$$G_0 = \{(0,10,0,10)\}$$
 $S_0 = \{(6,5,3,2)\}$ 
 $S_0 = \{(6,5,3,2)\}$ 

$$S_{1} = \{ (6,6,3,3) \}$$

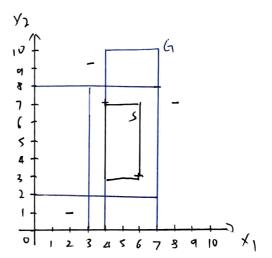
$$s_3 = \{ (4,6,3,7) \}$$

$$S_4 = \{ (4,6,3,7) \}$$

$$64 = \{ (3,7,0,10), (0,7,2,10) \}$$

$$s_5 = \{ (4,6,3,7) \}$$

$$4s = \left\{ (4,7,0,10), (3,7,0,8), (0,7,2,8) \right\}$$



For any  $h \in H$ , if now of  $g \in G$  is more general or equal to h

than h is not more general or equal to any  $s \in S$ 

HAEH ( tgEG g tgh ) -> ( tsES Ltgs)

Dispure by counterexample.

- 1. Let hEH be the maximally general hypothesis. n 1~)
- 7. 4966, h.79 9 -> 4966, 9\$g h (Assume G \$H)
- 3. TyEG, gEVSHI) since g: sometimed with 1)
- 4. 49EG, = SES H 9=95 (VSR)
- Si FIES of hzys ( from 2 and 4)
- for since the hypothesis; thre and conclusion is failing, the Horleman is failine
- 7: =hebl. A ( bg & G g & g h ) A ( =1 & S h = g s )