## Tutoriat 4

Prop. 3.24.

Pentru orice 4.4.X is sice  $v \in V$ :

· 4 ~ 4 -> 9v(x) ~ 4v(x)

Dem: f ~ 4 (=) Mod (4) = Mod (4).

Fie e ∈ Mod (4) (=> e+(4)=e+(4)=1.

· e(v)=1 in e+(x)=1 -) e+(fv(x))=e+(4v(x))=1

• e(v) = 0 in  $e^{+}(x) = 0$  =  $e^{+}(f_{v}(x)) = e^{+}(\psi_{v}(x)) = 1$ .

· e(v) = 1 in e+(x) = 0.

+ dace e+(q) rue deprimale de e(v) =>

=> e+(4) ru deprimde de e(v) (attfel aux avea un nevadel pentru 9 care nu model pentru 4 06). deci  $e^+(\Psi) = e^+(\Psi) = 1$  si pentru e(V) = 0 ->

=>  $e^+(\varphi_V(x)) = e^+(\psi_V(x)) = 1$  peutru  $e^+(x) = 0$ .

+ dacă e+(4) deprimale de e(v) =)

-> e+(4) deprimde de e(1)>

deci et (9) = et(4) = 0 peritur e(v) = 0 = 0

 $\Rightarrow$  e<sup>+</sup>( $\varphi_{V}(\chi)$ ) = e<sup>+</sup>( $\varphi_{V}(\chi)$ ) = 0 peutru e<sup>+</sup>( $\chi$ )=0.

• e(v) = 0 si  $e^{+}(\pi) = 1$  se trateaxé analog.

⊢ φ ⇒> ⊢ φ<sub>ν</sub>(χ)

· of musat. => fv(%) musat.

Dem:  $\varphi$  must.  $\Leftrightarrow$   $e^{+}(\varphi) = 0$  ( $\psi$ ) e i.e. at at pointine e(v) = 0 cat in pentiue  $e^{+}(x) = 1$  cat in pentiue  $e^{+}(x) = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $e^{+}(x) = 1$  cat in pentiue  $e^{+}(x) = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $e^{+}(x) = 1$  must.

## Tutoriat 6:

· ¬ (911 · · · 1 fn) ~ ¬ 91 V · · V ¬ fn @

· 7(92 V ... V fa) ~ 7 fs 1 ... 1 7 fa @

· e+(911.19n)=1 (>> e+(9i)=1 (+) i=1, n 3

Negatia:  $e^+(f_1 \wedge ... \wedge f_n) = 0$  (=)  $e^+(f_i) = 0$  ypentan me ie  $i_i = n$ 

•  $e^+(q_1 \vee ... \vee q_n) = 1$  (=)  $e^+(q_i) = 1$  peutru un  $i \in I, \overline{n}$ 

Negatia:  $e^{+}(f_{1} \vee ... \vee f_{n}) = 0$  (=)  $e^{+}(f_{1}) = 0$  (+) i = 1, n

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Prop 3.31
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Fie M= 2910 - 2903 , nEM

1) 1 ~ 91 1 ... 1 gr

Sol: Fie e & Mod (t) (=> e+(fi)=1, i=1, n (=) e+(fi)=1 (= ⇒e∈ Mad (gs 1... 1 gn)

2) TEY (=> = 91 1... 1 9n -> 4.

Gol: "=>" fie e o evaluare.

· dace e ∈ Mod (r) (=> e+(4i)=1, i=1, n & e+(4)=1 (descrece Mod (M) = Mod (M)) 3) => e+(91 1... 1 Pn)=1 & e+(4)=1 =)

→ e+(9+1...1 Pn ->4)=1. · dace e & mod (H) (= mod (4)) (=> (=> e+(fi)=0 poentie un i eTin (3)> ( => e+(91 1... 19n)=0 (0 → suce) => => e+(91 1... 1 fn -> 4) = 1

Deci = ga A... A gn -> 4.

" = " Aveu = 91 1 ... 1 9n ->4 => e+(911... 19n ->4)=1 (+)e e + (91 1... 1 fn) → e + (4) = 1 (A) e. 
Ø

Vicum P=4 (=) Mod (T) = Mod (4)

Fie e E Mod (M) (=) et(Gi) = 1 si= TIR (3)

(=> e+ (91 1 ... 1 9n) = 1 (x)

Dar stim co @ are loc penten vice evaluare, ûn particular in pentre modelele lui M.

(au restraus la madelele lui 17).

Dim  $\Theta$  pi  $\Theta$  =>  $e^+(\Psi)=1$  (1-)1 )=>  $e\in Mad(\Psi)$ Au obtinut de (4) ex Mod (14) => ex Mod (4) achivalent = Mad (1) = Mod (4) => 1 = 4.

3) 1 musat (>> = 792 V... V 7 fr. Fie mende evaluare. Sol:

r mevat  $\iff$   $e(f_i) = 0$  poeutra un ie  $\sqrt{n} \iff$   $e^+(f_1 \land ... \land f_n) = 0 \iff \neg e^+(f_1 \land ... \land f_n) = 1 \iff$ Evaluarea a fost aleaná arbitrat => =791V...V-19n

- 4) Fie A= 341, ..., 423 , REN. UASE:

  - 2) gs 1... 1 fr ~ 44 1... 1 4k

Dem: "= TND (=) Mod (T) = Mod (A) (=)

(=) [e+(fi)=1 si=1, n <-) e+(4j)=1 sj=1, k ] (\*) Aver  $e^{+}(\forall i) = 1$   $e^{+}(\forall j) = 1$   $e^{+}(\forall j) = 1$   $e^{+}(\forall i) = 1$ 

e ∈ Mod ( 91 1... 1 fn) (>> et (91 1... 1 fn) = 1

@ avent a remodern 142

tie e e mod (421... 142) co et (411... 142)=1

Cu & avent de co mod (fr 1... 1 fr)

" \* Aualog.