

<u>p</u>	<u>q</u>	<u>$P \text{ NAND } q$</u>	<u>$P \text{ NOR } q$</u>	<u>$P \equiv q$</u>
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	1

<u>p</u>	<u>q</u>	<u>$p \rightarrow q$</u>	<u>$\text{NOT } p \text{ OR } q$</u>	<u>E</u>
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>		
2b.	<u>p q r</u>	<u>r OR NOT p</u>	<u>$a \rightarrow a$</u>	<u>$p \rightarrow b$</u>
0 0 0	1		1	1
0 0 1	1		1	1
0 1 0	1		1	1
0 1 1	1		1	1
1 0 0	0		1	1
1 0 1	1		1	1
1 1 0	0		0	0
1 1 1	1		1	1

2c.		<u>P</u>	<u>Q</u>	<u>P OR Q</u>	<u>P AND Q</u>	<u>(P OR Q) → (P AND Q)</u>
		0	0	0	0	1
		0	1	1	0	0
		1	0	1	0	0
		1	1	1	1	1

3. Exclusion set operator

$$4. (p \text{ NAND } q) \text{ NAND } r \quad 0 \text{ } 0 \text{ } 1 = 0 \text{ } 1 \text{ } 1$$

$$p \text{ NAND } (q \text{ NAND } r) \quad 001 = 1$$

$$(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow r \quad 000 = 0$$

$$p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow r) \quad 000 = 1$$

$$(p \text{ NOR } q) \text{ NOR } r \vee s \text{ o o l = o}$$

$$p \text{ NOR } (q \text{ NOR } r) \quad 001 = 1$$

5.9: FALSE, TRUE, NOT p, NOTq

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		<u>P XOR q</u>
p	q	
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Yes, it is commutative and associative.

$$B. a = \bar{p}\bar{q}r + p\bar{q}\bar{r} + \bar{p}q\bar{r} + pq\bar{r} + pqr$$

$$b = \bar{p}\bar{q}\bar{r} + \bar{p}\bar{q}r + \bar{p}qr$$

$$9. a) a = (p+q+r)(p+\bar{q}+r)(p+\bar{q}+\bar{r})$$

$$b) b = (p+\bar{q}+\bar{r})(\bar{p}+q+r)(\bar{p}+q+\bar{r})(\bar{p}+\bar{q}+r)(\bar{p}+\bar{q}+\bar{r})$$

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

		<u>rs</u>						<u>rs</u>			
		00	01	11	10	d)	00	01	11	10	
pq	00	0	1	1	1	pq	00	1	1	1	1
	01	1	1	1	1		01	1	1	1	1
	11	1	1	0	1		11	1	1	1	0
	10	1	1	1	1		10	1	1	1	1

		<u>rs</u>						<u>cs</u>			
		00	01	11	10	e)	00	01	11	10	
pq	00	1	1	1	1	pq	00	1	1	1	1
	01	1	1	0	1		01	1	1	1	1
	11	1	0	0	0		11	0	0	0	0
	10	1	1	0	1		10	1	1	0	0

		<u>rs</u>			
		00	01	11	10
pq	00	0	1	0	1
	01	1	0	1	0
	11	0	1	1	1
	10	1	0	1	0

$$11. \text{ a) } \bar{p}\bar{q}s + r + qr\bar{s} + \bar{p}q\bar{s} + p\bar{r}s + p\bar{q}s$$

$$\text{b) } \bar{r}\bar{s} + \bar{p}\bar{q} + \bar{p}\bar{r}s + p\bar{q}\bar{r} + \bar{p}\bar{r}s + p\bar{q}\bar{s}$$

$$\text{c) } \bar{p}\bar{q}r\bar{s} + \bar{p}\bar{q}rs + \bar{p}q\bar{r}\bar{s} + p\bar{q}\bar{r}s + pqst \\ pqr + qrs + prs$$

$$\text{d) } \bar{r}\bar{s} + \bar{r}s + rs + p\bar{r}\bar{s} + p\bar{q}$$

$$\text{e) } \bar{p}\bar{q} + \bar{p}q + p\bar{q}\bar{r}$$

No, you do not need to use all of
12 the prime implicants.

