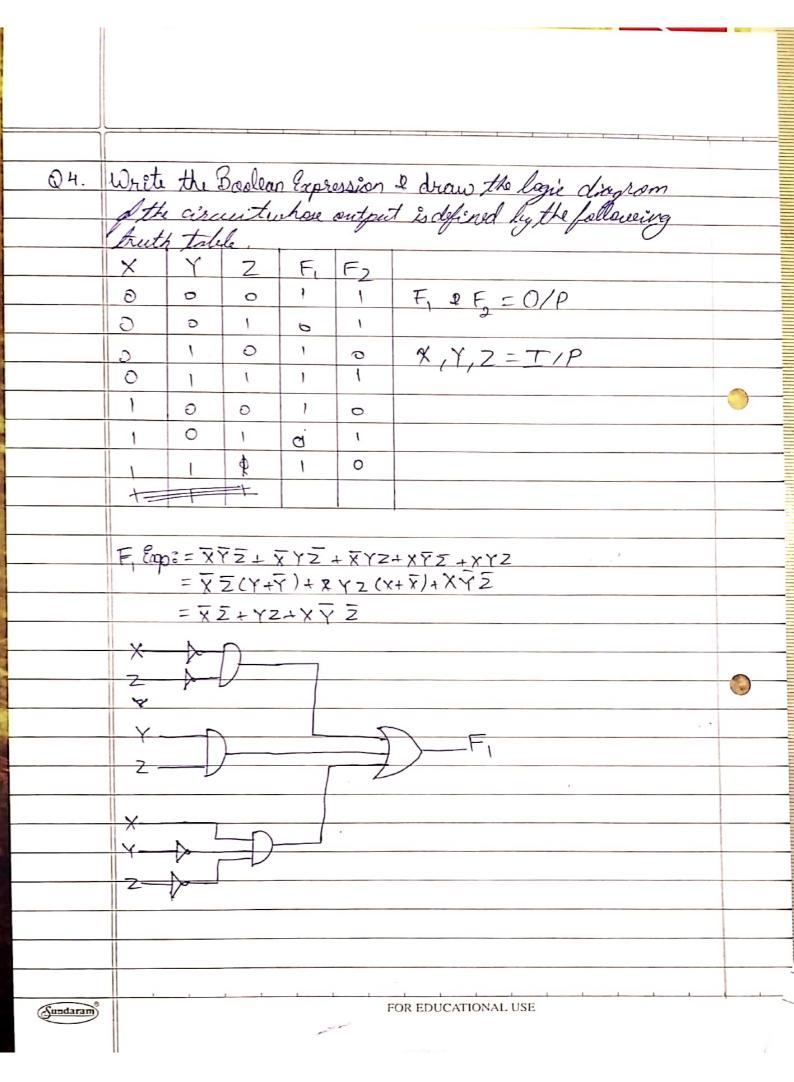
	PEE CrA-4 70362019028 A016
	70 36 20 11 0 23
Q2.	Use Boolean Algebra and De-Morgan's Theorem To Solve The Fallowing.
