

Example

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

	a	b	c	p	p_a	p_b	p_c
1	T	T	T	T	T	F	T
2	T	T	F	F	F	T	T
3	T	F	T	T	T	F	F
4	T	F	F	T	T	T	F
5	F	T	T	F	F	F	F
6	F	T	F	F	F	F	F
7	F	F	T	F	T	F	F
8	F	F	F	F	T	F	F

- Conditions under which each of the clauses determines p

- $p_a: (\neg b \vee c)$
- $p_b: a \wedge \neg c$
- $p_c: a \wedge b$

- All pairs of rows satisfying GACC
 - a: $\{1,3,4\} \times \{5,7,8\}$, b: $\{(2,4)\}$, c: $\{(1,2)\}$
- All pairs of rows satisfying CACC
 - Same as GACC
- All pairs of rows satisfying RACC
 - a: $\{(1,5),(3,7),(4,8)\}$
 - Same as CACC pairs for b, c
- GICC
 - a: $\{(2,6)\}$ for $p=F$, no feasible pair for $p=T$
 - b: $\{5,6\} \times \{7,8\}$ for $p=F$, $\{(1,3)\}$ for $p=T$
 - c: $\{5,7\} \times \{6,8\}$ for $p=F$, $\{(3,4)\}$ for $p=T$
- RICC
 - a: same as GICC
 - b: $\{(5,7),(6,8)\}$ for $p=F$, $\{(1,3)\}$ for $p=T$
 - c: $\{(5,6),(7,8)\}$ for $p=F$, $\{(3,4)\}$ for $p=T$