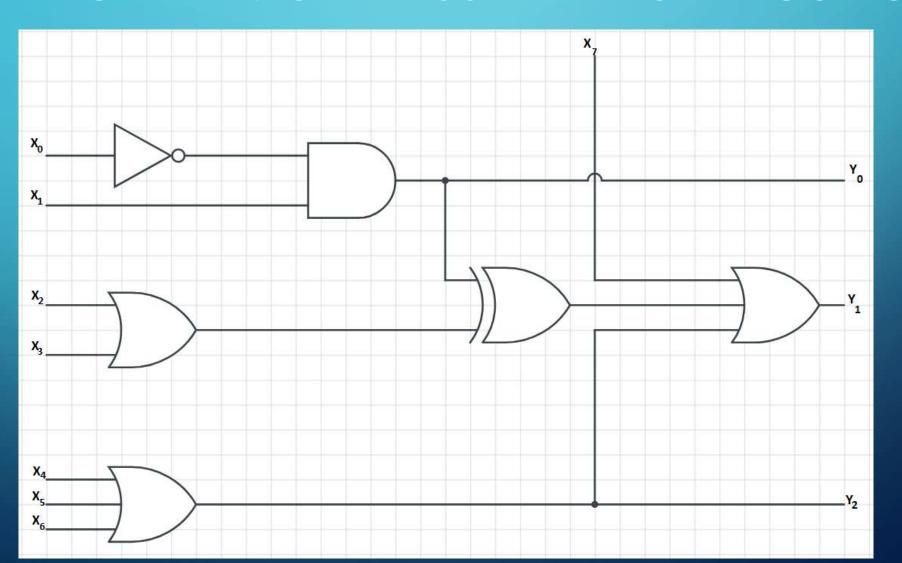
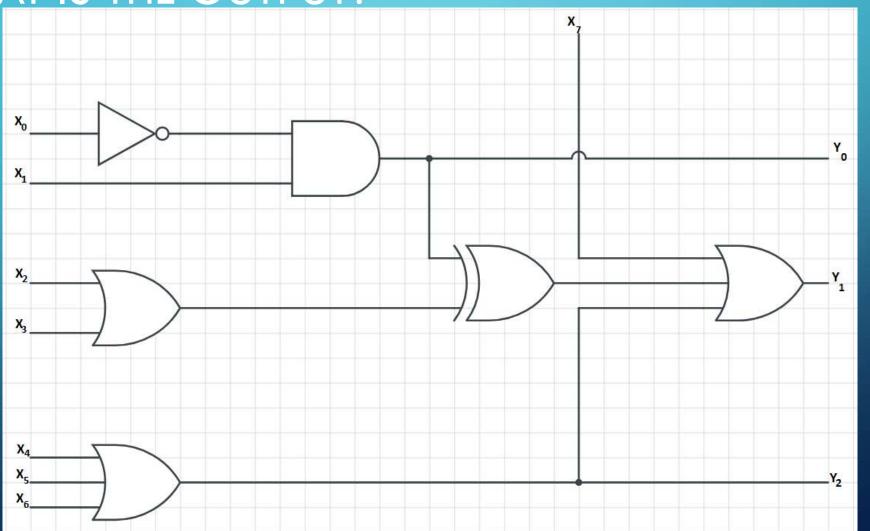
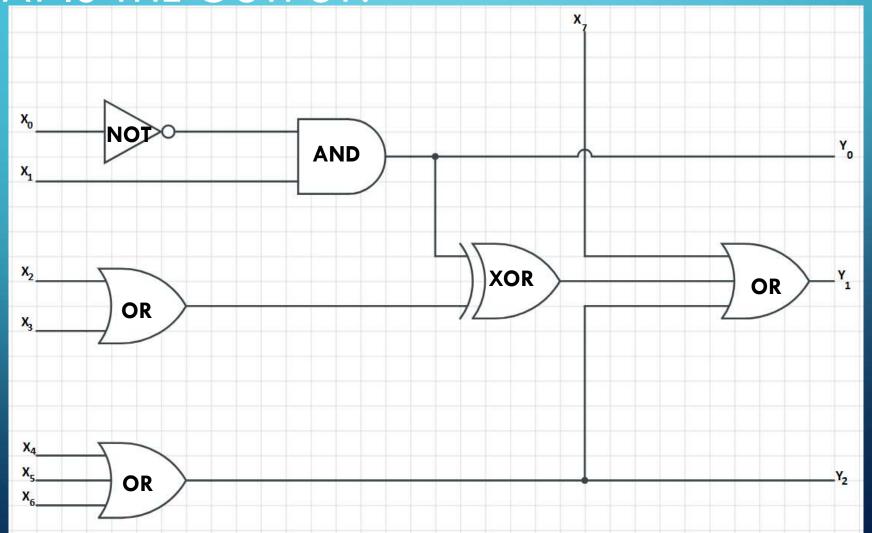
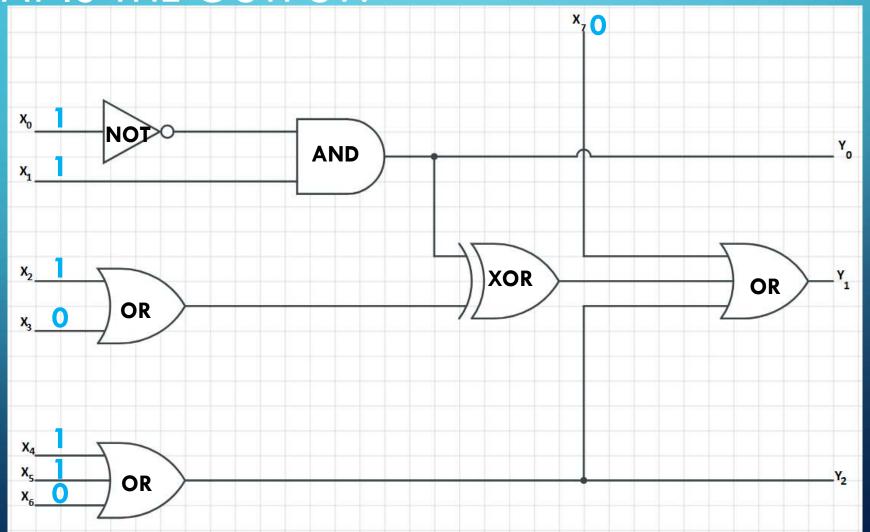
COS 284 TUTORIAL 3 CLASS TEST 2 RECAP

