

SHSU

GRAD

SAM HOUSTON  
STATE UNIVERSITY

WANTED

COMMENCEMENT



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**POMP & CIRCUMSTANCE**  
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**WELCOME**  
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**POSTING OF THE COLORS**

**THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER**  
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**INTRODUCTION OF PLATFORM PARTY**  
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**INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER**  
 A

**COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS**

**ALMA MATER**  
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**CONFERRING OF DEGREES**  
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**REMARKS TO THE GRADUATES**  
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**AULD LANG SYNE**  
 B

**NA**

**RONDEAU**  
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N A A N A

A.  $\{A \cup B\}^c = A^c \cap B^c$

B.  $\{A \cap B\}^c = A^c \cup B^c$

C.  $\{A \cup B\}^c = A^c \cup B^c$  &  $\{A \cap B\}^c = A^c \cap B^c$

D.  $\{A \cup B\}^c = A^c \cap B^c$  &  $\{A \cap B\}^c = A^c \cup B^c$

E.  $\{A \cup B\}^c = A^c \cap B^c$  &  $\{A \cap B\}^c = A^c \cup B^c$

F.  $\{A \cup B\}^c = A^c \cup B^c$  &  $\{A \cap B\}^c = A^c \cap B^c$

G.  $\{A \cup B\}^c = A^c \cup B^c$  &  $\{A \cap B\}^c = A^c \cup B^c$

H.  $\{A \cup B\}^c = A^c \cap B^c$  &  $\{A \cap B\}^c = A^c \cap B^c$

I.  $\{A \cup B\}^c = A^c \cup B^c$  &  $\{A \cap B\}^c = A^c \cap B^c$

J.  $\{A \cup B\}^c = A^c \cap B^c$  &  $\{A \cap B\}^c = A^c \cup B^c$

K.  $\{A \cup B\}^c = A^c \cup B^c$  &  $\{A \cap B\}^c = A^c \cap B^c$

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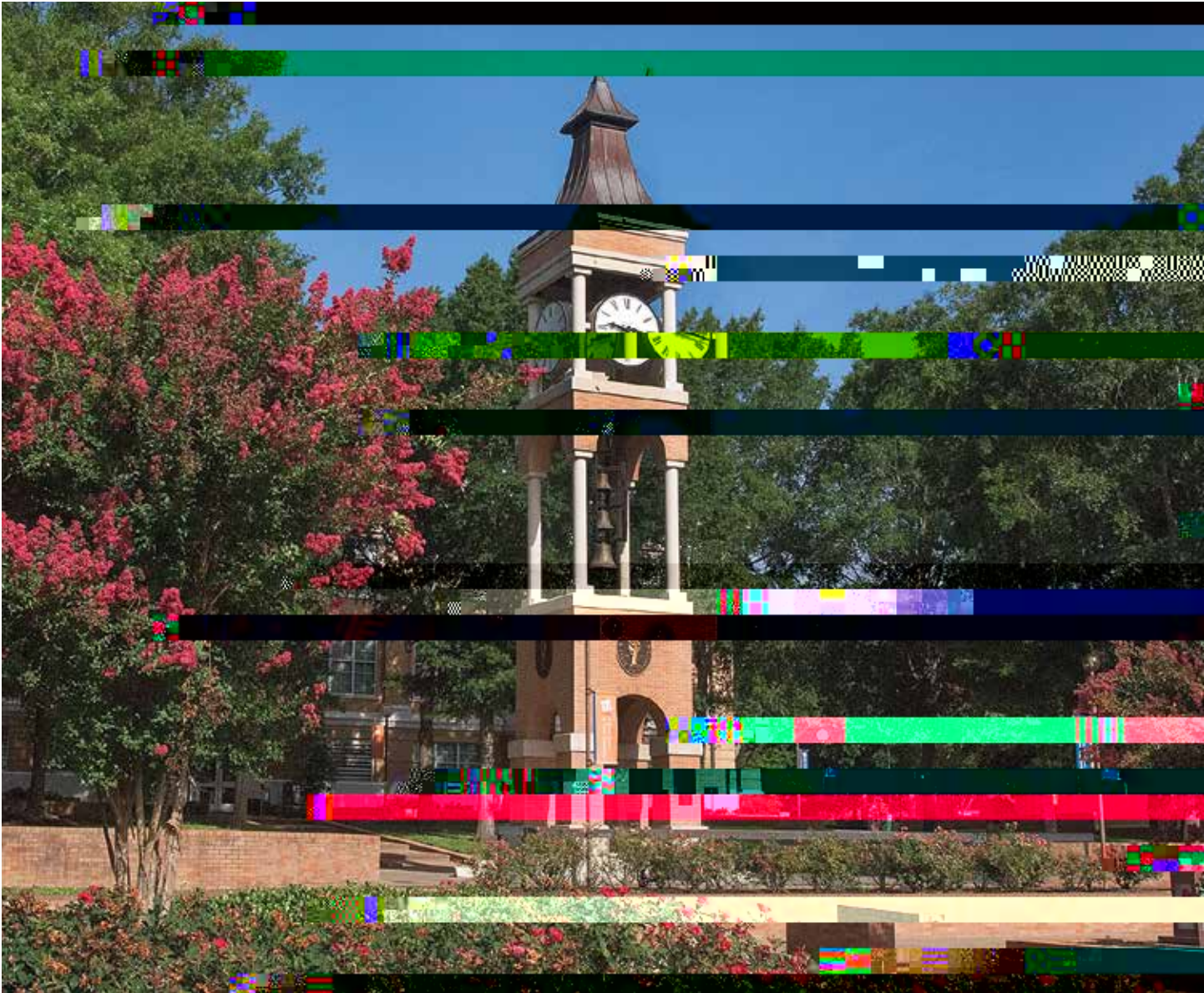
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**A**

