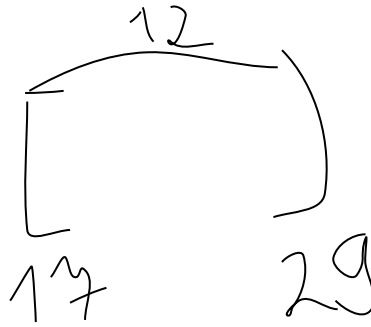
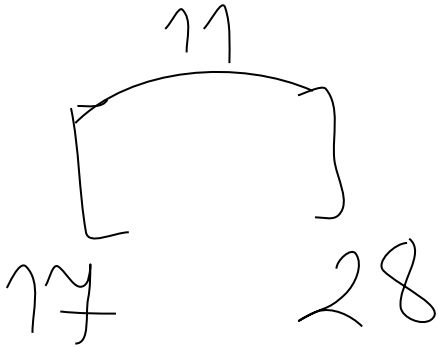


На числовой прямой даны два отрезка:  $D = [17; 58]$  и  $C = [29; 80]$ . Укажите **наименьшую** возможную длину такого отрезка  $A$ , для которого логическое выражение

$$(x \in D) \rightarrow ((\neg(x \in C) \wedge \neg(x \in A)) \rightarrow \neg(x \in D))$$

истинно (т. е. принимает значение 1) при любом значении переменной  $x$ .



```

minn = 100
minna1 = 1
minna2 = 100
a1 = 1
while a1 <= 100:
    a2 = a1 + 1
    while a2 <= 100:
        flag = 0
        x = 1
        while x <= 100:
            A = (a1<=x<=a2)
            D = (17<=x<=58)
            C = (29<=x<=80)
            w = (D<=((not(C))* (not(A)) <=(not(D))))
            if w == 0:
                flag = 1
                break
            x += 0.5
        if flag == 0:
            if a2 - a1 < minn:
                minn = a2 - a1
                minna1 = a1
                minna2 = a2
        a2 += 1
    a1 += 1
print(minn,minna1,minna2)

```

12 (17 29)

```

minna1 = minna1 - 0.9
A = (minna1<=minna1<=minna2)
D = (17<=minna1<=58)
C = (29<=minna1<=80)
w =
(D<=((not(C))* (not(A)) <=(not(D))))
if w == 1:
    minn += 1
minna2 = minna2 + 0.9
A = (minna1<=minna2<=minna2)
D = (17<=minna2<=58)
C = (29<=minna2<=80)
w =
(D<=((not(C))* (not(A)) <=(not(D))))
if w == 1:
    minn += 1
print(minn)

```