4. f.(A, B) is true only when both A and B are true. (TT) A=T, B=T => A · B= 1 A=T, $B=F \Rightarrow A \cdot B = F$ A=F, B=T=>A·B=F A=F, B=F=) A:B=+ So, $f_i(A, B) = A \cdot B$ Ais Tand Bis F t2 (A, B) is true only when A=T, B=T=>A·B=+ $A=T, B=F \Rightarrow A \cdot B = 1$ A=F, B=T=> A·B=F UA=F, B=F⇒A·B=F f3 (A,B) is true only when both A is F and B is T. So, $f_2(A, B) = A \cdot \overline{B}$ A=T, $B=T\rightarrow A\cdot B=F$ A=T, $B=F=\lambda A\cdot B=F$ A=F, $B=T\Rightarrow \overline{A}\cdot B=T$ A=F, $B=F\Rightarrow \overline{A}\cdot B=F$ So, $f_3(A,B) = A \cdot B$ f4(A,B) = A.B is true only when A and B both are false. A=T,B=T=>A·B=E A=T,B=F=>A·B=F $A=F, B=T \Rightarrow AB=F$ $A=F, B=F \Rightarrow A\cdot B=T$ $A=F, B=F \Rightarrow A\cdot B=T$ $A=F, B=F \Rightarrow A\cdot B$