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = x \dot{x} + y \dot{y} = -19x - 19y$   
 $\frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = -38x - 38y$   
 $\frac{d}{dt} (x^2 + y^2) = -38(x + y)$   
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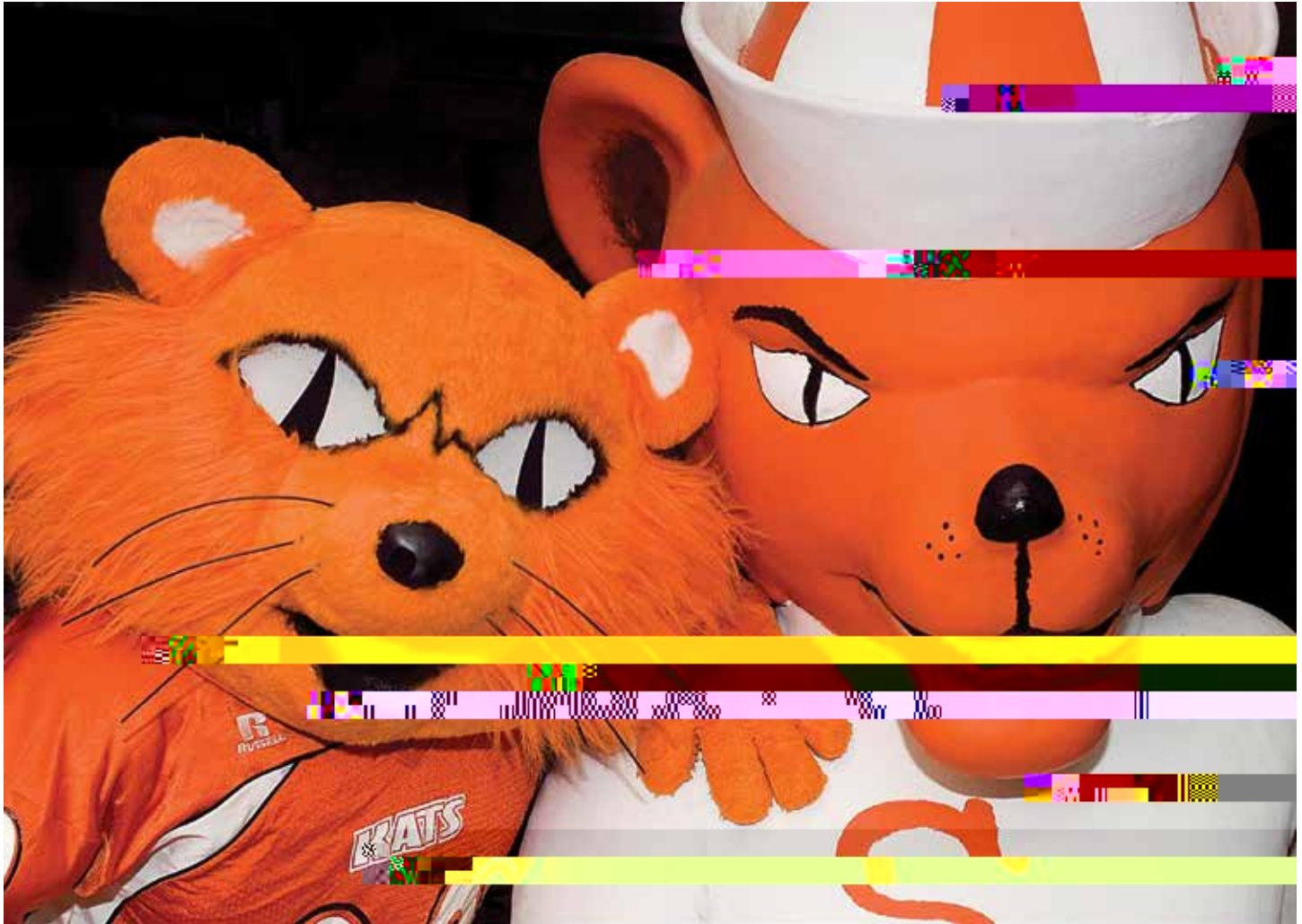




