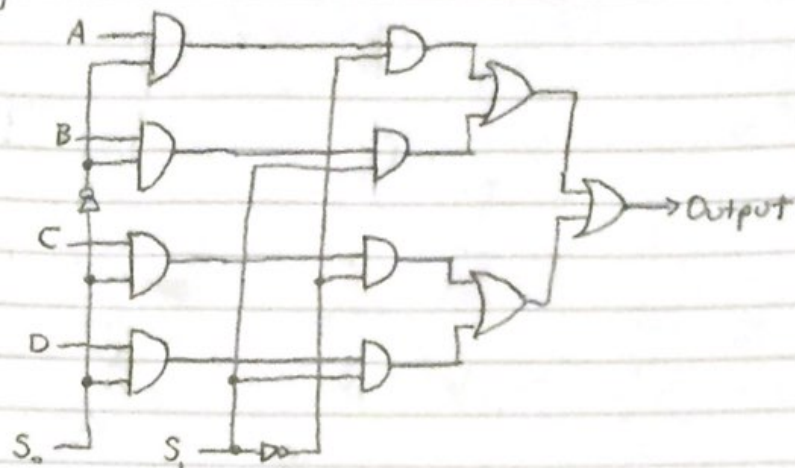
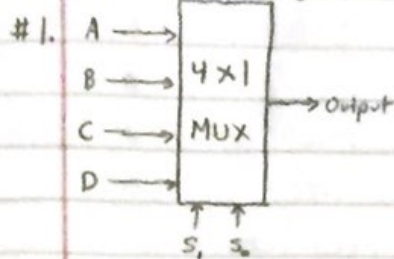


## CSCI 113 Assignment 1

8/30/21



#2.  $F1 = (\bar{x}_0 \cdot x_1 \cdot x_2) + (x_0 \cdot \bar{x}_1 \cdot x_2) + (x_0 \cdot x_1 \cdot \bar{x}_2)$

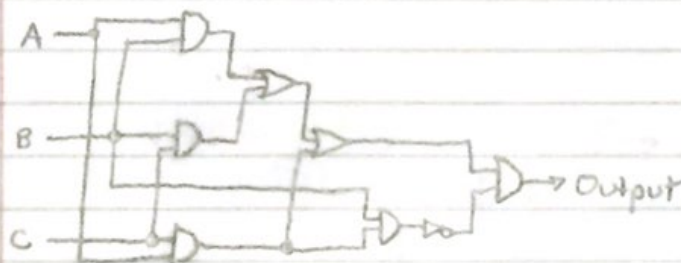
$F2 = (\bar{x}_0 \cdot \bar{x}_1 \cdot x_2) + (\bar{x}_0 \cdot x_1 \cdot \bar{x}_2) + (x_0 \cdot \bar{x}_1 \cdot \bar{x}_2) + (x_0 \cdot x_1 \cdot x_2)$

$F3 = (\bar{x}_0 \cdot \bar{x}_1 \cdot \bar{x}_2) + (\bar{x}_0 \cdot \bar{x}_1 \cdot x_2) + (\bar{x}_0 \cdot x_1 \cdot \bar{x}_2) + (\bar{x}_0 \cdot x_1 \cdot x_2)$

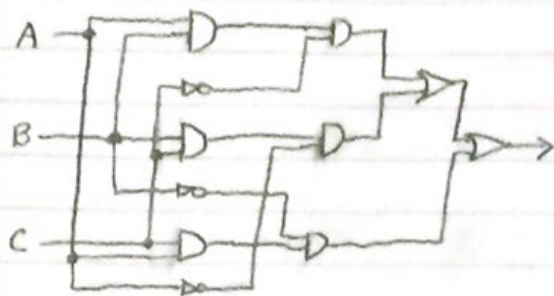
$F4 = (x_0 \cdot \bar{x}_1 \cdot \bar{x}_2) + (x_0 \cdot \bar{x}_1 \cdot x_2) + (x_0 \cdot x_1 \cdot \bar{x}_2) + (x_0 \cdot x_1 \cdot x_2)$

$F2 = x_0 \oplus x_1 \oplus x_2$

#3.  $E = ((A \cdot B) + (A \cdot C) + (B \cdot C)) \cdot \overline{(A \cdot B \cdot C)}$



$$E = (A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C}) + (A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C) + (\bar{A} \cdot B \cdot C)$$



The first logic equation for E is more efficient in terms of the number of 2-input gates. The first logic equation can be made using only seven 2-input gates while the second logic equation needs eight.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \#4 \quad E &= ((A \cdot B) + (A \cdot C) + (B \cdot C)) \cdot \overline{(A \cdot B \cdot C)} \rightarrow (A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C}) + (A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C) + (\bar{A} \cdot B \cdot C) \\
 &\equiv ((A \cdot B) + (A \cdot C) + (B \cdot C)) \cdot (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C}) \quad \text{DeMorgan's Laws} \\
 &\equiv ((A \cdot B) \cdot (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C})) + ((A \cdot C) \cdot (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C})) + ((B \cdot C) \cdot (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C})) \quad \text{Distribution Laws} \\
 &\equiv (((A \cdot B \cdot \bar{A}) + (A \cdot B \cdot \bar{B}) + (A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C})) + ((A \cdot C \cdot \bar{A}) + (A \cdot C \cdot \bar{B}) + (A \cdot C \cdot \bar{C})) \\
 &\quad + ((B \cdot C \cdot \bar{A}) + (B \cdot C \cdot \bar{B}) + (B \cdot C \cdot \bar{C}))) \quad \text{Distribution Law} \\
 &\equiv ((0 + 0 + (A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C})) + (0 + (A \cdot C \cdot \bar{B}) + 0) + ((B \cdot C \cdot \bar{A}) + 0 + 0)) \quad \text{Negation Laws} \\
 &\equiv (A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C}) + (A \cdot C \cdot \bar{B}) + (B \cdot C \cdot \bar{A}) \quad \text{Identity Law} \\
 &\equiv (A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C}) + (A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C) + (\bar{A} \cdot B \cdot C) \quad \text{Commutative Laws}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \#5 \quad \text{XOR} &= (A \cdot \bar{B}) + (\bar{A} \cdot B) \rightarrow (A + B) \cdot \overline{(A \cdot B)} \\
 &\equiv ((A \cdot \bar{B}) + \bar{A}) \cdot ((A \cdot \bar{B}) + B) \quad \text{Distributive Laws} \\
 &\equiv ((A + \bar{A}) \cdot (\bar{B} + \bar{A})) \cdot ((A + B) \cdot (\bar{B} + B)) \quad \text{Distribution Laws} \\
 &\equiv (1 \cdot (\bar{B} + \bar{A})) \cdot ((A + B) \cdot 1) \quad \text{Negation Laws} \\
 &\equiv (\bar{B} + \bar{A}) \cdot (A + B) \quad \text{Identity Laws} \\
 &\equiv (A + B) \cdot (\bar{B} + \bar{A}) \quad \text{Commutative Laws} \\
 &\equiv (A + B) \cdot (\bar{A} + \bar{B}) \quad \text{Commutative Laws} \\
 &\equiv (A + B) \cdot \overline{(A \cdot B)} \quad \text{DeMorgan's Laws}
 \end{aligned}$$

#6  $XOR = x \oplus y \oplus z$



$$XOR = (\bar{x} \cdot \bar{y} \cdot z) + (\bar{x} \cdot y \cdot \bar{z}) + (x \cdot \bar{y} \cdot \bar{z}) + (x \cdot y \cdot z)$$

X	y	z	Output
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