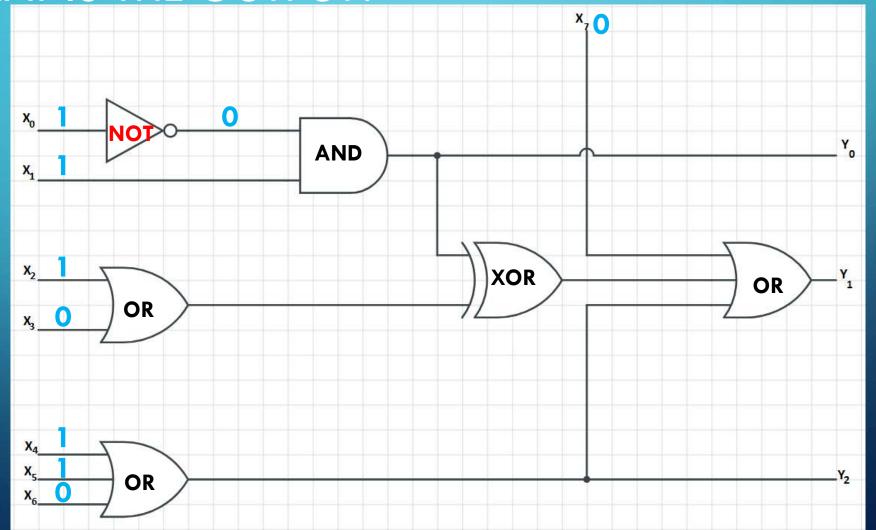
FOR DECIMAL INPUT X = 55 WHAT IS THE OUTPUT?

