

AI gâtime

M. DIRECTE M. INVERSE (REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM)

expresie logică

ARISTOTEL

SOCRATE

PLATON

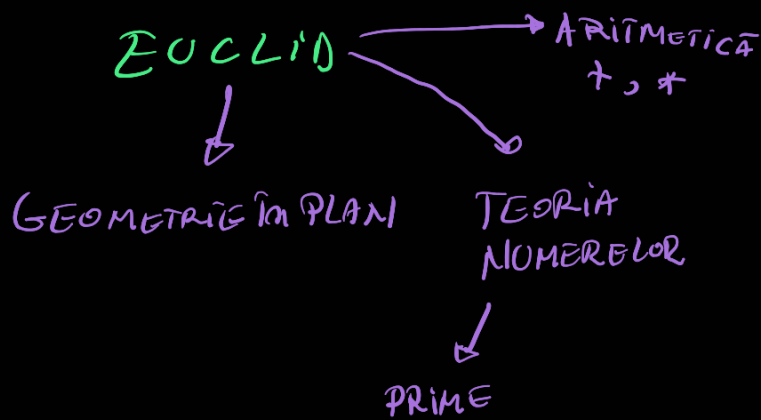
A. MACEDON

ALEXANDRIA

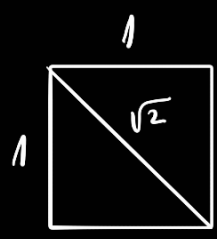
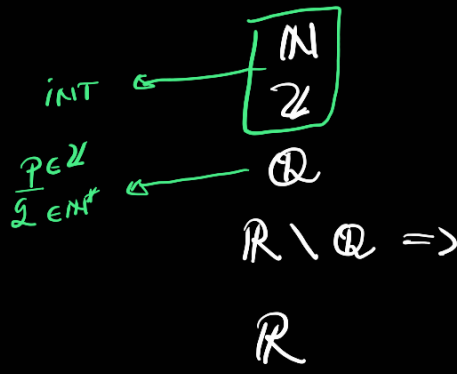
EUCLID

assert ( $0 == 0$ ) → mic

assert ( $0 == 1$ ) → CRAPĂ cu grătie!!!



**NR. PRIME**  
 $p_1 * p_2 * \dots * p_k + 1$   
 $p > p_i \quad \forall i = \overline{1, k}$   
 $p = \alpha \cdot \beta$



Structura de date

$(p, q) \leftarrow \text{tuplu}$

$[p, q] \leftarrow \text{listă}$

$\{ "p": p, "q": q \} \leftarrow \text{dictionar}$

$(k, v)$   
 cheie      valoare

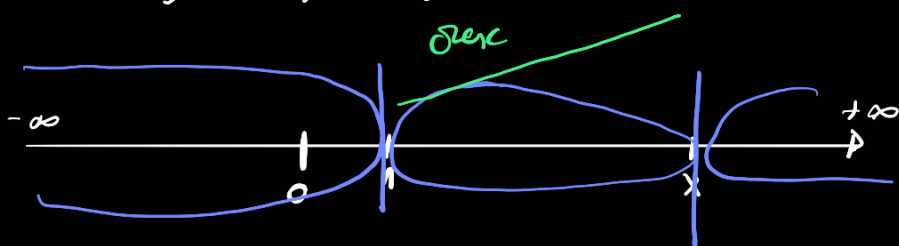
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{"numerator": } p, \\ \text{"denominator": } q \end{array} \right\}$

\* Denominatore  
 suggestivo  
 L'IZIBILITATE

RENE DESCARTES  
 (reperul cartezian)



$$x > 1, x \in \mathbb{R}, \sqrt{x}, \varepsilon > 0, \varepsilon \in \mathbb{R}$$



$$k \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ \frac{x}{2} \\ \frac{x}{2^2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{x}{2^k} \\ \frac{x}{\varepsilon} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{x}{2^k} = \varepsilon \Rightarrow k = \log_2 \left( \frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right)$$

$$P(x) \quad x \in [a, b] \quad a < b, a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$P(a) < 0$$

$$P(b) > 0$$

$$P'(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

$$P''(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$$

$$P(x) = 0, x \in [a, b]$$

$$x = ?$$

