SAT30 Started on Monday, 30 October 2023, 7:16 PM Finish State Monday, 30 October 2023, 7:31 PM ompleted on 15 r Grade 3.00 out of 5.00 (60%) Mark 2.00 out of 2.00 Given propositional formula (d ∨ ¬a) ∧ (¬f ∨ ¬c) ∧ (¬b ∨ ¬; (a ∨ b ∨ c) ∧ (¬d ∨ e) ∧ (¬e ∨ (e∨¬b)∧(¬c). hich two clauses given in the list below can be rived with one or more applications of the solution rule? (Keep in mind that disjunction is commutati the order of literals in a clause is irrelevant). 1. empty claus (¬a∨¬c) ✔ **2**. _ 3. (d ∨ e ∨ ¬f) 4. (d ∨ e ∨ f) Die Antwort ist richtig. The correct answers are: (d ∨ e ∨ ¬f), (¬a estion 2 Mark 1.00 out of 2.00 Which of the following rules are applicable of sequent $\neg a \land b$, $\neg (a \land (\neg c \lor d))$, $\neg e \vdash a$ in the seque step? Sele ct one or more 1. _ 2. This is a 3. 4. 5. P-V A-A P-A A-V 7. p. Die Antwort ist teil You have correctly selected 1. The correct answers are: A-^, Mark 0.00 out of 1.00 Which of the following proofs are correct derivations in the sequent calculus (note that of the rules have been omitted). Select one or n $\begin{array}{c} a, \neg a \vdash b \\ \hline a \vdash (a \lor b) \\ \neg \neg a \vdash (a \lor b) \\ \hline \neg (a \lor b) \vdash \neg a \\ \hline \neg (a \lor b) \vdash \neg a \\ \hline \neg (a \lor b) \vdash \neg a \\ \hline \neg (a \lor b) \vdash \neg a \\ \hline \vdash (a \lor b) \lor \vdash (\neg a \land \neg b) \\ \hline \vdash (\neg (a \lor b) \lor (\neg a \land \neg b)) \\ \hline \vdash (\neg \neg (a \lor b) \lor (\neg a \land \neg b)) \land (\neg (\neg a \land \neg b) \lor \neg (a \lor b) \\ \hline \\ \vdash (\neg \neg (a \lor b) \lor (\neg a \land \neg b)) \land (\neg (\neg a \land \neg b) \lor \neg (a \lor b) \\ \hline \end{array}$ _ a. $\neg b) \lor \neg (a \lor b)$ $\begin{array}{c} \underline{a,a \vdash b} \\ \neg \neg a \vdash (a \lor b) \\ \neg (a \lor b) \vdash \neg a \\ \hline \neg (a \lor b) \vdash (\neg (a \lor b)) \\ \hline \neg \neg (a \lor b) \vdash (\neg (a \lor b)) \\ \hline \vdash (\neg \neg (a \lor b) \lor (\neg (a \lor b)) \\ \hline \vdash (\neg \neg (a \lor b) \lor (\neg (a \lor b)) \land (\neg (\neg (a \lor b) \lor (\neg (a \lor b))) \land (\neg (\neg (a \lor b) \lor (\neg (a \lor b))) \land (\neg (\neg (a \lor b) \lor (\neg (a \lor b))) \land (\neg (\neg (a \lor b) \lor (\neg (a \lor b))) \land (\neg (\neg (a \lor b) \lor (\neg (a \lor b))) \land (\neg (\neg (a \lor b) \lor (\neg (a \lor b))) \land (\neg (\neg (a \lor b) \lor (\neg (a \lor b))) \land (\neg (a \lor b))) \\ \hline \end{array}$ d. $\neg (a \lor b) \vdash \neg b$ F (¬¬(a ∨ b) ∨ (vort ist falsch correct answer is: $a, \neg a \vdash b$ $a \vdash (a \lor b)$ $\neg \neg a \vdash (a \lor b)$ $\neg (a \lor b) \vdash \neg a$ $\neg (a \lor b) \vdash \neg (a \lor$: -b) ∨ $\neg(a \lor b))$