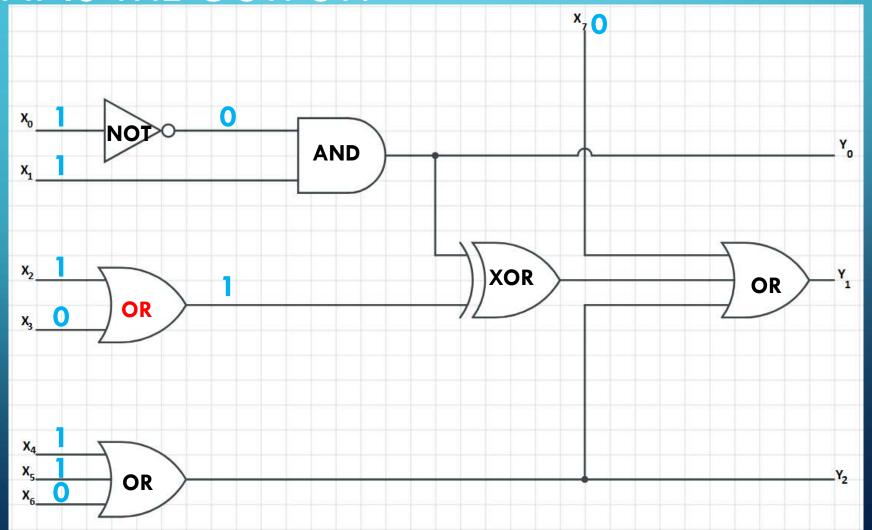


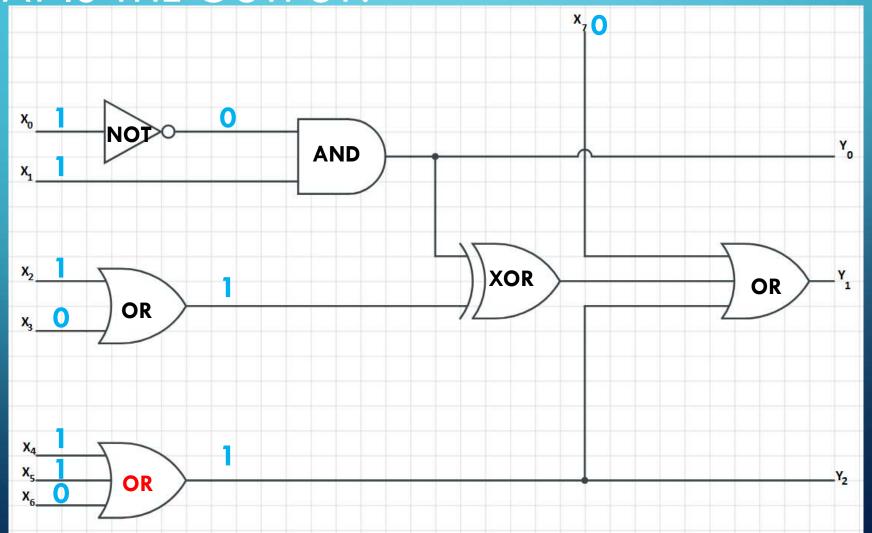


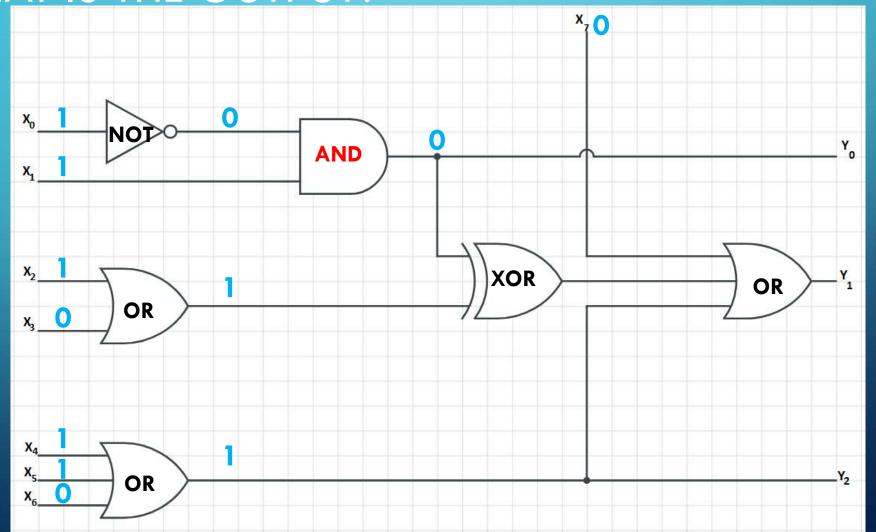


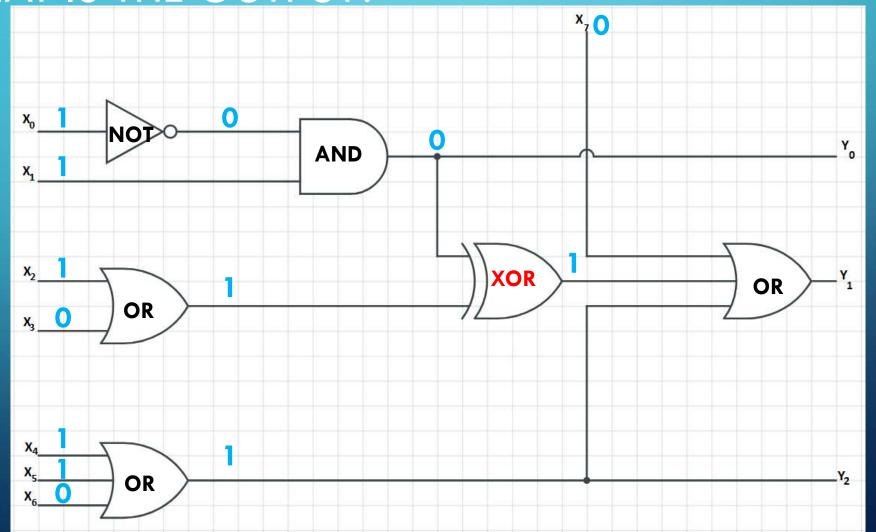


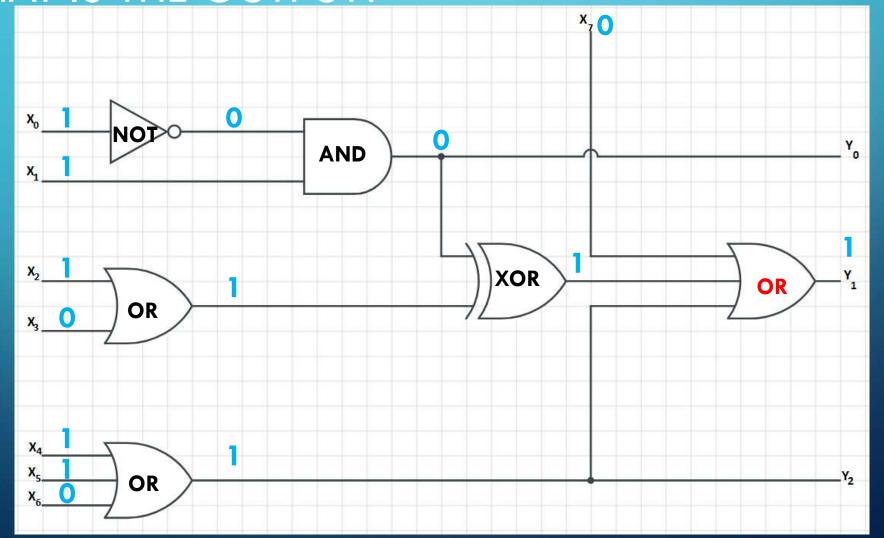












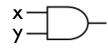
F(x,y,z) = (xy)+(xz)'y'

F(x,y,z) = (xy)+(xz)'y'

= (x AND y) OR NOT(x AND z) AND NOT(y)

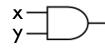
F(x,y,z) = (xy)+(xz)'y'