α.	$XY + XY'$ Cb. $XYZ + \overline{Y}Y + XYZ$
	$\Rightarrow X[Y+Y'] \Rightarrow XY[Z+Z]+XY$
	=) XY + XY => Y[X+X] =) Y
1.	1 11.0 1 CT . 5
0	(X+Y)(X+Y) d. (A+B)(A+B)
	=) XX+XY+XY+YY JA·B·(Ā. B)
	=) X + Y Y + XY = A·B·A·B
	=) X + X (Y+ \(Y + \(Y \)
	=) X+X =) X
Q	(a+b+=) (a+b+c)
	200 - 4 - 10 + 10 C
	⇒abtac+āb+bc+āc+bc*
e	$(a+b+\bar{c})(\bar{a}\bar{b}+c)$
	=) aāb + Bac+ābb +bc +ābc+ce
	-) ac +bc +à bc
f.	abc+abc+abc
	ρāb((+ē) +ab(c+ē)
	=> ab + ab
	=) a.b(a+a)
	=) <u>b</u>
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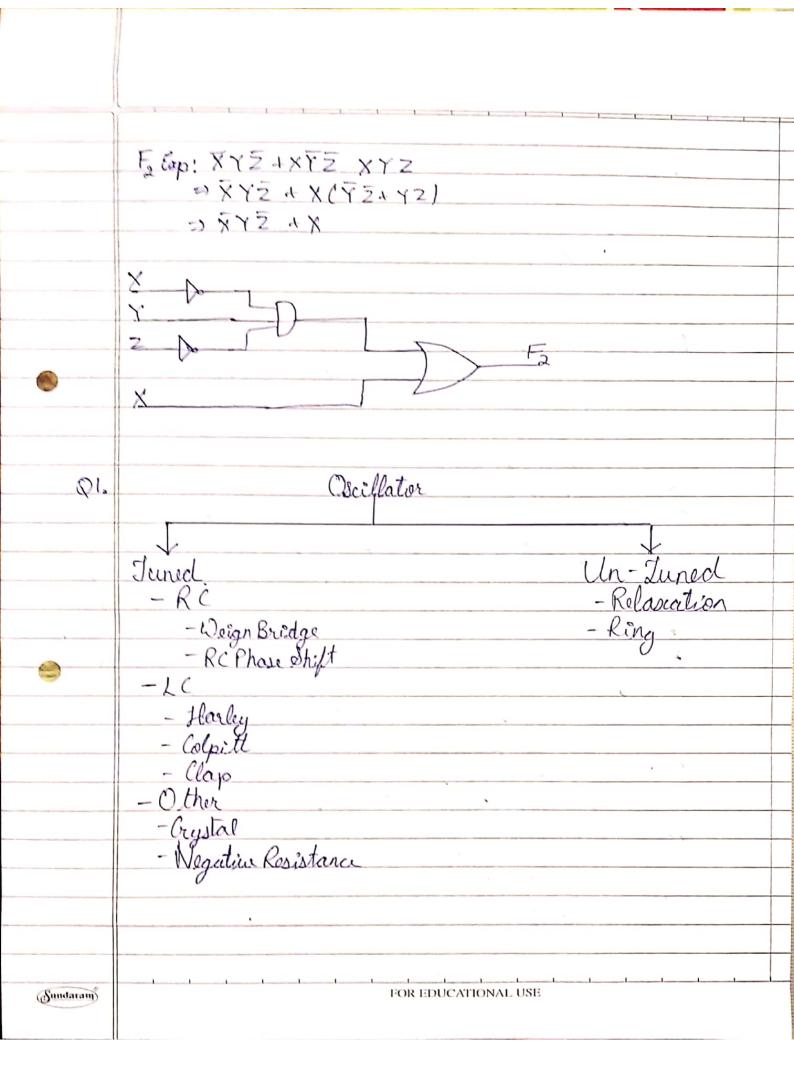
0	ABC + AB+ ABC b. XYZ +XZ	
	2AB((+c)) + AB => \bar{\chi} \chi \chi \chi \chi \chi \chi \chi \chi	
	=> AB+AB => XYZ+XYZ+XYZ	
	=) B(A+Ā) =) X Y2+X Y2 +XY2+X YZ	
	=> B => Y2 (X+x) + X2(Y+x)= Y2+X2	
C.	(x+Y) (x+Y) d. XY+X(WZ+WZ)	
	=(x. Y)(x+4) = xY(2+2)+xW2+xW2	
	t) X X Y A Y Y X	6
+	コダティマダ	
1	-	
	hand	
<u>d</u> .	XY+ X(Wz+WZ)	
	5 XY(W+W)(2+E) + X(W2+WZ)(Y+P)	
	=) XY(WZ+WZ+WZ+WZ)+(XY+XY)(WZ+WZ)	
	3 XYWZ+WXYZ+WXYZ+WXYZ+WXYZ+WXYZ +WXYZ	
	JWXYZ+WXYZ+WXYZ+WXYZ+WXYZ	
	3WXY(Z+Z)+WXY(Z+Z)+WXY(Z+Z)	
	=>WXY+WXY	
	=> XY(W+W) +WXY	
	=) XYW + WXY	
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C	(BC+AD)(AB+CD)
	=) ABBC+BCZD+AADB+ACDO
	70
	(aA+c)(A+B+c)
	DAA+ AB +AC + AC+BCACC
	-) AB+AC+BC
	= AB+C(A-1A)+BC
	JAB+C+BC
	ACLABCHAC B
α.	=) C(A+A)+ABC
	-) C + ABC
b,	(X Y+2)+2+XY+W2
	カダダ·Z +2+XY+W2
_	=)(x+Y) = +2+xY+W2
	-1x2+x2+x4+002 -1x2(x+x)(W+0)+x2(x+x)(W+0)+
	2X2(X+Y)(W+W)+Y2(X+X)(W+W)+
	=)(x+x+2+xx+62 [:ba+b=a+b]
	コX(1+Y)+Y(FA)+2(1+W)
	2 X+Y+Z
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C AB(D+CD) + 8(A+ACD) -) ABD+ ABZD+AB+ ABCD 2AB+ RXABTA BD (C+E)+B(AZA) -10 XABO+B >B(ADHACD+AHACD) 78(48 + A + A (D+ CD+(0)) =) B(A+A(D+D)) = B(A + A) -) B de ABCDIABONABED =) BO(AC+A+AZ) ->BO(A(+E)+A) >BD(A+A) BD d (A+E)(A+E)(A+B+ED) DAALACHACHEO) (ATBACO) =)(A C)(A+B+CD) DAAC+ ABC+ ACCOH ACCD =) ABED FOR EDUCATIONAL USE (Bundaram)