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The first part of the proof is to show that  $A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)$  is a theorem. We start with the assumption  $A$ . From  $A$ , we can derive  $B$  using the assumption  $B$ . Then, from  $B$ , we can derive  $C$  using the assumption  $C$ . Therefore,  $A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)$  is a theorem.

$$A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow A$$

$$B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C) \rightarrow A \rightarrow B$$

$$B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow C)$$

$$\neg A \rightarrow A$$

$$\neg C \rightarrow C$$

$$\neg B \rightarrow B$$

The second part of the proof is to show that  $A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)$  is a theorem. We start with the assumption  $A$ . From  $A$ , we can derive  $B$  using the assumption  $B$ . Then, from  $B$ , we can derive  $C$  using the assumption  $C$ . Therefore,  $A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)$  is a theorem.

$$A \rightarrow \neg$$

$$A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C) \rightarrow A$$

$$\neg C \rightarrow C$$

$$\neg B \rightarrow B$$

$$\neg A \rightarrow A$$

$$A \rightarrow (B \rightarrow C)$$

$$\neg B \rightarrow B$$

$$\neg C \rightarrow C$$

$$\neg A \rightarrow A$$

$$\neg B \rightarrow B$$

$$\neg C \rightarrow C$$

$$\neg A \rightarrow A$$

$$\neg A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow \neg B) \rightarrow \neg B$$

$$B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow \neg B) \rightarrow \neg B$$

$$\neg A \rightarrow (A \rightarrow \neg B) \rightarrow \neg B$$

$$\neg B \rightarrow (A \rightarrow \neg B) \rightarrow \neg B$$

$$\neg C \rightarrow (A \rightarrow \neg B) \rightarrow \neg B$$



Sam Ho.