= (x AND y) OR NOT(x AND z) AND NOT(y)



F(x,y,z) = (xy)+(xz)'y'

= (x AND y) OR NOT(x AND z) AND NOT(y)



F(x,y,z) = (xy)+(xz)'y'

= (x AND y) OR NOT(x AND z) AND NOT(y)

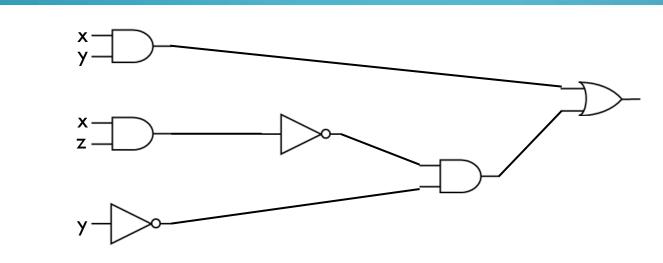
F(x,y,z) = (xy)+(xz)'y'

= (x AND y) OR NOT(x AND z) AND NOT(y)

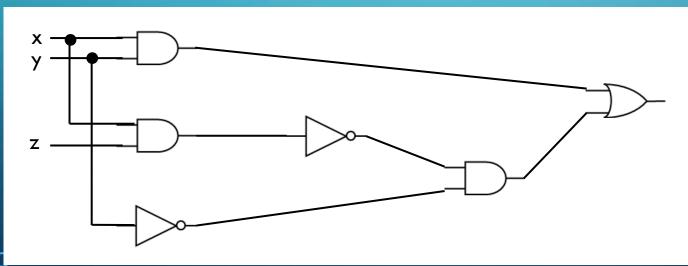
F(x,y,z) = (xy)+(xz)'y'= (x AND y) OR NOT(x AND z) AND NOT(y)

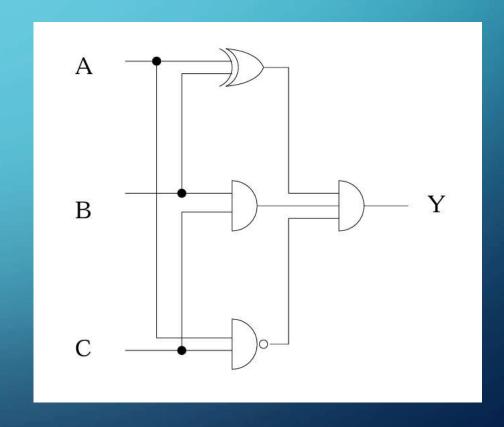
F(x,y,z) = (xy)+(xz)'y'

