a.

Expression: a = 10 or b = 20
let say
a = 10 and b = anything except NULL, which mean that expression becomes True
b = 20 and a = anything except NULL, expression evaluates to True
b = is not 20 and a = is not 10, so expression evaluates to False
But it changes if a or b are NULL values
Null value is evaluated as Null; Null is an absence of any value which mean it gives itself or nothing
a or b = null and a or b any number, then the expression evaluates to Null
a = null and b = null, evaluates to null.
So, comparing anything to null is always null not true or false.

b.

Expression: a = 10 or b = 20
let say
a = 10 and b = anything except NULL, which mean that expression becomes False
b = 20 and a = anything except NULL, expression evaluates to False
b = is not 20 and a = is not 10, so expression evaluates to False
let say a = 10 and b = 20, which is the only scenario the expression evaluates to True.
But it changes also if a or b are NULL values
a or b = null and a or b any number, then the expression evaluates to Null
a = null and b = null, evaluates to null.
So, comparing anything to null is always null not true or false.

c.

Let a and b be numbers which mean
The expression (a < 10 or a>=10) evaluates like any conditional statement with numbers
But if a or b is null value or both null values then the answer will be null for any expression.
In the slides, it says (unknown and some value) evaluates to unknown or

Unknown = unknown -> unknown
Null means Unknown literally because null is nothing! So it evaluates as unknown!
Null or a >= 10 gives null
Or any statement where a or b is null gives null! In the scenario where one of the value is null.