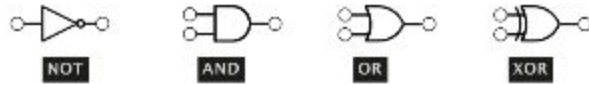


Assignment #1: LOGIC

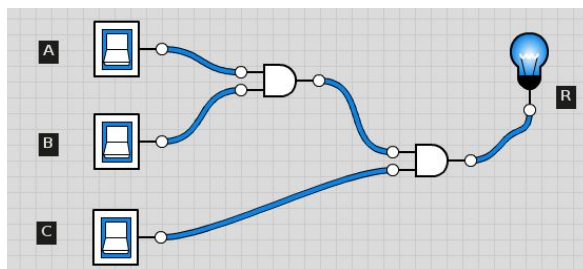
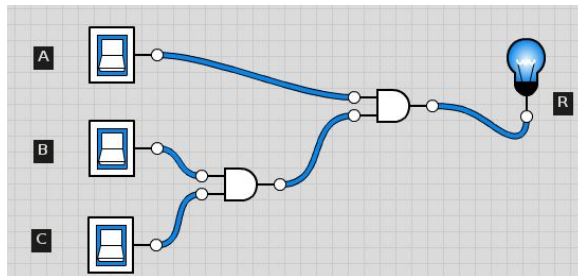
1. Equivalence Laws

In digital electronics the following gates implements logical statements:

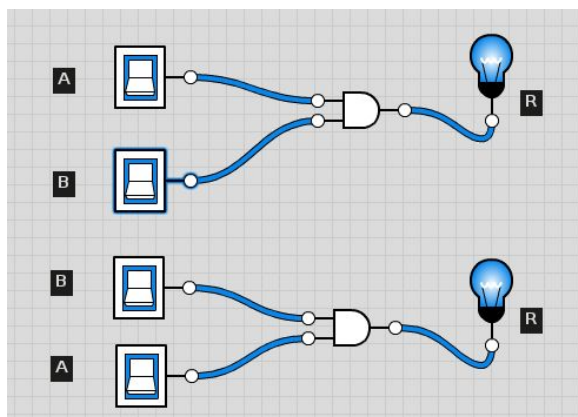


Write a diagram for each of the laws equivalence:

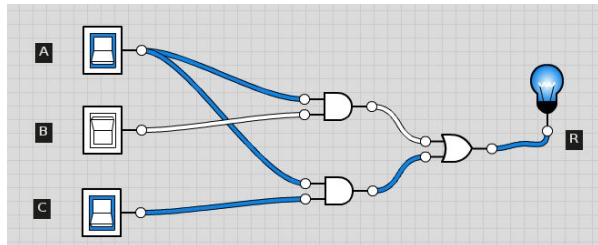
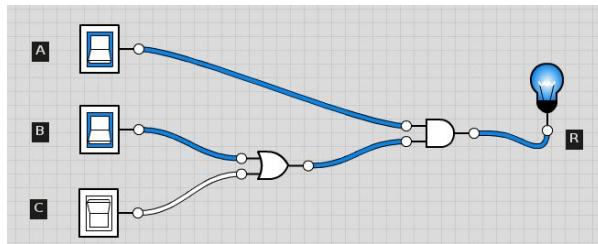
- **Associative** $a \wedge (b \wedge c) \equiv (a \wedge b) \wedge c$



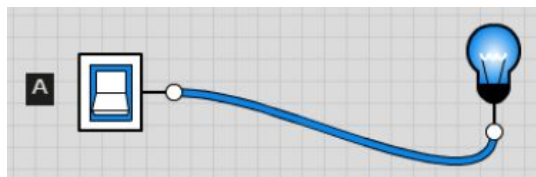
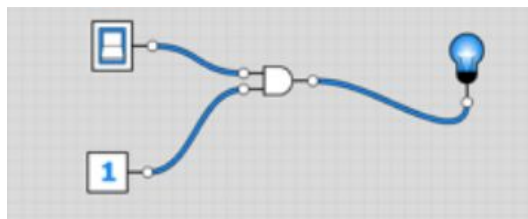
- **Commutative** $a \wedge b \equiv b \wedge a$