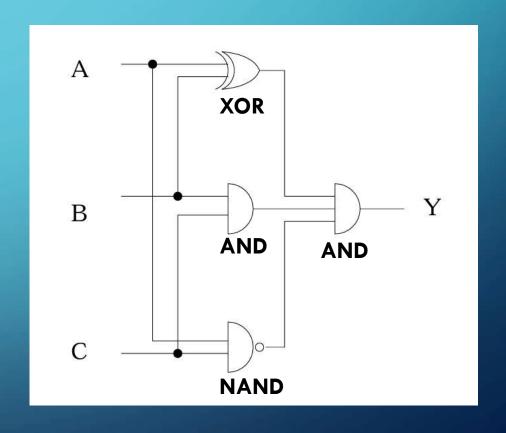
= (x AND y) OR NOT(x AND z) AND NOT(y)



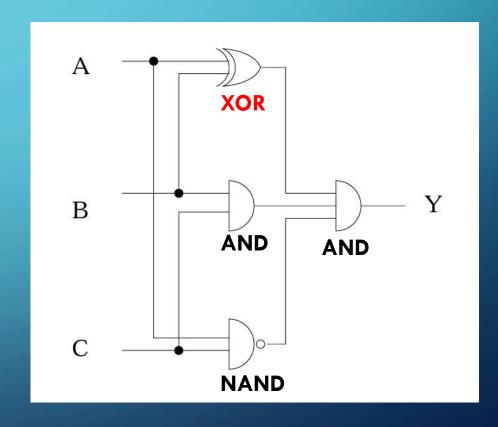
F(x,y,z) = (xy)+(xz)'y' = (x AND y) OR NOT(x AND z) AND NOT(y)



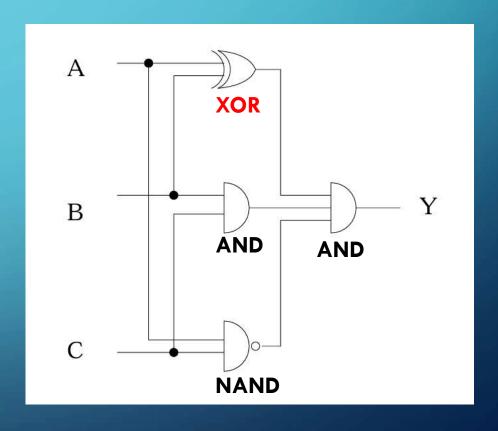




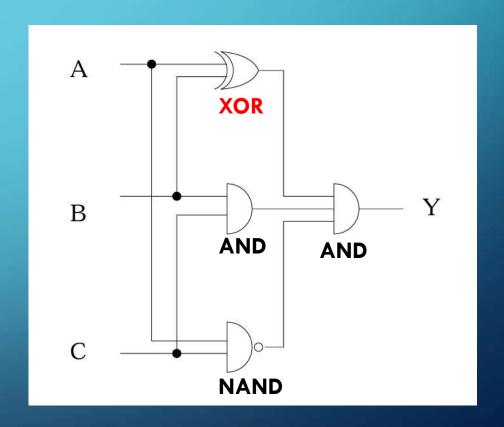
(A XOR B)



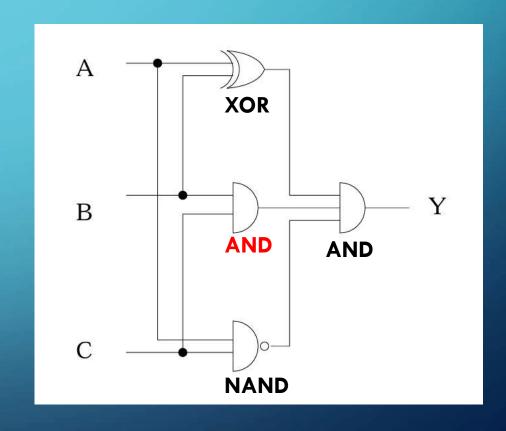
(A XOR B) = A'B + AB'



(A XOR B) = A'B + AB' = (A+B)(A'+B')

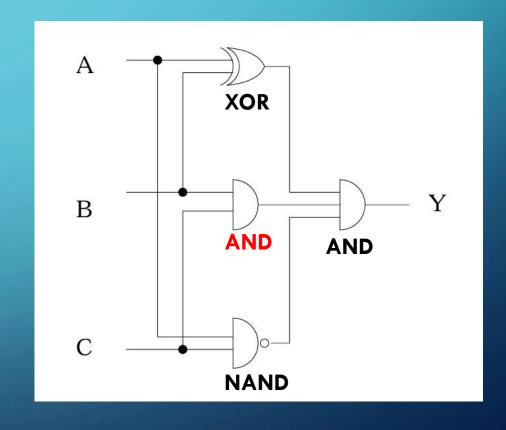


(A XOR B) = A'B + AB' = (A+B)(A'+B') (B AND C)



