \rightarrow I(x))$

3 -  $A(p)$

4 -  $D(p) \quad / : I(p)$

5 -  $A(p) \rightarrow L(p)$  Herabatu p: hand

6 -  $L(p) \wedge D(p) \rightarrow I(p)$  Herabatu p: hand

7 -  $L(p)$  MP(5, 3)

8 -  $L(p) \wedge D(p)$  KK(7, 4)

9 -  $I(p)$  MP(6, 8)

#### b) Funtzio proposizionale

$M(x)$ :  $x$  mirentsi

$A(x)$ :  $x$  artezale

Konstanteak

O: oteiz.

I: izero

$\neg M(O) \rightarrow \neg A(x)$

$\neg M(O) \quad / : \neg A(I)$

c)

$$\forall x \exists y P(x, y, z) \rightarrow \exists x \forall Q(x, y) \vee R(z)$$

$$\forall x \exists y P(x, y, z)$$

$$\exists y P(x, y, z)$$

$$P(x, y, z)$$

$$\exists x \forall Q(x, y) \vee R(z)$$

$$\forall Q(x, y)$$

$$\exists x \forall Q(x, y) \vee R(z)$$

$$\forall Q(x, y)$$

$$Q(x, y)$$

$x$  lotte de

$y$  asllee etc lotte de

$z$  asllee de

2-

$$a) \forall x (N(x) \rightarrow \forall G(x)) \equiv \forall x (N(x) \wedge G(x))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x (N(x) \rightarrow \forall G(x)) &\stackrel{\text{IMP}}{\equiv} \forall x (\forall N(x) \vee \forall G(x)) \stackrel{\text{DEM}}{\equiv} \forall x \forall (N(x) \wedge G(x)) \\ &\equiv \forall x (N(x) \wedge G(x)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\forall x \forall (A_x) \equiv \exists x (A_x)$$

$$c) \forall x \exists y (P(x) \wedge Q(y)) \equiv \exists y \forall x (P(x) \wedge Q(y))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \exists y (P(x) \wedge Q(y)) &\equiv \forall x \exists y (Q(y) \wedge P(x)) \stackrel{\text{B. liok}}{\equiv} \forall x (\exists y Q(y) \wedge P(x)) \stackrel{\text{B. liok}}{\equiv} \\ &\stackrel{1.2}{\equiv} \forall x P(x) \wedge \exists y Q(y) \stackrel{\text{true}}{\equiv} \end{aligned}$$

$$d) \exists x (\forall P(x, y) \rightarrow R(x, z)) \vee \exists y \forall P(x, y) \stackrel{6.2}{\equiv} \exists y (\forall P(x, y) \wedge R(x, z)) \stackrel{\text{true}}{\equiv}$$

$$\exists x (\forall P(x, y) \rightarrow R(x, z))$$

$$\forall P(x, y)$$

$$\exists y$$

$x$  lotte etc asllee de  
 $y$  etc  $z$  asllee dire.

$$\forall P(x, y) \rightarrow R(x, z)$$

$$\forall P(x, y) R(x, z)$$

$$\forall P(x, y)$$

# Prediktor Logik

## Aritmetik

1.2

$$a) \forall z, \exists y, (P(z, y) \wedge \forall z Q(z, x) \rightarrow R(z)) \\ \exists y_2 (P(z, y) \wedge \forall z Q(z, x) \rightarrow R(z)) \\ P(z, y) \wedge \forall z Q(z, x) \rightarrow R(z)$$

$$\underbrace{P(z, y)}_{y} \wedge \underbrace{\forall z Q(z, x)}_{\exists z} R(z)$$

$$P(z, y), \quad \forall z \underset{y}{\cancel{Q}}(z, x)$$

$$Q(z, x)$$

$x$  asche da.

$y$  lotus da.

$z$  lotus da.

b)

$$\exists z, \forall x, (P(z, x) \vee \forall z Q(x, y, z)) \\ \forall x, P(z, x) \vee \forall z Q(x, y, z) \\ (P(z, x) \vee \forall z Q(x, y, z))$$

$$P(z, x) \quad \forall z \underset{y}{\cancel{Q}}(x, y, z)$$

$$Q(x, y, z)$$

$x$  lotus da.

$y$  asche da.

$z$  lotus da.

$\exists$  dire Schließfeste - logisch

$$1. \forall x A[x] \vee \forall x B[x] \not\equiv \forall x (A[x] \vee B[x])$$

$$2. \exists x A[x] \wedge \exists x B[x] \not\equiv \exists x (A[x] \wedge B[x])$$

Arikel 6

1.1

Formalisation:

$N(x)$ :  $x$  Zauberkunst

$B(x)$ :  $x$  Billard

$I(x)$ :  $x$  Billard

$M(x)$ :  $x$  Negativer

$E(x,y)$ :  $x$  Zauberkunst  $y$  Zaubertzen

$A(x,y,z)$ :  $x$  Zauberkunst etc.  $y$  Zauberkunst bilden

a)  $\forall x (B(x) \rightarrow N(x))$

b)  $\forall x (N(x) \rightarrow B(x))$

c)  $\exists x (N(x) \wedge M(x)) \equiv \forall x (N(x) \rightarrow \exists M(x))$

d)  $\exists x (I(x) \wedge \forall y (B(y) \rightarrow E(y,x)))$

e)  $\forall x (N(x) \rightarrow \exists y (B(y) \wedge E(x,y)))$

f)  $\forall x (\exists y, \exists z (A(x,y,z) \wedge B(y) \wedge B(z)) \rightarrow B(x))$

g)  $\exists x, \forall y (I(x) \wedge B(x) \rightarrow \exists z (x,y) \wedge A(z))$

## Predikatu Logikoa

Predikatu logikoan esaldiaren egitura aztertzera da.

Termoak: Bandokoak (personal, zeinbaitak...). Hizki zehatzak: a, b, c...

Predikatuk: Bandokoak edo gerrillak (animaleak, medir, jokoa...)

Hizki larriak: P, Q...