- **Distributive** $a \wedge (b \vee c) \equiv (a \wedge b) \vee (a \wedge c)$

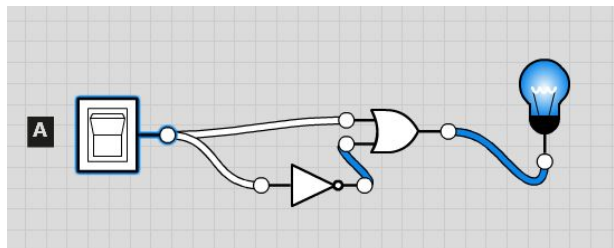


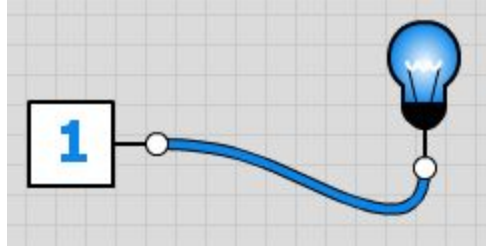
- **Identity** $a \wedge t \equiv a$



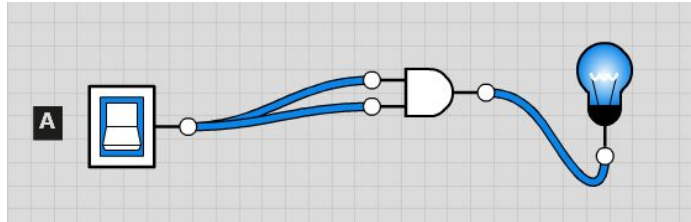
Tautology is always TRUE in all cases.

- **Negation** $a \vee \neg a \equiv t$

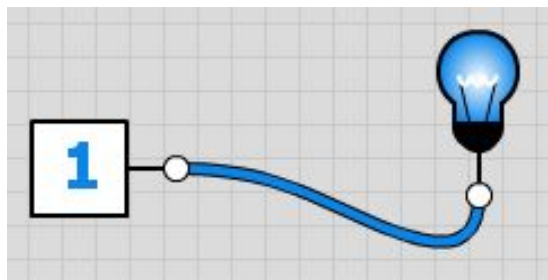
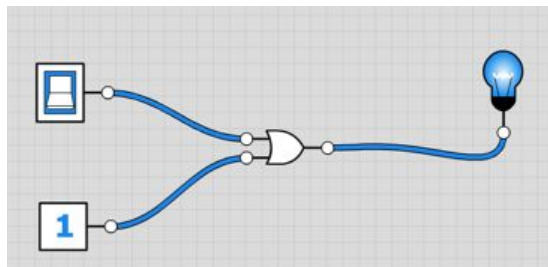