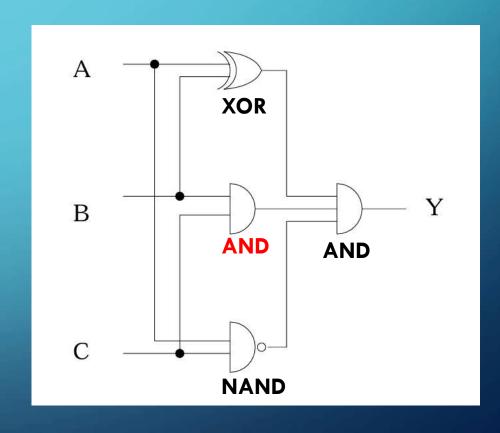
$$(A XOR B) = A'B + AB' = (A+B)(A'+B')$$

$$(B AND C) = BC$$



$$(A XOR B) = A'B + AB' = (A+B)(A'+B')$$

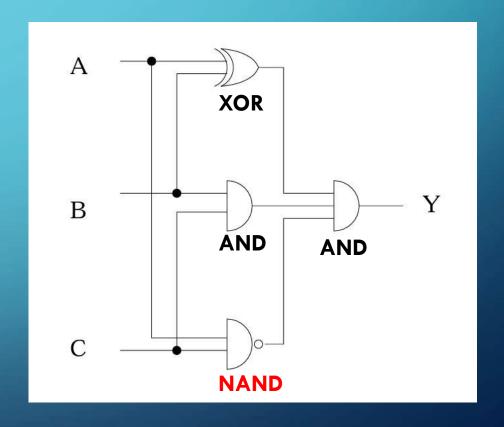
$$(B AND C) = BC = (B)(C)$$



(A XOR B) = A'B + AB' = (A+B)(A'+B')

(B AND C) = BC = (B)(C)

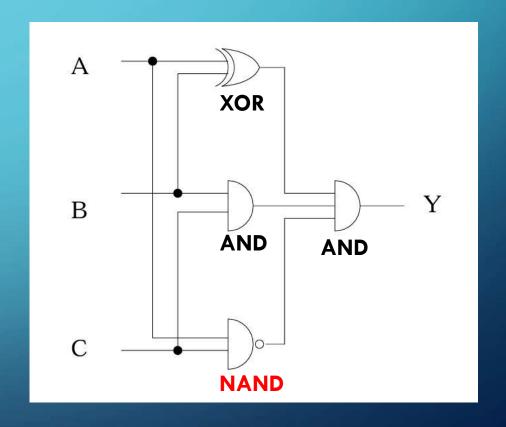
(A NAND C)



(A XOR B) = A'B + AB' = (A+B)(A'+B')

(B AND C) = BC = (B)(C)

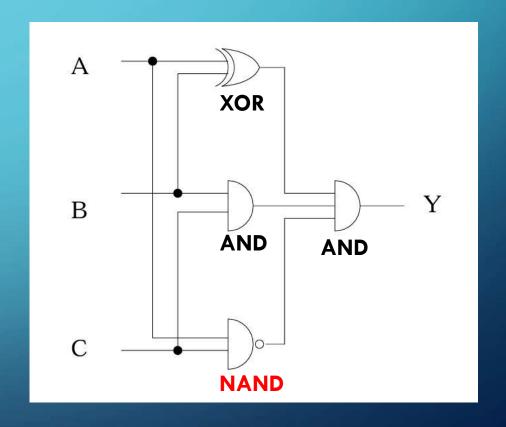
(A NAND C) = (AC)



(A XOR B) = A'B + AB' = (A+B)(A'+B')

(B AND C) = BC = (B)(C)

(A NAND C) = (AC)' = (A'+C')