Aldagaia: x

Proposizioa: P(x), P(b),

Funtzio proposicionala: Aldagaiez osatutako proposiciona. P(x)

Aldagaieko unibertsitatea: Proposizio orokorreko adierazketa,

Zenbatzale unibertsala:  $\forall: \forall x P(x)$

Zenbatzale existentzialea:  $\exists: \exists x P(x)$

4 proposizio mota

Baieztua unibertsala,  $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow Q(x))$

Baieztua pertikularra,  $\exists (P(x) \wedge Q(x))$

Ezerztua unibertsala,  $\forall x (P(x) \rightarrow \neg Q(x))$

Ezerztua pertikularra,  $\exists x (P(x) \wedge \neg Q(x))$

Zenbatzaleen beliokidetza - logikoa

$$1 - \neg \forall x A[x] \equiv \exists x \neg A[x]$$

$$2 - \forall x \neg A[x] \equiv \neg \exists x A[x]$$

$$3 - \neg \forall x A[x] \wedge \forall x B[x] \equiv \forall x (A[x] \wedge B[x])$$

$$4 - \exists x A[x] \vee \exists x B[x] \equiv \exists x (A[x] \vee B[x])$$

$$5 - \forall x A[x] \vee J \equiv \forall x (A[x] \vee J)$$

$$\exists x A[x] \vee J \equiv \exists x (A[x] \vee J)$$

$$6 - \forall x A[x] \wedge J \equiv \forall x (A[x] \wedge J)$$

$$\exists x A[x] \wedge J \equiv \exists x (A[x] \wedge J)$$

3.3

c)

$P \rightarrow q$	$P \vee r$	$r \wedge \neg q$	$P \rightarrow (\neg q)$	$P \vee r$	$r \wedge q$
E E E	E	F	E	F	E
E					

Bera, formula baliogabea da.

d)

$$P \vee q$$

$$r \rightarrow s$$

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

$P$	$q$	$r$	$s$	$P \vee q$	$r \rightarrow s$	$q \vee r$	$p \vee s$
F	E	E	E	E	E	E	E

Bera, formula baliokatua da.

3.4

b)

$$1 - b \rightarrow (d \rightarrow b)$$

$$2 - (d \rightarrow e) \rightarrow f$$

$$3 - e \wedge a \rightarrow \neg b$$

$$4 - \neg e \vee ?(d \rightarrow b)$$

$$5 - c \rightarrow (d \rightarrow e) \quad | \because ?c \vee ?(e \wedge a)$$

$$6 - (c \rightarrow f) \quad SH(5,2)$$

$$7 - e$$

$$6 - ((d \rightarrow e) \rightarrow f) \wedge (\neg e \rightarrow (d \rightarrow b)) \quad KK(2,1)$$

$$7 - ?(d \rightarrow e) \vee ?\neg b \quad DS(64)$$

$$8 - (c \rightarrow (d \rightarrow e)) \wedge (\neg e \rightarrow ?b) \quad KIC(5,3)$$

3.5

c)  $\neg q \wedge s$

2.  $s \rightarrow r$

3.  $r \rightarrow \neg p \vee q \quad /: \neg p$

4.  $\neg p \vee r \rightarrow s \quad \text{INP}(2)$

5.  $s \wedge \neg q \quad \text{troll}(1)$

6.  $s \quad Ks(5)$

7.  $\neg p \rightarrow r \quad MP(2) \ 6)$

8.  $\neg p \vee q \quad MP(3) \ 7)$

9.  $\neg p \quad KS(1)$

10.  $\neg p \vee r \quad \text{TRUL}(8)$

10.  $\neg p \quad SD(8), 9)$

d)  $\neg p \rightarrow r$

2.  $s \wedge \neg r$

3.  $\neg q \wedge s \rightarrow p \quad /: q$

4.  $\neg r \wedge s \quad \text{troll}(2)$

5.  $\neg r \quad KS(4)$

6.  $\neg p \quad SD(1) \ MT(15)$

7.  $\neg q \rightarrow (\neg s \rightarrow p) \quad Esp(3) \quad 7. - \neg(\neg q \wedge s) \rightarrow MT(36)$

8.  $r \rightarrow s \quad \text{INP}(4) \quad 8. - \neg q \vee \neg s \rightarrow DEM(2)$

9.  $\neg r \quad \neg q \vee \neg s \quad VB(8)$

10.  $\neg s \quad KS(2)$

11.  $\neg s \vee q \quad \text{TRUL}(9)$

12.  $\neg s \quad VB(10)$

13.  $q \quad SD(11, 12)$

# Ordealloopen correct...

A formule het deellogie A-ren logiformule, B, bliekkide logische bede  $B \equiv B$  beste formule het op te stellen.

3.5

$$a) 1-7(p \rightarrow q)$$

$$2- \frac{r-p}{q}$$

$$3- \frac{p \rightarrow s \wedge s}{p} \quad \text{Ded}(3) \quad (\text{as } p \rightarrow s) \wedge (s \rightarrow p) = p$$

$$4-2(p \vee q) \quad \text{INP}(1)$$

$$5- \frac{r-p \wedge r-q}{r-p \wedge r-q} \quad \text{DeM}(4)$$

$$6- \frac{p \wedge r-q}{p \wedge r-q} \quad \text{UB}(5)$$

$$7- p$$

$$8- \frac{r-q}{q}$$

$$9- \frac{r-s}{s}$$

$$10- \frac{r-r}{r}$$

$$11- \frac{s \wedge r}{s \wedge r}$$

y

$$1-7p \vee q$$

$$2- \frac{r-p}{r-p \rightarrow p}$$

$$3- \frac{r-q \wedge r-s}{r-q \wedge r-s} \quad \text{Ded}(1)$$

$$4- \frac{r-q}{q} \quad \text{KS}(3)$$

$$5- \frac{q \vee r-p}{q \vee r-p} \quad \text{true}(1)$$

$$6- \frac{r-p}{r-p} \quad \text{SD}(4,5)$$

$$7- \frac{r-k \wedge r-s}{r-k \wedge r-s}$$

$$8- \frac{r-r \wedge r-s}{r-r \wedge r-s}$$

$$9- \frac{s \wedge r-q}{s \wedge r-q}$$

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

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

$$\frac{(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)}{(p \rightarrow r)}$$

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

$$10- s$$

$$11- \frac{r-s}{r-s \vee r-p}$$

$$12- \frac{r-p}{r-p}$$

$$13- \frac{r-p}{r-p}$$

$$\text{KS}(8)$$

$$\text{true}(8)$$

$$\text{UB}(10)$$

$$\text{SD}(11,12)$$

## Baliogblotsmaren frage formula

Premisch egiallootat hertoz, hoven bidez & etc inferentzie-  
erregelde aplikazio, ondioria heltzen begarre ondioria Baliostak  
izango da.