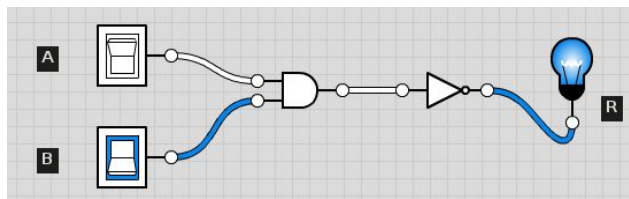
- Idempotent $a \wedge a \equiv a$

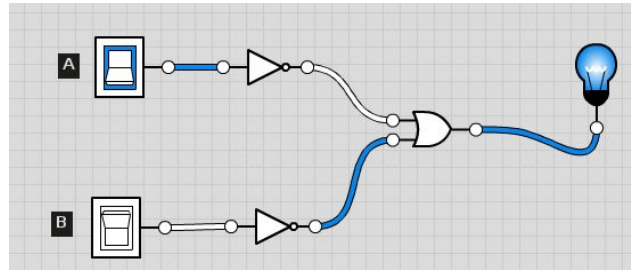


- Universal bounds $a \vee t \equiv t$

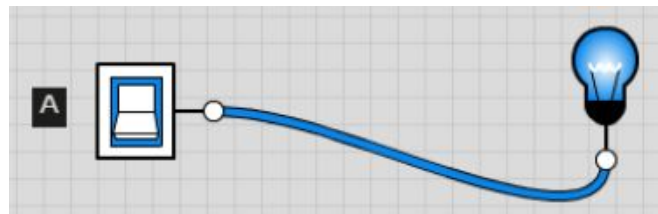
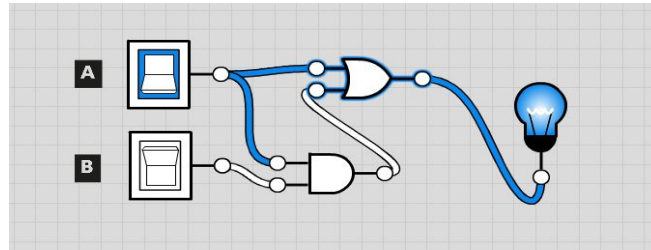


- De Morgan's $\neg (a \wedge b) \equiv \neg a \vee \neg b$





- Absorption $a \vee (a \wedge b) \equiv a$

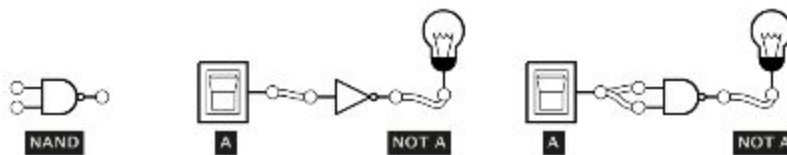


2. NAND

The simplest logic circuit to create is a nand gate. It has the following truth table and is equivalent to $\neg(a \wedge b)$:

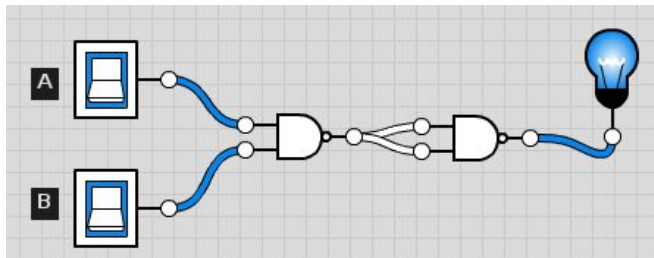
a	b	$\neg(a \wedge b)$
f	f	t
f	t	t
t	f	t
t	t	f

Nand has the special property, that any other binary operator can be built from NAND, here the NAND gate is shown and the implementation of **not**:

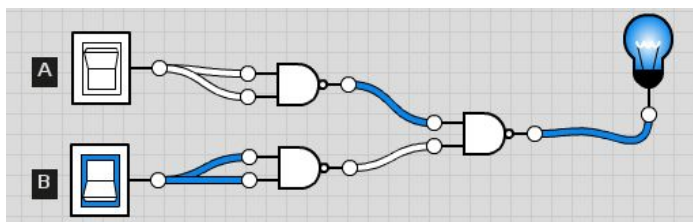


Build the operators **and**, **or**, and **implies** with NAND gates alone.

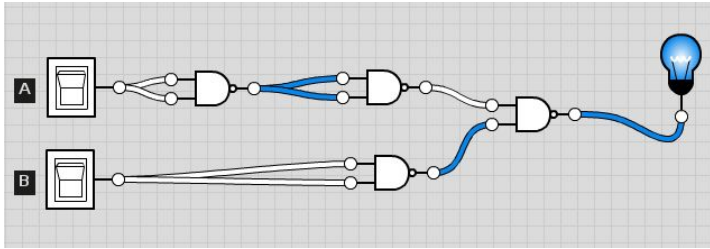
- And



- Or



- Implies



$a \rightarrow b \equiv \neg a \vee b$, a conditional statement for implication. The diagram shows $a \rightarrow b$ which is equivalent to $\neg a \vee b$, it would only be false if a is true and b is false then the rest of the cases are true.