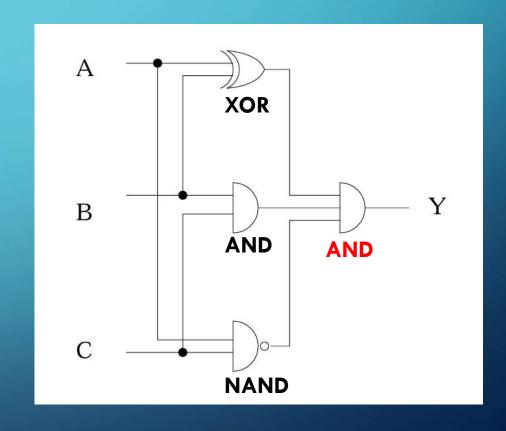


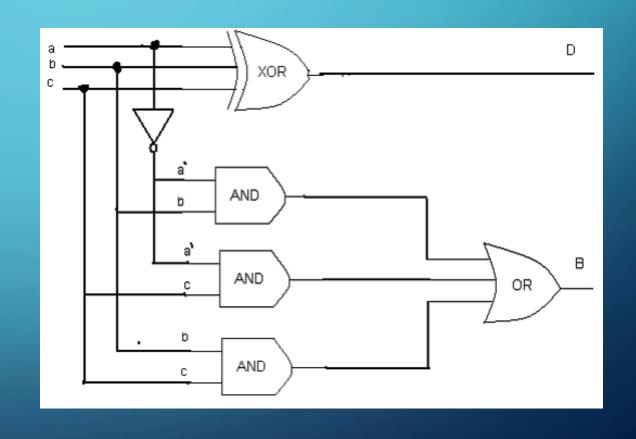
$$(A XOR B) = A'B + AB' = (A+B)(A'+B')$$

$$(B AND C) = BC = (B)(C)$$

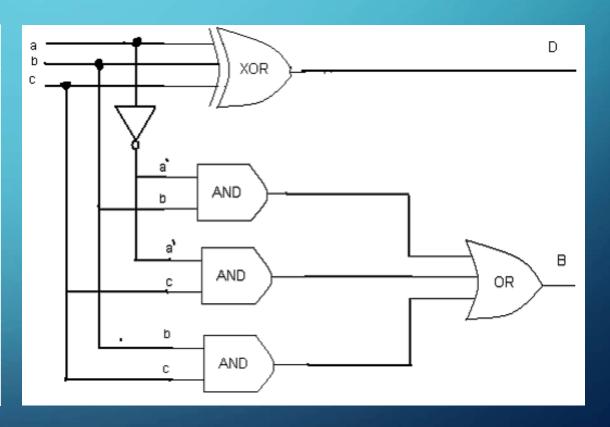
$$(A NAND C) = (AC)' = (A'+C')$$

$$Y = (A+B)(A'+B')(B)(C)(A'+C')$$

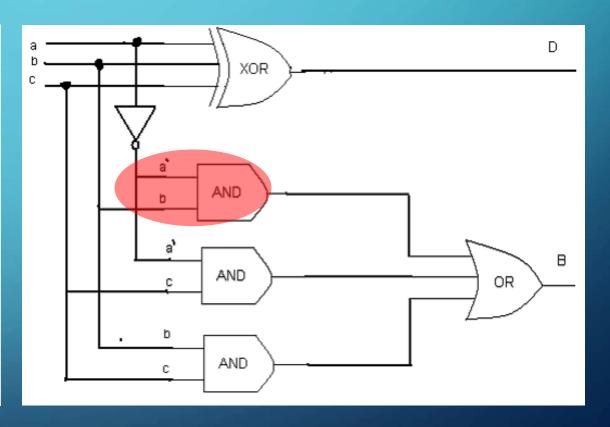




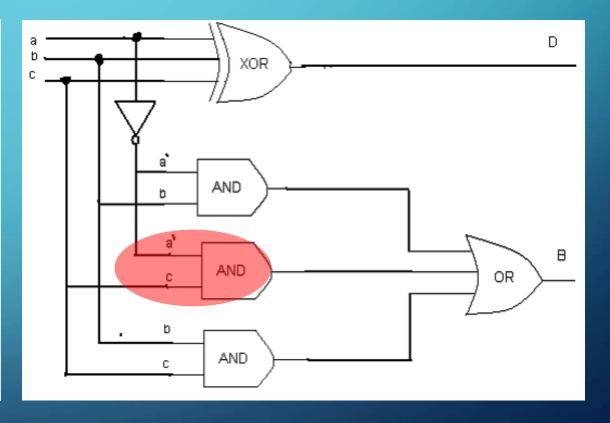
a	b	С	a'b	a'c	bc	D	В
0	0	0					
0	0	1					
0	1	0					
0	1	1					
1	0	0					
1	0	1					
1	1	0					
1	1	1					



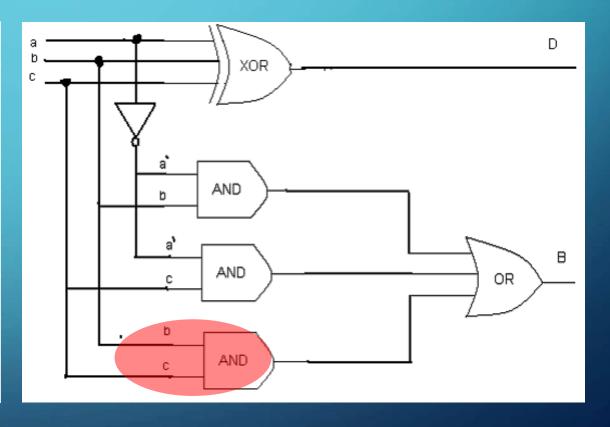
a	b	С	a'b	a'c	bc	D	В
0	0	0	0				
0	0	1	0				
0	1	0	1				
0	1	1	1				
1	0	0	0				
1	0	1	0				
1	1	0	0				
1	1	1	0				