		^a	P OR q		^b
		0 1	0 0	0 1	0 1
p	0	0 0	0 0	0	0
	1	1 1	0 1	1	1
			1 0	1	
			1 1	1	

$\bar{p}\bar{q} + \bar{p}q + pq$

$\bar{p}q + p\bar{q} + pq$

$$13. \text{ a) } pqrst + \bar{p}\bar{q}\bar{r}\bar{s}$$

$$\text{b) } \bar{p}\bar{q}\bar{s} + \bar{p}\bar{q}\bar{r} + \bar{r}\bar{s}\bar{q} + \bar{r}\bar{s}\bar{t}\bar{p}$$

$$\text{c) } pqrst + p\bar{q}r\bar{s} + p\bar{q}\bar{r}s + \bar{p}\bar{q}rst + \bar{p}\bar{q}\bar{r}st + \bar{p}q\bar{r}s$$

$$\text{d) } \bar{p}\bar{q}\bar{r}s$$

$$\text{e) } \bar{p}\bar{q} + \bar{p}q\bar{r}$$

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14. a) $p \oplus q \oplus r$

b) $\bar{p}q + \bar{r}s + \bar{p}q\bar{r}s + \bar{p}qr\bar{s} + p\bar{q}\bar{r}s + p\bar{q}r\bar{s}$

c) $(p \oplus q \oplus r \oplus s) + (pqrs) + (pqr) + (pqrs)$

d) $p + q + r + \bar{s}$

e) $\bar{p}\bar{q} + \bar{p}q + p\bar{q}\bar{r}$

15 a) 24

b) 8

c) 8

d) 6

		rs			
		00	01	11	10
pq	r	00	1	0	1
		01	1	0	0
10	1	0	0	0	0

16. a) $\text{par} \rightarrow p+q$

Yes, it is a tautology

par	par	p+q	E
000	0	0	1
001	0	0	1
010	0	1	1
011	0		

b) $((p \rightarrow q) \wedge (q \rightarrow r)) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow r)$

Not a tautology

pqr	$p \rightarrow q$	$q \rightarrow r$	$p \rightarrow r$	E
000	1	1	1	1
001	1	1	1	1
010	1	0	1	0

c) $(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow p$

Not a tautology

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$	$(p \rightarrow q) \rightarrow p$
00	1	1	0
01			
10			
11			

$d) (P \equiv (q+r)) \rightarrow (q \rightarrow P)$	p	q	r	$q+r$	$q \rightarrow P$	E.
Yes, it is a tautology	0 0 0	0	1	1	1	1
	0 0 1	1		1	1	1
	0 1 0	1	0	1	0	1
	0 1 1					
	1 0 0					

$$17. \text{ a) } (pqr, r \rightarrow p+q) \equiv (p+q) + \overline{p}$$

$p \wedge q \wedge r$	$p \wedge r$	$p \vee q$	$(p \wedge q) \rightarrow p \vee q$	$(p \vee q) + \bar{p}$	E
000	0	0	1	1	1
001	0	0	1	1	1
010	0	1	1	1	1
011	0	1	1	1	1

b) If an expression is a tautology, it will always be true, thus it solves the satisfiability problem

18. 1. p P ≡ p		2. p q P ≡ q q ≡ p E			
0	0	00	1	1	1
1	1	01	0	0	1
		10	0	0	1

<u>3. P qr</u>	<u>P = q</u>	<u>q = r</u>	<u>a AND b</u>	<u>P = r</u>	<u>E</u>
0 0 0	1	1	1	1	1
0 0 1	1	0	0	0	1
0 1 0	0	0	0	1	1
0 1 1	0	1	0	0	1
1 0 0	0	1	0	0	1
1 0 1	0	0	0	1	1
1 1 0	1	0	0	0	1
1 1 1	1	1	1	1	1

<u>p</u>	<u>q</u>	$\bar{p} \equiv q$	$\bar{p} \equiv \bar{q}$	$p \equiv q$
00	1	1	1	1
01	0	0	1	1
10	0	0	1	1
11	1	1	1	1

<u>p</u>	<u>q</u>	pq	qp	$pq \equiv qp$
00	0	0	1	1
01	0	0	1	1
10	0	0	1	1
11	1	1	1	1

<u>p</u>	<u>qr</u>	<u>qr</u>	<u>p(qr)</u>	<u>(pq)r</u>	<u>p(qr) \equiv (pq)r</u>
000	0	0	0	0	1
001	0	0	0	0	1
010	0	0	0	0	1
011	1	0	0	0	1
100	0	0	0	0	1
101	0	0	0	0	1
110	0	0	1	0	1
111	1	1	1	1	1

<u>p</u>	<u>q</u>	$p+q$	$q+p$	E
00	0	0	1	1
01	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1

8.

