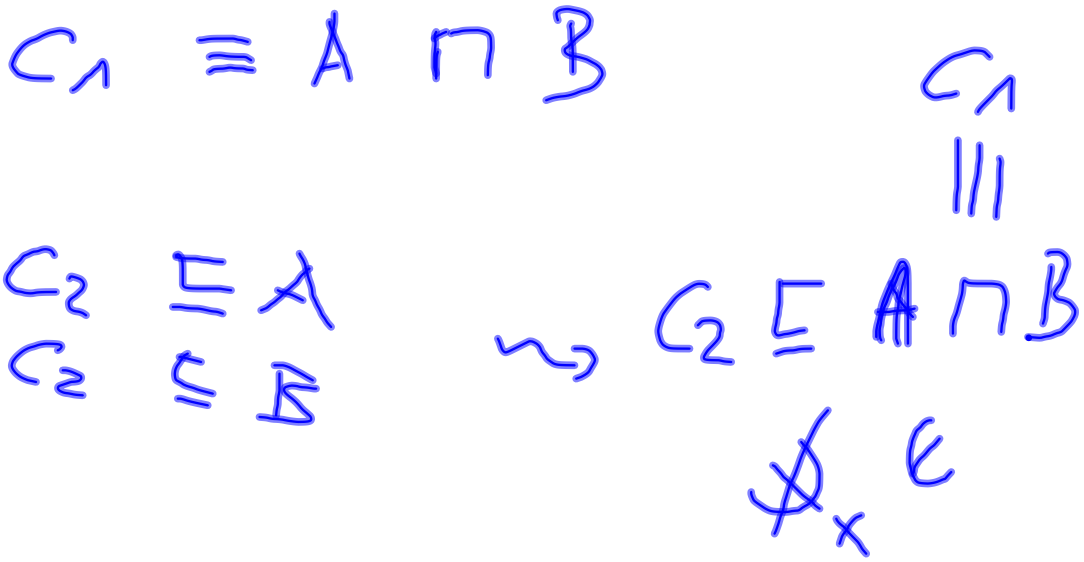

C1 ≡ A ⊓ B
C2 ⊑ A
C2 ⊑ B
⇝
C1
|||
C2 ⊑ A ⊓ B
C2 ∈ ∅

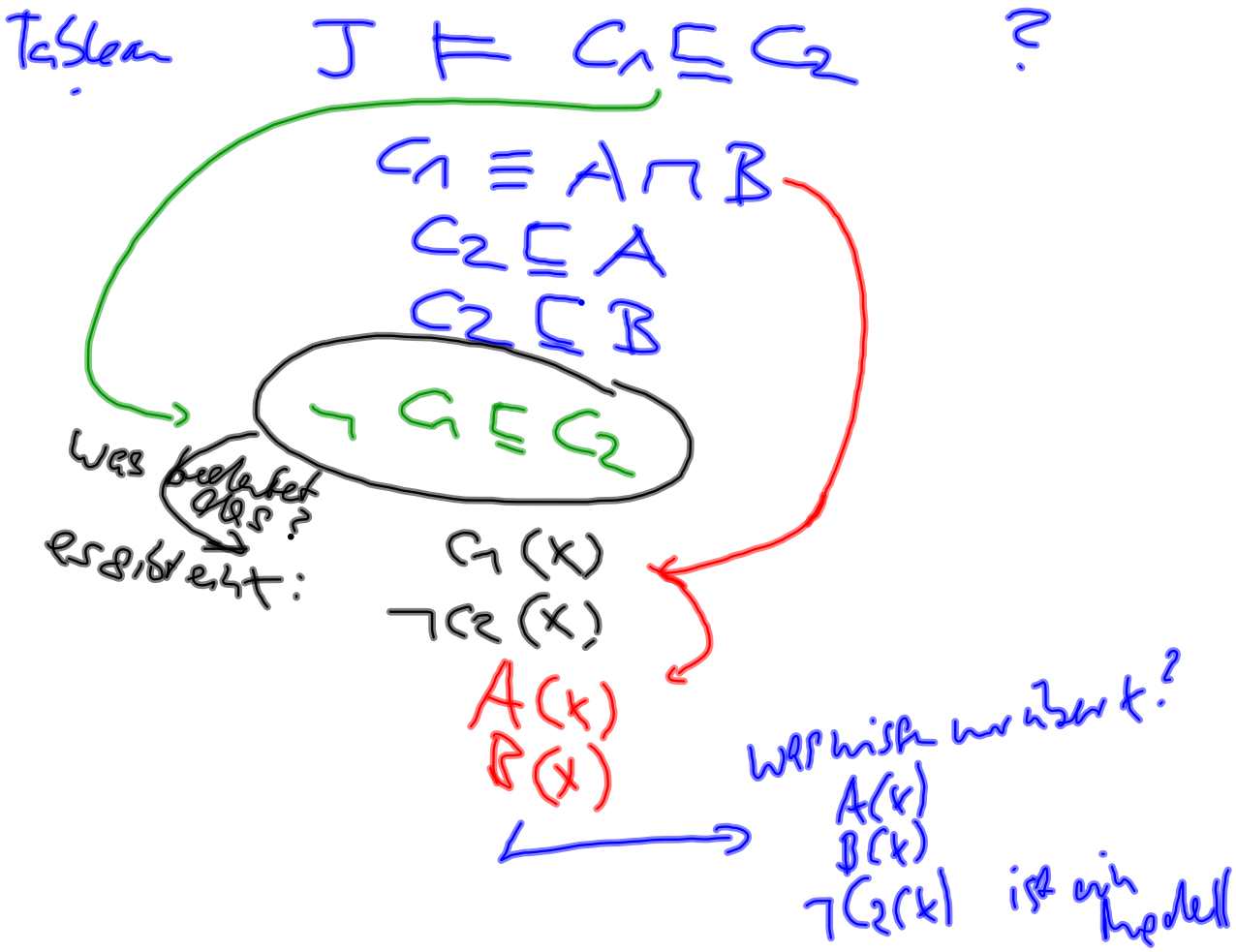
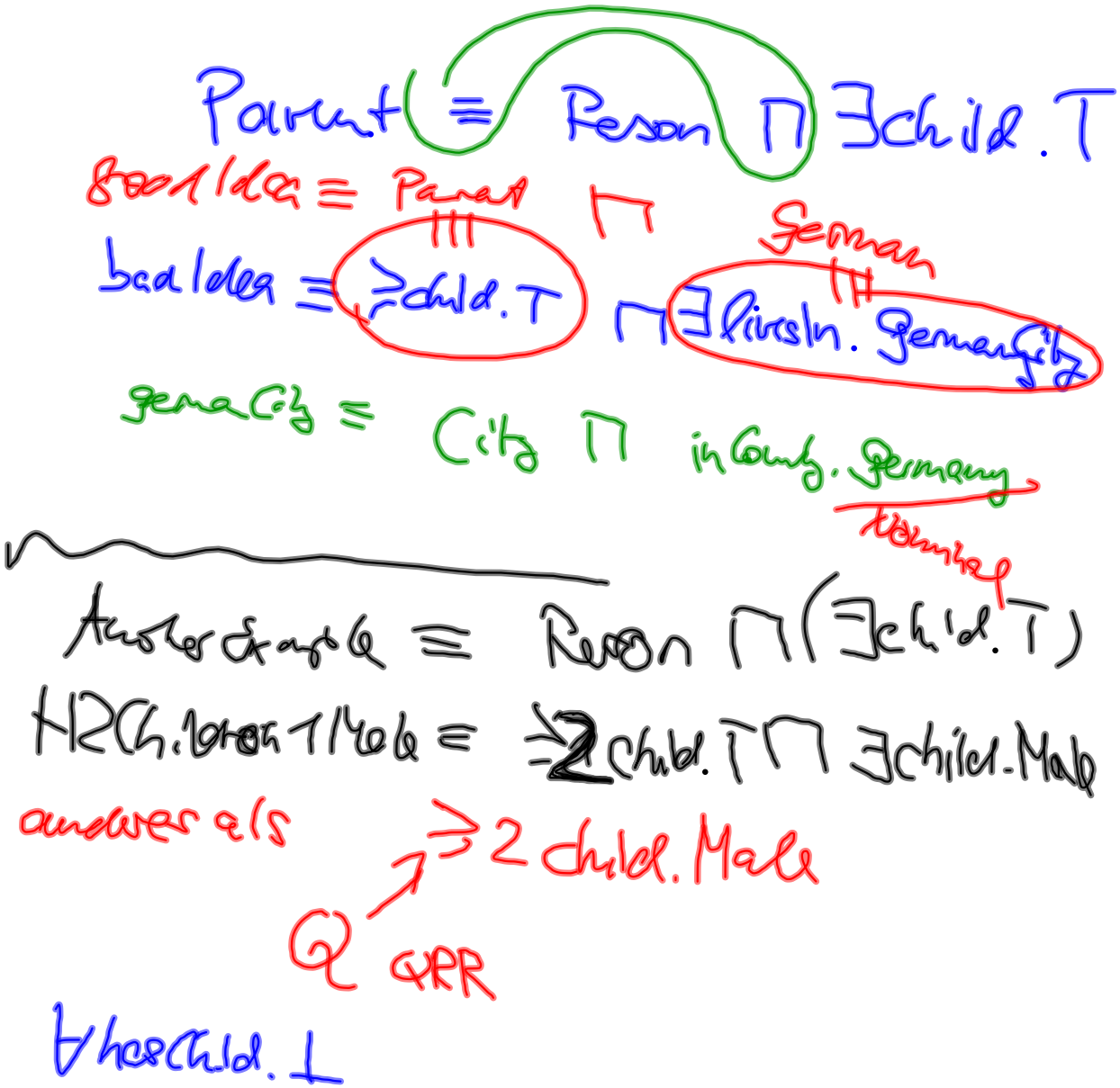


Tableau
J ⊨ C1 ⊑ C2 ?
C1 ≡ A ⊓ B
C2 ⊑ A
C2 ⊑ B
¬ C1 ⊑ C2
was bedeutet das?
erfüllbar:
C1(x)
¬C2(x)
A(x)
B(x)
widerspruchsfrei!
A(x)
B(x)
¬C2(x) ist ein Modell


Parent ≡ Person ⊓ ∃child.⊤
goodIdea ≡ Parent ⊓
badIdea ≡ ≥2 child.⊤ ⊓ ∃livesIn. GermanCity
German
GermanCity ≡ City ⊓ inCountry. Germany
Germany
AustralianGuy ≡ Person ⊓ (∃child.⊤)
HRCh.BrotherMale ≡ ≥2 child.⊤ ⊓ ∃child.Male
answers q/s
≥2 child.Male
Q
QRR
∀hasChild.⊥


PopGoNP
PopGoNP
participle
i) p
ii) non-p
non-p.
a)
b)