

S80 Nr. 1 $A(p, q, r) = (v \vee (p \rightarrow q)) \wedge (\neg v \vee q)$

p	w	w	w	w	F	F	F	F
q	w	w	F	F	w	w	F	F
v	w	F	w	F	w	F	w	F
$p \rightarrow q$	w	w	F	F	w	w	w	w
$v \vee (p \rightarrow q)$	w	w	w	F	w	w	w	w
$\neg v$	F	w	F	w	F	w	F	w
$\neg v \vee q$	w	w	F	w	w	w	F	w
$(\) \wedge (\)$	w	w	F	F	w	w	F	w

$E[A] = \text{Bool}^3 \setminus \{(w F w), (w F F), (F F w)\}$ ↑ Kontingenz

$$2) \quad T_1(a, s, c) \Leftrightarrow T_2(a, s, c) : a \wedge s \rightarrow c \Leftrightarrow (a \rightarrow c) \vee (s \rightarrow c)$$

a	w	w	w	w	f	f	f	f
s	w	w	f	f	w	w	f	f
c	w	f	w	f	w	f	w	f
$a \wedge s$	w	w	f	f	f	f	f	f
$a \wedge s \rightarrow c$	w	f	w	w	w	w	w	w
$a \rightarrow c$	w	f	w	f	w	w	w	w
$s \rightarrow c$	w	f	w	w	w	f	w	w
$(a \rightarrow c) \vee (s \rightarrow c)$	w	f	w	w	w	w	w	w
$(a \rightarrow c)$	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w

$E[A] = \text{Bool}^3 \rightarrow \text{Tautologie} \rightarrow \text{Äquivalenz}$

$$T_1(a, s, c) \Leftrightarrow T_2(a, s, c)$$

$$T_1(a, s, c) = a \wedge s \rightarrow c$$

$$\neg(a \wedge b) \vee c$$

$$\underline{\neg a \vee \neg s \vee c}$$

}

Uniformity

}

Termuniformity

de Mause-

$$T_2(a, s, c) = (a \rightarrow c) \vee (s \rightarrow c)$$

$$(\neg a \vee c) \vee (\neg s \vee c)$$

$$\neg a \vee \neg s \vee (c \vee c)$$

$$\underline{\neg a \vee \neg s \vee c}$$

}

Uniformity

}

assoziativ

}

ide-potent

SSZ Nr. 1

$$s+a - (c-3-d+b-a-c-s+d)$$

$$\underline{s+a} - \underline{c} + 3 + \underline{d} - \underline{s} + \underline{a} + \underline{c} + \underline{s} - \underline{d} = s+2a+3$$

Zusatz " $4z - (\frac{1}{2}y + 2x - z)(z - 2x + \frac{1}{2}y)$

$$4z - \left[\underline{\frac{1}{2}yz} - \underline{xy} + \frac{1}{4}y^2 + 2xz - 4x^2 + \underline{xy} - z^2 + 2xz - \underline{\frac{1}{2}yz} \right]$$

$$4z - \frac{1}{4}y^2 - 4x^2 + 4xz + z^2$$

Nr. 2 $9x^2 - y^2 + \frac{1}{4}z^2 - 3xz + 16$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{4x - 8}{\sqrt{2x+5} - 3} = \frac{0}{0}$$

$(x-2)$
Linearfaktor

$$\text{NR: } \frac{4 \cdot (x-2)}{\sqrt{2x+5} - 3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2x+5} + 3}{\sqrt{2x+5} + 3}$$

$$\underbrace{(2x+5) - 3^2}_{a^2 - b^2} = 2x+5-9 = 2x-4 = 2(x-2)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot (x-2) \cdot (\sqrt{2x+5} + 3)}{2 \cdot (x-2)} = 2 \cdot (\sqrt{2x+5} + 3) = 12$$

Für den Kopf:

$$42 \cdot 38 = (40 + 2) \cdot (40 - 2) \\ = 1600 - 4 = 1596$$

$$42^2 = (40 + 2)^2$$

$$38^2 = (40 - 2)^2 \quad - \text{Vorne quadrieren} : 1600$$

$$- \text{Hinten} \quad - \quad - \quad : 4 \quad (\text{in die Hand!})$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{r} 1600 \\ - 160 \\ \hline 1440 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 1444 \\ \text{Hand 4} \end{array}$$

$$- \text{Vorne} \cdot \text{Hinten} \cdot 2 : 160$$

$$1764$$

S. 85 Nr. 2

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (2s-3a)(3a-2s) - (2a-s)^2 \\
 & \quad (-2s+3a) \\
 & - (2s-3a)^2 - (2a-s)^2 \\
 & - (4s^2 - 12as + 9a^2) - (4a^2 - 4as + s^2) \\
 & \quad - 5s^2 + 16as - 13a^2
 \end{aligned}$$

Nr. 3

$$\frac{5-2\sqrt{x}}{3+\sqrt{2x}} \cdot \frac{3-\sqrt{2x}}{3-\sqrt{2x}}$$

$$\frac{(5-2\sqrt{x})(3-\sqrt{2x})}{9-2x}$$

$$15 - 5\sqrt{2x} - 6\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{2x}$$

$$15 - 5\sqrt{2x} - 6\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{2}\sqrt{x^2}$$

$\frac{1}{x}$