3.4

a)

$$t(h) \rightarrow (i-o_j)$$

$$2-K \rightarrow (i-e_j)$$

$$3- \underline{Th} A \wedge K \rightarrow \underline{\gamma l V zm}$$

$$4- (\underline{\gamma l} \rightarrow \underline{\gamma n}) \wedge (\underline{zm} \rightarrow \underline{\gamma o})$$

$$5- (\underline{o} \rightarrow \underline{n}) \wedge (\underline{q} \rightarrow \underline{o})$$

$$6- \gamma(i-o_j) \quad /: \quad \gamma p V \gamma q$$

$$7- \gamma h \quad Mt(1,6)$$

$$8- \gamma K \quad Mt(2,6)$$

$$9- \gamma h \wedge \gamma K \quad KK(2,8)$$

$$10- \gamma l \wedge \gamma m \quad MP(3,9)$$

$$11- \gamma n \vee \gamma o \quad DE(4,10)$$

$$12- \underline{\gamma p \vee \gamma q} \quad DS(11,5)$$

c)

$$1- (\underline{P} \rightarrow \underline{\gamma q}) \wedge (\underline{\gamma s} \rightarrow \underline{s})$$

$$2- (\underline{t} \rightarrow \underline{v}) \wedge (\underline{\gamma v} \rightarrow \underline{\gamma x})$$

$$3- (\underline{\gamma q} \rightarrow \underline{t}) \wedge (\underline{s} \rightarrow \underline{\gamma v})$$

$$4- \underline{v \vee \gamma x} \rightarrow \underline{\gamma \wedge z}$$

$$5- \underline{P \vee \gamma s} \quad /: \quad \underline{\gamma \wedge z}$$

$$6- \underline{P \gamma q \vee s} \quad DE(1,5)$$

$$DE(3,6)$$

$$7- \underline{t \vee \gamma v}$$

$$DE(2,8)$$

$$8- \underline{v \vee \gamma x}$$

$$MP(4,8)$$

$$9- \underline{\gamma \wedge z}$$

# Baldintzaiblo frigoren erregela

Premisde eto baldintzaiblo izanik, beste argumentat bet osatu, hori frigeto esker lehiakorra hizkuntza bera egindako izango da, Premisa berak dituelako.

3.6

a)

$$1 \neg p \wedge (q \vee r) \rightarrow q \wedge r \therefore p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)$$

2  $\neg p$

3 - q

4  $\neg q \vee r$

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

6  $\neg q \wedge r$

7  $\neg r \wedge q$

$\neg p \rightarrow r$

$\neg q \rightarrow q \rightarrow r$

$(\neg p \rightarrow (\neg q \rightarrow r))$

Baldintzaiblo frigoren Erregelatzko Hipotesia.  
 $\therefore q \rightarrow r$

(BFE) Hipotesia  $\therefore r$

DB(3)

KK(2,4)

MP(1,5)

trM(6)

KS(7)

BFE(3-8)

BFE(2,9)

Absurdore erantzearren corregela (AEE)

P<sub>1</sub>, ..., P<sub>n</sub>, C

argumentua baliatzeko dedo eta baldin etorriak  
 baldin P<sub>1</sub>, ..., P<sub>n</sub>, C  $\square$  kontradiccioa dedo,  $\square$  inkonsistenteak  
 formula.

b)

$$1 \neg a \therefore b \vee (b \rightarrow c)$$

$$2 \neg b \wedge \neg b \rightarrow \neg c$$

$$3 \neg b \wedge \neg (b \rightarrow c) \quad \text{DeM}(2)$$

$$4 \neg b \wedge \neg (b \vee c) \quad \text{INV}(3)$$

$$5 \neg b \wedge (\neg b \vee c) \quad \text{VB}(4)$$

(AEE) Hipotesia  $\therefore \square$

6  $\Rightarrow$   $\tau b$       Ks(5)

7  $\Rightarrow$   $\neg b \vee \neg c$       DeM(5)

8  $\Rightarrow$   $\neg b \wedge \neg c$       Ks(8)

9  $\Rightarrow$   $\neg \neg b$       ~~DB~~(Ks)(8)

10  $\Rightarrow$   $b$       DB(9)

11  $\Rightarrow$   $\boxed{b \wedge \neg b}$       UK(5, 10)

$\square$ , Formel inkonsistent

2. Argumente fragtut.

12  $\Rightarrow$   $b \vee (\neg b \wedge c)$       AEE(2-11) 1. Argumente fragtut

0)  $\neg \text{drc} \rightarrow (\ell \rightarrow \neg g)$       ] lerg  
1-  $\neg g \vee h \rightarrow \neg d \wedge \neg f$       ] lerg  
2-  $\neg g$       (AEE) Hypothesen      ] zerg

4  $\Rightarrow$   $\neg g \vee h$       DB(3)

5  $\Rightarrow$   $\neg d \wedge \neg f$       MP(2, 4)

6  $\Rightarrow$   $\neg d$       Ks(5)

7  $\Rightarrow$   $\neg drc$       DB(6)

8  $\Rightarrow$   $\neg f \rightarrow \neg g$       MP(7)

9  $\Rightarrow$   $\neg f$       Mt(3, 8)

10  $\Rightarrow$   $f \wedge \neg d$       trl(5)

11  $\Rightarrow$   $\neg f$       Ks(10)

12  $\Rightarrow$   $f \wedge \neg \ell$       UK(9, 11)

Formel inkonsistent da.