<u>pqr</u>	<u>(q+r)</u>	<u>P+(q+r)</u>	<u>(p+q)</u>	<u>(p+q)+r</u>	<u>E</u>
000	0	0	0	0	1
001	1	1	0	1	1
010	1	1	1	1	1
011	1	1	1	1	1
100	0	1	1	1	1
101	1	1	1	1	1
110	1	1	1	1	1
111	1	1	1	1	1

9.

<u>pqr</u>	<u>q+r</u>	<u>P(q+r)</u>	<u>Pq</u>	<u>Pr</u>	<u>(pq+pr)</u>	<u>E</u>
000	0	0	0	0	0	1
001	1	0	0	0	0	1
010	1	0	0	0	0	1
011	1	0	0	0	0	1
100	0	0	0	0	0	1
101	1	1	0	1	1	1
110	1	1	1	0	1	1
111	1	1	1	1	1	1

10. P | P AND I | (P AND I) = P

<u>P</u>	<u>P AND I</u>	<u>(P AND I) = P</u>
0	0	1
1	1	1

11. P | P OR D | (P OR D) = D

<u>P</u>	<u>P OR D</u>	<u>(P OR D) = D</u>
0	D	1
1	1	1

12. P | P AND D | (P AND D) = D

<u>P</u>	<u>P AND D</u>	<u>(P AND D) = D</u>
0	0	1
1	0	1

13. P | NOT NOT P | (NOT NOT P) = P

<u>P</u>	<u>NOT NOT P</u>	<u>(NOT NOT P) = P</u>
0	D	1
1	1	1

<u>18. 14. pqr</u>	<u>qr</u>	<u>$P + (qr)$</u>	<u>$(P+q)$</u>	<u>$(P+r)$</u>	<u>$(P+q)(P+r)$</u>	<u>E</u>
000	0	0	0	0	000	1
001	0	0	0	1	100	1
010	0	00	1	0	010	1
011	1	1	1	1	111	1
100	0	1	1	1	1	1
101	0	1	1	1	$p \oplus q$	1
110	0	1	1	1	$p \oplus r$	1
111	1	1	1	1	101	1

<u>15. p</u>	<u>$\perp \lor p$</u>	<u>$(\perp \lor p) \equiv p$</u>
0	1	1
1	1	1

<u>16. p</u>	<u>$p \oplus p$</u>	<u>$p \oplus p \equiv p$</u>
0	0	1
1	1	1

<u>17. p</u>	<u>$p + p$</u>	<u>$(p + p) \equiv p$</u>
0	0	1
1	1	1

<u>18. p</u>	<u>$p \oplus q$</u>	<u>$p + p \oplus q$</u>	<u>E</u>
00	0	0	1
01	0	0	1
10	0	1	1

<u>19. $p q$</u>	<u>$\bar{p} + q$</u>	<u>$p(\bar{p} + q)$</u>	<u>$p q$</u>	<u>E</u>
00	1	0	0	1
01	1	0	0	1
10	0	0	0	1
11	1	1	1	1

<u>20. $p q$</u>	<u>$\text{NOT}(pq)$</u>	<u>$\bar{p} + \bar{q}$</u>	<u>E</u>
00	1	1	1
01	1	1	1
10	1	1	1
11	0	0	1

<u>21.</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>q</u>	<u>$p \rightarrow q$</u>	<u>$q \rightarrow p$</u>	<u>$(p \rightarrow q) \text{ AND } (q \rightarrow p)$</u>	<u>$p \equiv q$</u>	<u>E</u>
	00	1	1	0	1	1	1
	01	1	1	0	0	0	1
	10	0	1	1	0	0	1
	11	1	1	1	1	1	1