03.	Convert Each of the following to other canonical form:-
	Con the second of the second o
α.	F(26, 22 \(\Sigma\), 3, 5)
	$=\pi(0,2,4,6,7)$
h	F(A,B,C,D) = TT (3,5,8,11)
	$= \Sigma(0,1,2,4,6,7,9,19,12,13,14,15)$
	() / () /
	Convert Each Of tollows in SOR and POS:
	Convert Each of Following in SOP and POS:-
۵	(U+XW) (X+UV)
	=) XU+ UŪV+ XXWA X WŪV
	=) X U + XW+ XWŪV
	> XW(1+ UV) +XV
	=) XW+XV & SOP
	=) X(W+U) @ POS
	Λ (ω · υ)
b	$\overline{X} + X \left(X + \overline{Y}\right) \left(Y + \overline{2}\right)$
	JF+X(XY+XZ+YF+YE)
	> x+x(x7+x2+72)
	3×+ xxx+ xx2+x72 x+(x+x1(Y+2)
	> x +x Y+ x = x x 7 = (x + x + x) (x + x + x)
	9 x + x + x \(\frac{1}{2}\) = POS 2 SQP
	3×+×1+×2
	»X+XXY+XXZ+XYZ
	$\rightarrow \overline{X} + XY + X\overline{Z} + X\overline{Y}\overline{Z}$
	D X X +
Sundaram	FOR EDUCATIONAL USE





An excilator is a circuit which produces a continuous, repeated, ofternating wowform without any input. Oscillations besievely convert unidirectional current flow from a DC source into an alternating resurform of desired frequency. RC Phose Shift Oscillator In this oscillator, the RC network is used in the foodback to generate the stable sine wave. This oscillator is RC phuse shift oscillator is used for low frequency generation. Typically it is used for the audio frequencies. In RC phase shift oscillator, the transistor or op-amp is inverting mode is used for amplification. Do it requides the 180° of phase shift. And the romaining 180° of phase shift is prouided by the RC feedback By tuning the gain of the RC network and the amplifier it is possible to achieve the unity loop gain. In the follback loop, now than 2 Rl stages are cascoded to achieve the stable phase shift If 3 stages are used for then the attenuation provided by the feedback circuit 8=/29. Add And the frequency of the oscillation 7 = 27RC V6 In general of N stages of the RC circuits are costabed then 2x PC J2N FOR EDUCATIONAL USE (Sundaram)