$\square$  Widerspruch 2 Arg fragtut

13  $\Rightarrow$   $g$       AEE(3-12) 1. Arg fragtut

e) S.6

$$1 - O \rightarrow P (P \rightarrow q)$$

$$2 - P \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r) / \therefore O \rightarrow (P \rightarrow r)$$

$$3 - O$$

$$4 - P \rightarrow q$$

$$5 - P$$

$$6 - q$$

$$7 - (q \rightarrow r) \rightarrow ?P$$

$$8 - ??(q \rightarrow r)$$

$$9 - q \rightarrow r$$

$$10 - r$$

$$11 - P \rightarrow r$$

$$12 - O \rightarrow (P \rightarrow r)$$

BFE hipótesis / ∴ P → r

MP (1,3)

BFE hipótesis / ∴ r

MP (4,5)

Extr. transposició. (2)

⇒ MT (7,6)

UD (8)

MP (6,9)

BFE (5-10)

BFE (3-11)

3.6

1)  $\vdash S \rightarrow T$

2-  $(P \vee Q) \wedge (\neg P \vee R) \therefore Q \vee \neg S$  } lary

3-  $\neg T \rightarrow S$  trans(1)

4-  $R \rightarrow S$  UB(3)

5-  $(P \vee Q) \wedge (\neg P \vee \neg R)$

6-

7-  $\neg (Q \vee \neg S)$

AEE - se hipótese  $\therefore \square$  } 2.000s

DeM(4)

8-  $\neg Q \wedge S$

UB(5)

9-  $S \wedge \neg Q$

tall(6)

10-  $S$

KS(7)

MP(1,8)

11-  $\neg T$

tall(2)

12-  $(\neg P \vee C) \wedge (P \vee Q)$

KS(10)

13-  $\neg P$

tall(11)

14-  $C \vee \neg P$

SD(9,12)

15-  $\neg Q$

KS(2)

16-  $P \vee Q$

SD(14,15)

17-  $Q$

KS(6)

18-  $\neg P$

KK(5,16)  $\square$  2.000s

19-  $Q \wedge \neg Q$

AEE de Nai(4,17)

20-  $Q$

3.3

a)  $a \rightarrow d$

$d \rightarrow c$

a /:  $d \rightarrow c$

and	$a \wedge c$	P <sub>1</sub> Premis. $\vdash a \rightarrow d$	P <sub>2</sub> Premis. $\vdash a \rightarrow c$	B <sub>3</sub> a	Concl. $d \rightarrow c$
	E E E	E	E	E	X Betti E

b)

$a \rightarrow b$

$c \rightarrow d$

$b \vee c$  /: and

a	b	c	d	$a \rightarrow b$	$c \rightarrow d$	$b \vee c$	and
F	E	F	F	E	E	E	(F F)

Bedingung da

3.1 c) d)

3.2 c) b) b) Log

3.3. c) d) infer erreg

$$\equiv p \wedge q \wedge r \wedge \neg q$$

↙  
inconsistency

3.2

b)

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

1. Modus

$$p \rightarrow q \rightarrow ((p \rightarrow r) \rightarrow \neg p) \text{ tautologie?}$$

$$p \rightarrow q \rightarrow ((p \rightarrow r) \rightarrow \neg p) \equiv$$

IMP

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

DeM

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

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

Einsetz

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

$$B_{\text{true}} \equiv \underbrace{(\neg p \vee p)}_{\text{taut}} \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg r) \equiv$$

$$\equiv (\neg p \vee \neg q) \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg r) \equiv \text{true} \quad B_{\text{true}}$$

$$\equiv (\neg p \wedge p) \wedge (\neg q \wedge \neg r) \equiv \neg p \wedge \neg q \wedge \neg r \Rightarrow \text{Es ist eine Tautologie, best}$$

$$I = \{\neg p, \neg q, \neg r\}$$

Berech argumente aus der Wahrheitstafel.

$$\text{DeM} \stackrel{?}{=} (\neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee (\neg p \wedge r) \vee (\neg q \wedge r) \stackrel{?}{=}$$

WB

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \text{elkrze } (\neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee (\neg p \wedge r) \vee (\neg q \wedge r) \stackrel{?}{=}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} \text{fuk } \neg p \vee (\neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee \neg r \vee (\neg q \wedge r) \stackrel{?}{=}$$

$$\text{Banc} \stackrel{?}{=} ((\neg p \vee p) \wedge (\neg p \vee \neg q)) \vee ((\neg r \vee q) \wedge (\neg r \vee r)) \stackrel{?}{=}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} (\neg p \vee \neg q) \vee (\neg r \vee q) \stackrel{?}{=}$$

$$\text{Elkrz} \stackrel{?}{=} \neg p \vee \neg q \vee \neg r \vee q \stackrel{?}{=}$$

tautologie

Formuleoso tautologie da.

Horde argumentativ beliebbar da.

②

Beste modus batec

$$\text{Fragestellung } (p \rightarrow q) \wedge ?(\neg(q \wedge r) \rightarrow \neg(r \wedge p)) \stackrel{?}{=}$$

$$\text{Imp} \stackrel{?}{=} ?(p \rightarrow q) \wedge ?(\neg(\neg(q \wedge r) \rightarrow \neg(r \wedge p))) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{WB}$$

DeM

elkrz

$$\stackrel{?}{=} (\neg p \vee q) \wedge \neg(\neg(q \wedge r) \rightarrow \neg(r \wedge p)) \stackrel{?}{=}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} (\neg p \vee q) \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r) \wedge \neg r \wedge p \stackrel{?}{=} \text{DeM}$$

$$\text{Banc} \stackrel{?}{=} \neg p \wedge (\neg p \vee q) \wedge \neg r \wedge (\neg q \vee \neg r) \stackrel{?}{=}$$

$$\stackrel{?}{=} ((\neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee (\neg p \wedge q)) \wedge (\neg r \wedge \neg q) \vee (\neg r \wedge q) \stackrel{?}{=} \text{FolSe}$$

FolSe

### 3.1

c) q formula p  $\wedge$  q formularen ~~egentl.~~ ondorio logikos d.

Egic teuk

P	q	$P \wedge q$	q
E	E	E	E
E	F	F	F
F	E	F	E
F	F	F	F

$\rightarrow V(P \wedge q, I) = E$

$V(q, I) = E$

b) q formula  $p \vee q$  & formularen ondorio logikos d.

P	q	$P \vee q$	q
E	E	E	E
E	F	E	F
F	E	E	F
F	F	F	F

$\rightarrow q$  ez dc  $p \vee q$  formularen ondorio logikos.

### 3.2

a)

$$P \rightarrow q \quad (\because \tau(p \wedge r) \rightarrow \tau(r \wedge p))$$

Bj mader

① ilusidzegun  $P \rightarrow q$  tautologic d.