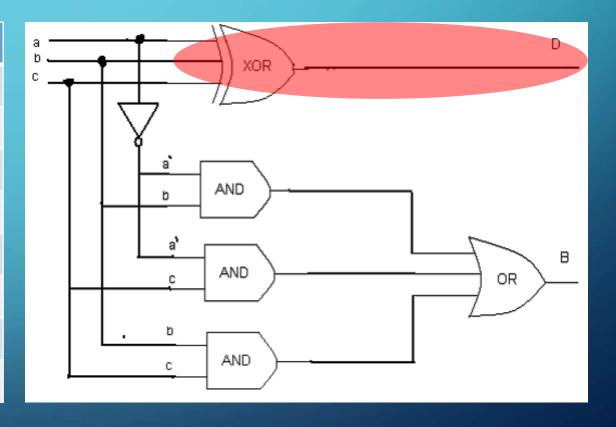
а	b	С	a'b	a'c	bc	D	В
0	0	0	0	0			
0	0	1	0	1			
0	1	0	1	0			
0	1	1	1	1			
1	0	0	0	0			
1	0	1	0	0			
1	1	0	0	0			
1	1	1	0	0			



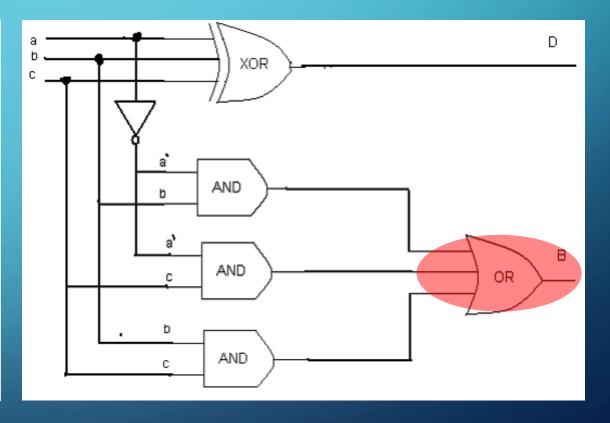
a	b	С	a'b	a'c	bc	D	В
0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	1	0	1	0		
0	1	0	1	0	0		
0	1	1	1	1	1		
1	0	0	0	0	0		
1	0	1	0	0	0		
1	1	0	0	0	0		
1	1	1	0	0	1		



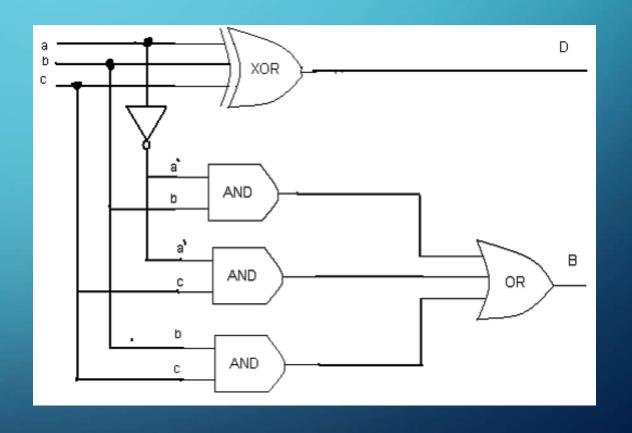
a	b	С	a'b	a'c	bc	D	В
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	
1	1	1	0	0	1	1	



a	b	С	a'b	a'c	bc	D	В
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1



а	b	С	D	В
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1



а	b	С	D	В
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

Full subtractor:

A circuit used for the subtraction of three input bits: minuend a, subtrahend b, and borrow in c.

а	b	С	D	В
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	Ī
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

Full subtractor:

A circuit used for the subtraction of three input bits: minuend a, subtrahend b, and borrow in c.

It generates two output bits: difference D and borrow out B.

а	b	С	D	В
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

Full subtractor:

A circuit used for the subtraction of three input bits: minuend a, subtrahend b, and borrow in c.

It generates two output bits: difference D and borrow out B.

The borrow in c is set when the previous digit is borrowed from a. Thus, the subtrahend b and borrow in c are both subtracted from a.

а	b	С	D	В
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

Full subtractor:

A circuit used for the subtraction of three input bits: minuend a, subtrahend b, and borrow in c.

It generates two output bits: difference D and borrow out B.

The borrow in c is set when the previous digit is borrowed from a. Thus, the subtrahend b and borrow in c are both subtracted from a.

A borrow out B needs to be generated when a < b + c. When a borrow out is generated, 2 is added in the current digit.

Therefore, the computed difference is D = a - b - c + 2B.