<u>22.</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>q</u>	<u>$p \equiv q$</u>	<u>$p \rightarrow q$</u>	<u>$(p \equiv q) \rightarrow (p \rightarrow q)$</u>
	00	1	1	1	1
	01	0	0	1	1
	10	0	0	0	1
	11	1	1	1	1

<u>23.</u>	<u>p, q, r</u>	<u>$p \rightarrow q$</u>	<u>$q \rightarrow r$</u>	<u>$(p \rightarrow q) \text{ AND } (q \rightarrow r)$</u>	<u>$(p \rightarrow r)$</u>	<u>\bar{E}</u>
	000	1	1	1	1	1
	001	1	1	1	1	1
	010	1	0	0	1	1
	011	1	1	1	1	1
	100	0	1	0	0	1
	101	0	1	0	1	1
	110	1	0	0	0	1
	111	1	1	1	1	1

<u>24.</u>	<u>p</u>	<u>q</u>	<u>$p \rightarrow q$</u>	<u>$\bar{p} + q$</u>	<u>$(p \rightarrow q) \equiv (\bar{p} + q)$</u>
	00	1	1	1	1
	01	1	1	1	1
	10	0	0	1	1
	11	1	1	1	1

19. 1.		x	y	$(x+y)$	$(x+y) \equiv (x+y)$	E
00	0			1		
01	1			1		
10		1		1		
11		1	1	1		

2.		x	y	z	$(x+y) \equiv yz$	$yz \equiv (x+y)$	E
000					1		
001					1		
010			0		0		
011			1		1		
100		0			0		
101		0			0		
110		0			0		
111		1			1		

3.		x	y	z	$(x+y) \equiv yz$	$yz \equiv x$	a AND b	$(x+y) \equiv x$	E
000					1		1	1	
001					1		1	1	
010			0		1		0	0	
011			1		0		0	0	
100		0			0		0	1	
101		0			0		0	1	
110		0			0		0	1	
111		1			1		1	1	

20. a) $pqr + rs$ to $(p+r)(p+s)(q+r)(q+s)$

By using the distributive law for

$$pq + rs \equiv (p+r)(p+s)(q+r)(q+s)$$

b) $pq + p\bar{q}r$ into $p(q+r)$

Elimination of certain negations $\rightarrow pq + pr$

Distributive Law $pq + pr \equiv p(q+r)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 21. p + pq &\equiv p & p(p+q) &\equiv p \\
 p + pq &\equiv (p+p)(p+q) \\
 &\quad p(p+q) \\
 pp + pq &\equiv p
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 22. 1. \text{NOT}(pq + \bar{p}r) &\equiv \text{NOT}(pq) + \text{NOT}(\bar{p}r) \\
 &\equiv \text{NOT}(pq) + pr \\
 &\equiv \bar{p} + \bar{q} + pr
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \text{NOT}(\text{NOT } p + q (\text{NOT}(r + \bar{s}))) \\
 &\equiv \text{NOT}(\text{NOT } p + q (\bar{r} + s)) \\
 &\equiv \text{NOT}(\text{NOT } p + q \bar{r} + qs) \\
 &\equiv p + (\bar{q} + r)(\bar{q} + \bar{s})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 23. 1. w\bar{x} + w\bar{x}y + \bar{z}\bar{x}w \\
 &\equiv w(\bar{x} + \bar{x}y + \bar{z}\bar{x}) \\
 &\equiv w\bar{x}(1 + \bar{y} + \bar{z}) \\
 &\equiv w\bar{x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. (w + \bar{x})(w + y + \bar{z})(\bar{w} + \bar{x} + \bar{y})(\bar{x}) \\
 &\equiv \text{NOT}((\bar{w}x) + (\bar{w}\bar{y}z) + (wxy) + (x)) \\
 &\equiv \text{NOT}((x) + (\bar{y}z) + (wy) + (x)) \\
 &\equiv \text{NOT}((\bar{y}z) + (wy)) \\
 &\equiv (y + \bar{z})(\bar{w} + \bar{y})
 \end{aligned}$$