(INP)  $(P \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (\tau(q \wedge r) \rightarrow \tau(r \wedge p))$  tautologic?

$$\equiv \tau(\neg P \vee q) \vee (\tau(q \wedge r) \rightarrow \tau(r \wedge p)) \equiv$$

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

3.1

d)

P formula  $p \vee q$  eta q formulen ordenio logikoa da

P	q	$p \vee q$	1	q	$(p \vee q) \wedge q$
E	E	E	1	E	E
E	F	E	1	F	F
F	E	E	1	E	E
F	F	F	1	F	F
3	3	3	1	3	3
3	9	3	1	3	7
3	9	3	1	9	3
7	3	7	1	7	7
7	9	7	1	9	7
7	9	7	1	7	3
7	9	7	1	9	9
7	9	7	1	7	7
7	9	7	1	9	7
7	9	7	1	7	3
7	9	7	1	9	9
7	9	7	1	7	7
7	9	7	1	9	7
7	9	7	1	7	3
7	9	7	1	9	9
7	9	7	1	7	7

$\frac{p \text{ formula ce da } p \vee q \text{ eta q ren ordenio -logikoa.}}$

3.2

$$c) (p \wedge q) \rightarrow r \quad / : (p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r))$$

ilusi dezagun ea tautologia den

$$\begin{aligned}
 & ((p \wedge q) \rightarrow r) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r)) \stackrel{\text{IUP}}{=} (\neg(p \wedge q) \vee r) \rightarrow (\neg p \vee (\neg q \vee r)) \stackrel{\text{Dek}}{=} \\
 & \stackrel{\text{Dek}}{=} \neg(\neg(p \wedge q) \vee r) \vee (\neg p \vee (\neg q \vee r)) \stackrel{\text{Dek}}{=} (\neg(\neg(p \wedge q)) \wedge \neg r) \vee (\neg p \vee (\neg q \vee r)) \stackrel{\text{Dek}}{=} 
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \stackrel{\text{UB}}{=} (p \vee q) \wedge (\neg r) \vee \neg p \vee \neg q \vee r \stackrel{\text{Taut}}{=} (\neg p \vee q) \wedge \neg r \vee (\neg p \vee q) \wedge (\neg r \vee r) \stackrel{\text{Dek}}{=} 
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \stackrel{\text{Dek}}{=} (\neg p \vee q) \wedge \neg r \vee (\neg p \vee q) \wedge (\neg r \vee r) \stackrel{\text{Taut}}{=} \neg p \vee (\neg q \wedge \neg r) \vee (\neg r \wedge r) \stackrel{\text{Dek}}{=} \\
 & \stackrel{\text{Dek}}{=} \neg p \vee (\neg q \wedge \neg r) \stackrel{\text{Formuleku tautologia bat da}}{=} 
 \end{aligned}$$

Egia taula beraz beraz berdinak betetzen da, hor de, behiokideak dira.

2.7

d)

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

Egia taula

P	q	r	p \wedge q	(p \wedge q) \vee r	q \vee r	p \wedge (q \vee r)
E	E	E	E	E	E	E
E	E	F	E	E	E	E
E	F	E	F	E	E	E
E	F	F	F	F	F	F
F	E	E	F	E	E	E
F	E	F	F	E	E	F
F	F	E	F	E	E	F
F	F	F	F	F	F	F

Egia taulak ez dira berdinak beraz ez da betetzen behiokideak diren.

3.1

c)

g formula  $p \vee q$  eta  $\neg p$  formularen ordorio logikoa da.

Egia taula

P	q	$p \vee q$	$\neg p$	$p \vee q \wedge \neg p$	g
E	E	E	F	F	E
E	F	E	F	F	F
F	E	E	E	E	E
F	F	F	E	F	F

$$9) \quad \neg p \wedge \neg q \equiv \neg(p \wedge q)$$

$P$	$Q$	$\neg P$	$\neg Q$	$\neg P \wedge \neg Q$	$\neg(\neg P \wedge \neg Q)$	$\neg(\neg P \wedge Q)$
E	E	F	F	F	E	F
E	F	F	E	F	F	E
F	E	E	F	E	F	E
F	F	E	E	E	E	E

Egic tanult ez dire bárminak foglalkozni bármikor.

b) 2.6

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

$$\begin{aligned} & \neg(\neg p \vee \neg(r \vee s)) \stackrel{\text{Def } \neg}{=} \neg(\neg p \wedge (\neg r \wedge \neg s)) \stackrel{\text{DeM}}{=} \neg(\neg p \wedge (\neg r \wedge \neg s)) \stackrel{\text{Def } \neg}{=} \\ & \stackrel{\text{UB}}{=} p \wedge \neg(\neg p \vee \neg s) \stackrel{\text{UB}}{=} p \wedge (r \vee s) \stackrel{\text{BANA}}{=} (p \wedge r) \vee (p \wedge s) \end{aligned}$$

2.7

a)  $(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r) \equiv p \rightarrow (q \wedge r)$   
Egic tabe

P	q	r	$p \rightarrow q$	$p \rightarrow r$	$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r)$	$q \wedge r$	$p \rightarrow (q \wedge r)$
E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
E	E	F	E	F	F	F	F
E	F	E	F	E	F	F	F
E	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
F	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
F	E	F	E	E	E	E	E
F	F	F	E	E	E	E	E

Bi formulell egic tabe berdine dste, besc. logikkali liklidid  
dira.

$$(p \rightarrow q) \wedge (p \rightarrow r) \stackrel{\text{IM}}{=} (\neg p \vee q) \wedge (\neg p \vee r) \stackrel{\text{BANA}}{=} \neg p \wedge (q \vee r) \stackrel{\text{IM}}{=} p \rightarrow (q \wedge r)$$

e)

$$P \wedge q \rightarrow r \equiv \neg(P \wedge q) \vee r$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} P \wedge q \rightarrow r \equiv (\neg P \vee q) \vee r \equiv \neg(P \wedge q) \vee r \\ \text{INP} \end{array} \right)$$

$$(P \wedge q) \rightarrow r \equiv P \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r) \stackrel{\text{trans}}{\equiv} P \rightarrow (\neg q \vee r) \stackrel{\text{INP}}{\equiv}$$

$$\neg P \rightarrow (\neg q \vee r) \equiv \neg P \vee \neg q \vee r \stackrel{\text{DeM}}{\equiv} \neg(\neg P \wedge \neg q) \vee r \equiv$$

