

**Q1**

1. Boolean operators NAND and NOR are defined as follows

NAND	<i>true</i>	<i>false</i>
<i>true</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>true</i>
<i>false</i>	<i>true</i>	<i>true</i>

NOR	<i>true</i>	<i>false</i>
<i>true</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>false</i>
<i>false</i>	<i>false</i>	<i>true</i>

You are given a boolean expression consisting of a string of the symbols *true*, *false*, separated by operators AND, OR, NAND and NOR but without any parentheses. Count the number of ways one can put parentheses in the expression such that it will evaluate to *true*. (20 pts)

**Solution:**

- 1) Let  $T(i, j)$  represents the number of ways to parenthesize the symbols between  $i$  and  $j$  (both inclusive) such that the subexpression between  $i$  and  $j$  evaluates to True.

Let  $F(i, j)$  represents the number of ways to parenthesize the symbols between  $i$  and  $j$  (both inclusive) such that the subexpression between  $i$  and  $j$  evaluates to False.

Symbol:

$T = \text{true},$   
 $F = \text{false},$   
 $\& \rightarrow \text{AND},$   
 $| \rightarrow \text{OR}$

- 2) Base case:

- a)  $T(i, i) = 1, F(i, i) = 0, \text{ if } \text{symbol}[i] = T,$   
b)  $T(i, i) = 0, F(i, i) = 1, \text{ if } \text{symbol}[i] = F,$

- 3) Recursion process:

- a) For  $T(i, j)$ , assuming that we have solved subproblems for  $T(i, k)$  and  $T(k + 1, j)$  where  $k \in [i, j]$   
b) For  $F(i, j)$ , assuming that we have solved subproblems for  $F(i, k)$  and  $F(k + 1, j)$  where  $k \in [i, j]$   
c) Then, for the specific state transition equation, there are 4 cases in this question.

- i. CASE 1: operation = AND

- $T(i, j) = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} T(i, k) * T(k + 1, j)$
- $F(i, j) = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} F(i, k) * F(k + 1, j) + F(i, k) * T(k + 1, j) + T(i, k) * F(k + 1, j)$

- ii. CASE 2: operation = OR

- $T(i, j) = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} T(i, k) * T(k + 1, j) + T(i, k) * F(k + 1, j) + F(i, k) * T(k + 1, j)$
- $F(i, j) = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} F(i, k) * F(k + 1, j)$

iii. CASE 3: operation = NAND

1.  $T(i, j) = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} T(i, k) * F(k + 1, j) + F(i, k) * T(k + 1, j) + F(i, k) * F(k + 1, j)$
2.  $F(i, j) = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} T(i, k) * T(k + 1, j)$

iv. CASE 4: operation = NOR

1.  $T(i, j) = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} F(i, k) * F(k + 1, j)$
2.  $F(i, j) = \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} T(i, k) * T(k + 1, j) + F(i, k) * T(k + 1, j) + T(i, k) * F(k + 1, j)$

To summarize the above :

$T(i, j)$

$$= \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \begin{cases} T(i, k) * T(k + 1, j) & \text{if operation} = AND \\ T(i, k) * T(k + 1, j) + T(i, k) * F(k + 1, j) + F(i, k) * T(k + 1, j) & \text{if operation} = OR \\ T(i, k) * F(k + 1, j) + F(i, k) * T(k + 1, j) + F(i, k) * F(k + 1, j) & \text{if operation} = NAND \\ F(i, k) * F(k + 1, j) & \text{if operation} = NOR \end{cases}$$

$F(i, j)$

$$= \sum_{k=i}^{j-1} \begin{cases} F(i, k) * F(k + 1, j) + F(i, k) * T(k + 1, j) + T(i, k) * F(k + 1, j) & \text{if operation} = AND \\ F(i, k) * F(k + 1, j) & \text{if operation} = OR \\ T(i, k) * T(k + 1, j) & \text{if operation} = NAND \\ T(i, k) * T(k + 1, j) + F(i, k) * T(k + 1, j) + T(i, k) * F(k + 1, j) & \text{if operation} = NOR \end{cases}$$

For example, for the expression,

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} T & | & F & NAND & T & \& & T \\ 1 & - & 2 & - & - & - & 3 & - & - & 4 \end{array}$$

Based on the equations above, we have,

$$T(1,2) = T(1,1)*T(2,2) + T(1,1)*F(2,2)+T(1,1)+T(2,2) = 1$$

$$T(2,3) = F(2,2)*F(3,3) + F(2,2)*T(3,3)+T(2,2)*F(3,3) = 1$$

$$T(3,4) = T(3,3)*T(4,4) = 1$$

(k=1,k=2,,)

$$T(1,3) = T(1,1)*F(2,3)+T(1,1)*T(2,3)+F(1,1)*T(2,3) \\ + T(1,2)*F(3,3)+F(1,2)*F(3,3)+F(1,2)*T(3,3) = 1$$

(k=2,3)

$$T(2,4) = T(2,2)*F(3,4) + F(2,2)*T(3,4)+F(2,2)*F(3,4) \\ + T(2,3)*T(4,4) = 2$$

(k=1,2,3)

$$T(1,4) = T(1,1)*T*(2,4) + T(1,2)*T(3,4)+T(1,3)*T(4,4) = 4$$

- 4) We can solve this problem by filling two tables in the top to the bottom manner just like below and get the answer at the last blank  $T(1, n)$  on the True table.

*number of ways =  $T(1, n)$*

<b>T(i, j)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1</b>	1	1	1	4
<b>2</b>		0	1	2
<b>3</b>			1	1
<b>4</b>				1

<b>F(i, j)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1</b>	0			
<b>2</b>		1		
<b>3</b>			0	
<b>4</b>				0

5) Time complexity:  $O(n^3)$