T

$$P \wedge q \rightarrow r \equiv \neg r \rightarrow \neg(P \wedge q) \stackrel{\text{trans}}{\equiv} \neg r \rightarrow \neg(P \wedge q) \stackrel{\text{INP}}{\equiv}$$

$$\neg \neg r \vee \neg P \vee \neg q \stackrel{\text{true}}{\equiv} \neg P \vee \neg q \vee \neg \neg r \stackrel{\text{DeM}}{\equiv} \neg(P \wedge q \wedge \neg r)$$

2.7

$$b) (P \rightarrow q) \rightarrow P \wedge q \equiv (\neg P \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow P)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (P \rightarrow q) \rightarrow P \wedge q &\equiv \neg(\neg(P \rightarrow q)) \vee (P \wedge q) \stackrel{\text{INP}}{\equiv} \neg(\neg(P \rightarrow q)) \vee (\neg q \vee P) \stackrel{\text{INP}}{\equiv} \\ &\stackrel{\text{trans}}{\equiv} \neg(\neg(P \rightarrow q)) \vee (\neg q \vee \neg P) \stackrel{\text{true}}{\equiv} \neg(\neg(P \rightarrow q)) \vee \neg(P \rightarrow q) \stackrel{\text{DeM}}{\equiv} \end{aligned}$$

Eigentabelle

P	q	$P \rightarrow q$	$P \wedge q$	$(P \rightarrow q) \rightarrow P \wedge q$	$\neg P \rightarrow q$	$q \rightarrow P$	$A \wedge B$
E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
E	F	F	F	F	E	E	E
F	E	E	F	F	E	F	F
F	F	E	F	F	F	E	F

Aufgabe 1

MD

2.4

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

$\exists I$  non  $V(G, I) = E$

$$\begin{cases} V(p \wedge q, I) = E \\ \text{edo} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V(p, I) = E \rightarrow p \\ V(q, I) = E \rightarrow q \end{cases}$$

$$V(\neg p \vee \neg q, I) = E \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V(\neg p, I) = E \rightarrow \neg p \\ V(\neg q, I) = E \rightarrow \neg q \end{cases}$$

Bi boldintóval ezin lehetne betölteni, formula inkonsisztens  
izango da.

$\exists I$  non  $V(G, I) = F$

$$\begin{cases} V(\neg p \wedge q, I) = F \\ \text{edo} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V(p, I) = F \rightarrow \neg p \\ V(q, I) = F \rightarrow \neg q \end{cases}$$

$$V(\neg p \vee \neg q) = F$$

Besz,  $I = \{\neg p, \neg q\}$  fülsorba formulák, bár  
belügöltök dr.

2.6

d)  $p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r) \equiv q \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$

$p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r) \equiv q \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$   
Eller

Buntes Legcke

$$A \wedge (B \vee C) \equiv (A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge C)$$

Tautologisch

$$A \wedge A \equiv A \quad A \vee A \equiv A$$

Ungesetzliche

$$\neg \neg A \equiv A$$

Doppelgängere Legcke

$$\neg(A \wedge B) \equiv \neg A \vee \neg B$$

Transposition

$$A \rightarrow B \equiv \neg A \vee B$$

Implikatio-Materiale

$$A \rightarrow B \equiv \neg A \vee B$$

Beliebigste-Materiale

$$A \rightarrow B \equiv (\neg A \vee B) \wedge (B \rightarrow A)$$

Esportazie

$$(A \wedge B) \rightarrow C \equiv A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)$$

2.6

a)  $(P \wedge q) \vee (q \wedge r) \underset{\text{tautologie}}{\equiv} q \wedge (P \vee r)$

$$(P \wedge q) \vee (q \wedge r) \underset{\text{taut}}{\equiv} (q \wedge P) \vee (q \wedge r) \begin{array}{l} \stackrel{A \wedge B}{\equiv} \\ \stackrel{\text{Dane}}{\equiv} \end{array} A \wedge (B \vee C) \\ \begin{array}{l} \stackrel{A \wedge C}{\equiv} \\ \stackrel{\text{Bane}}{\equiv} \end{array} q \wedge (P \vee r)$$

$$d) G = (\neg p \wedge \neg q) \vee (p \vee q)$$

$\exists I$  non  $(G, I) \models E$ ?

$$\begin{cases} V(\neg p, I, \neg q, I) = E \\ \text{etc} \\ V((p \wedge q), I) = E \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V(\neg p, I) = E \Rightarrow \neg p \\ \text{etc} \\ V(\neg q, I) = E \Rightarrow \neg q \end{cases}$$

$$I = \{\neg p, \neg q\}$$

Interpretazioak formule egindako egiten da, hots,ez formule ez de beti faltzue, formule kontradiccioak da.

$\exists$  non  $(G, I) \models F$ ?

$$\begin{cases} V((\neg p \wedge \neg q), I) = F \\ \text{etc} \\ V((p \wedge q), I) = F \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V(\neg p, I) = F \Rightarrow p \\ \text{etc} \\ V(\neg q, I) = F \Rightarrow q \end{cases}$$

Ez da existitzen interpretazioak formule faltzu egiten denean, beraez formule tautologia da.

### Betoliakideka - logika

A eta B-ren formulak betoliakidek berdinak izan giztietarako  
 $V(A, I) = V(B, I) \Rightarrow$  egingo teku berdinak  $A \equiv B$

### Elkarreko - legeak

$$(A \wedge B) \wedge C \models A \wedge (B \wedge C)$$

trikideka degen

$$\mathcal{I}_E = \{P, q, r, s\} = \{\neg P, \neg q, \neg r, \neg s\} = \{P, \neg q, r, s\}$$

Formula hori faltso egiten duen interpretazioa,  $\mathcal{I}_F$

$$V((P \rightarrow r) \rightarrow ((q \rightarrow s) \rightarrow (P \vee q \rightarrow r)), \mathcal{I}_F) = F \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V(\neg r, \mathcal{I}_F) = F \\ \text{edo} \\ V(\neg s, \mathcal{I}_F) = F \end{cases} = D$$

$$\mathcal{I}_F = \{P, q, \neg r, s\} = \{P, q, r, \neg s\} = \{\neg P, \neg q, r, s\}$$

2.4

$$a) G: \neg P \rightarrow q \wedge (q \rightarrow P)$$

$\exists \mathcal{I}$  non  $V(G, \mathcal{I}) = E$ ?

$$\begin{cases} V(\neg P, \mathcal{I}) = F \rightarrow V(P, \mathcal{I}) = E \rightarrow \text{Nekiko da interpretazioan} \\ \text{edo} \\ V(q \wedge (q \rightarrow P), \mathcal{I}) = E \rightarrow P \text{ izatea formula egioztoa da} \\ \text{izatello.} \end{cases}$$

$$Ab = \mathcal{I}_1 = \{P, q\}, \mathcal{I}_2 = \{P, \neg q\}$$

Beraoz, formula kontradiccioa izango da.

$\exists \mathcal{I}$  non  $V(G, \mathcal{I}) = F$ ?

$$\begin{cases} V(\neg P, \mathcal{I}) = E \rightarrow V(P, \mathcal{I}) = F \rightarrow \textcircled{1} \\ \text{cta} \\ V(q \wedge (q \rightarrow P), \mathcal{I}) = F \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V(q, \mathcal{I}) = F \rightarrow \textcircled{2} \\ \text{edo} \\ V(q \rightarrow P, \mathcal{I}) = F \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V(q, \mathcal{I}) = E \rightarrow \textcircled{3} \\ \text{cta} \\ V(P, \mathcal{I}) = F \rightarrow \textcircled{4} \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{I} = \{\neg P, \neg q\}$$

Beraoz, Formula Balioagabea da.

⑤

$$\mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{E}} = \{\neg p, q\} = \{p, \neg q\}$$

Formula faltsua egindo duen interpretazio bat:  $\mathbb{I}_F$

$$V((p \rightarrow q) \wedge \neg q, \mathbb{I}_F) = F \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V(p \rightarrow q, \mathbb{I}_F) = F \\ V(\neg q, \mathbb{I}_F) = F \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} V(p, \mathbb{I}_F) = E \rightarrow p \\ V(q, \mathbb{I}_F) = F \rightarrow \neg q \end{cases}$$

b)

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

Formula hau egiazko egindo duen interpretazioa:  $\mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{E}}$

$$V((p \vee \neg q) \wedge p, \mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{E}}) = E \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V(p, \mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{E}}) = E \\ V(\neg q, \mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{E}}) = E \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{E}} = \{p, q\} = \{p, \neg q\}$$

Formula faltsua egiten duen interpretazioa:  $\mathbb{I}_F$

$$V((p \vee \neg q) \wedge p, \mathbb{I}_F) = F \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V(p, \mathbb{I}_F) = F \rightarrow \neg p \\ V(p \vee \neg q, \mathbb{I}_F) = F \end{cases}$$

$$\mathbb{I}_F = \{\neg p, q\} = \{\neg p, \neg q\}$$

c)  $(p \rightarrow r) \rightarrow ((q \rightarrow s) \rightarrow (p \vee q \rightarrow r))$

Formula egiazkoak egindo duen interpretazioa:  $\mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{E}}$

$$V((p \rightarrow r) \rightarrow ((q \rightarrow s) \rightarrow (p \vee q \rightarrow r)), \mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{E}}) = E \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V(r, \mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{E}}) = E \\ V(s, \mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{E}}) = E \\ V(p \vee q \rightarrow r, \mathbb{I}_{\mathcal{E}}) = E \end{cases}$$

P	q	r	s	$P \rightarrow q$	$r \vee s$	$P \rightarrow q \rightarrow r \vee s$
E	E	E	E	F	E	E
E	E	E	F	F	E	E
E	E	F	E	F	E	E
E	E	F	F	F	E	E
E	F	E	E	E	E	E
E	F	E	F	E	E	E
E	F	F	E	E	E	E
F	E	E	E	E	E	E
F	E	E	F	E	E	E
F	E	F	E	E	E	E
F	F	E	E	E	E	E
F	F	F	E	E	E	E
F	F	F	F	F	F	E

- Motsistentea / innonsistentea  
Formula har Motsistentea da.
- Beliogabba (tautologia) / Beliogaben  
Formula har Beliogaben da.

2.3

a)  $(P \rightarrow q) \vee q$

P	q	$P \rightarrow q$	$(P \rightarrow q) \vee q$
E	E	E	E
E	F	F	F
F	E	E	E
F	F	E	E

$$V((P \rightarrow q) \vee q, I_E) = E \Rightarrow \begin{cases} V(P \rightarrow q, I_E) = E \\ \text{edo} \\ V(q, I_E) = E \end{cases}$$

Formula egicazoa bilakatzen duen interpretazio bat:  $I_8$

4

#### • Konsistente / Kontrastende

## Formulas inconsistentes da.

- Baliozloa (tautologica) / Baliozabea

## Formula tautologia da.

b)

$$(7 p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$$

P	q	$\neg p \rightarrow q$	$q \rightarrow p$	$(\neg p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow p)$
E	E	E	E	E
E	F	E	E	E
F	E	E	E	E
F	F	F	E	F

### • Konsistentea / inkonsistentea

Formulak  
Formula horiek lortzen ditu da, gutxienez formula bat  
degoetako egiaztakoa egiten duena.

- Baliozloa (tautologia) / baliozeloa

Formula hori baliogabea da, zeren eta, faltso egiten duen gutxienez interpretazio bat dago.

$$\text{d) } (p \leftrightarrow q) \rightarrow r \vee s$$

Progress

JOURNAL OF CLIMATE

Arill

2.2

a) Formula:  $(P \vee \neg q) \leftrightarrow S$

P	q	S	$\neg q$	$P \vee \neg q$	$(P \vee \neg q) \leftrightarrow S$
E	E	E	F	E	E
E	E	F	F	E	F
E	F	E	E	E	E
E	F	F	E	E	F
F	E	E	F	E	E
F	E	F	F	E	E
F	F	E	E	E	E
F	F	F	E	E	F

- Klantsiente / inklantsiente

Formula hori klantsientea da, gutxienetakoak egiten duen interpretazio bat dagoelako.

- Baloizketa (tautologie) / Baloigabea

Formula hori Baloigabea da, zeren eta, faltsu egiten duen gutxienetakoak interpretazio bat dagoelako.

9)

Formula:  $(P \rightarrow q) \rightarrow (\neg(q \wedge r) \rightarrow \neg(r \wedge p))$

①	P	q	r	$P \rightarrow q$	$q \wedge r$	$\neg(q \wedge r)$	$r \wedge p$	$\neg(r \wedge p)$	$\neg(q \wedge r) \rightarrow \neg(r \wedge p)$	osoa
E	E	E	E	E	E	F	E	F	E	E
E	E	F	E	E	F	E	F	E	E	E
E	F	E	F	F	F	E	E	F	F	E
E	F	F	F	F	F	E	F	E	E	E
F	E	E	E	E	E	F	F	E	E	E
F	E	F	E	E	F	E	F	E	E	E
F	F	E	F	F	F	E	F	E	E	E
F	F	F	E	E	F	E	F	E	E	E

③

### 2.1 Arilletak

$$A = p \vee \neg r \rightarrow r \wedge q$$

$$I_1 = \{p, q, \neg r\} \quad I_2 = \{\neg p, q, \neg r\}$$

$I_1, I_2$  goetikoki egiaztatu

p	q	r	$\neg r$	$p \vee \neg r$	$r \wedge q$	$p \vee \neg r \rightarrow r \wedge q$
E	E	F	S	E	F	F
F	E	F	S	E	F	F

$$B = \neg p \vee q \rightarrow (\neg(p \wedge r) \rightarrow \neg p)$$

$$I_1 = \{\neg p, q; \neg r\} \quad I_2 = \{\neg p, q, \neg r\}$$

$I_1$  es zuen ibango egiaztakoa, baina  $I_2$  bai

p	q	r	$\neg p \vee q$	$\neg(p \wedge r)$	$\neg(\neg p \wedge r) \rightarrow \neg p$	formula osak
E	E	F	E	( $\neg p, F$ ) $\rightarrow$ ( $\neg p \wedge F$ ) $\rightarrow$ F	F	
F	E	F	E	E	E	E

Orduan,  $V(B, I_2)$  formula egiaztakoa ibango da.



1.2

Arithmetik

Proposizio logiller

b)  $\neg p \wedge q \Leftrightarrow (r \wedge \neg(r \vee q) \rightarrow s)$

$$\frac{\neg p \wedge q}{1}$$

$$\frac{(r \wedge \neg(r \vee q) \rightarrow s)}{4}$$

$$\frac{\neg p}{2} \quad \frac{q}{2}$$

$$\frac{r \wedge \neg(r \vee q)}{4} \quad \frac{s}{4}$$

$$\frac{p}{3}$$

$$\frac{r}{5} \quad \frac{\neg(r \vee q)}{5}$$

$$\frac{\neg(r \vee q)}{6}$$

$$\frac{p \vee q}{7}$$

$$\frac{p}{8} \quad \frac{q}{8}$$

$$\frac{p_1, p_2, q_3, r_5, s_4}{P_3, P_4, q_8, r_5, s_4}$$

c)

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

$$\frac{p}{1} \quad \frac{p \vee q \rightarrow (r \rightarrow \neg p)}{2}$$

$$\frac{p \vee q}{2}$$

$$\frac{p \vee q \rightarrow (r \rightarrow \neg p)}{2}$$

$$\frac{p}{3} \quad \frac{q}{3}$$

$$\frac{r}{4} \quad \frac{\neg p}{4}$$

$$\frac{p_1, p_3, p_5, q_3, r_5}{P_1, P_3, P_5, q_3, r_5}$$

Modus tollens (MT)  $\frac{A \rightarrow B}{\neg B \quad \neg A}$

ausgeschlossen schließen

Silogismo hipotetico (SH)  $\frac{A \rightarrow B \quad B \rightarrow C}{A \rightarrow C}$

Silogismo Disjuntivo (SD)  $\frac{A \vee B \quad \neg A}{B}$

Dileme Exclusivo (DE)  $\frac{(A \rightarrow B) \wedge (C \rightarrow D)}{A \vee C}$

Dileme Exclusivo (DS)  $\frac{(A \rightarrow B) \wedge (C \rightarrow D)}{\neg B \vee \neg D}$

Konjunktioeren Simplifikazioen

$$\frac{A \wedge B}{A}$$

Konjunktioeren Konbinazioen (KK)

$$\frac{A \\ B}{A \wedge B}$$

Disjunktioeren Betuketa (DB)  $\frac{A}{A \vee B}$

$$1. \forall x A(x) \equiv \exists x \forall A(x)$$

$$2. \forall x \forall A(x) \equiv \forall x \exists A(x)$$

$$3. \forall x A(x) \wedge \forall x B(x) \equiv \forall x (A(x) \wedge B(x))$$

$$4. \exists x A(x) \vee \exists x B(x) \equiv \exists x (A(x) \vee B(x))$$

$$5. 5.1 \forall x A(x) \vee J \equiv \forall x (A(x) \vee J)$$

$$5.2 \exists x A(x) \vee J \equiv \exists x (A(x) \vee J)$$

$$6. 6.1 \forall x A(x) \wedge J \equiv \forall x (A(x) \wedge J)$$

$$6.2 \exists x A(x) \wedge J \equiv \exists x (A(x) \wedge J)$$

Elliptische logische (Eller)

$$(A \wedge B) \wedge C \equiv A \wedge (B \wedge C) \quad (A \vee B) \vee C \equiv A \vee (B \vee C)$$

triviale - logische (trivell)

$$A \wedge B \equiv B \wedge A \quad A \vee B \equiv B \vee A$$

Banatische logische (Banach)

$$A \wedge (B \vee C) \equiv (A \wedge B) \vee (A \wedge C)$$

$$A \vee (B \wedge C) \equiv (A \vee B) \wedge (A \vee C)$$

Tautologische (taut)

$$A \wedge A \equiv A \quad A \vee A \equiv A$$

Ulkopen Billoitzza (UB)

$$\neg \neg A \equiv A$$

De Morganen logische (DeM)

$$\neg(A \wedge B) \equiv \neg A \vee \neg B \quad \neg(A \vee B) \equiv \neg A \wedge \neg B$$

Transposition (trans)

$$A \rightarrow B \equiv \neg B \rightarrow \neg A$$

Implikazio materikoa (IMP)

$$A \rightarrow B \equiv \neg A \vee B$$

Betiskidetzko materikoa (Balio)

$$A \leftrightarrow B \equiv (A \rightarrow B) \wedge (B \rightarrow A)$$

$$A \leftrightarrow B \equiv (A \wedge B) \vee (\neg A \wedge \neg B)$$

Esportazioa (ESP)

$$(A \wedge B) \rightarrow C \equiv A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)$$

Modus Ponens (MP)

$$\frac{A \rightarrow B \\ A}{B}$$