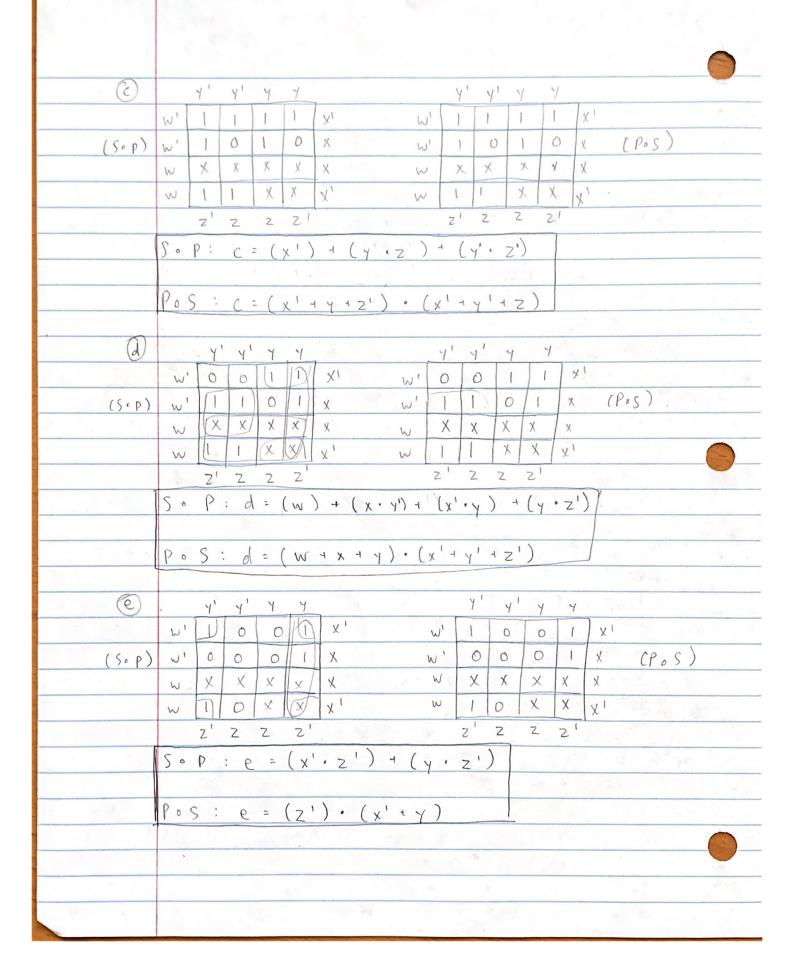
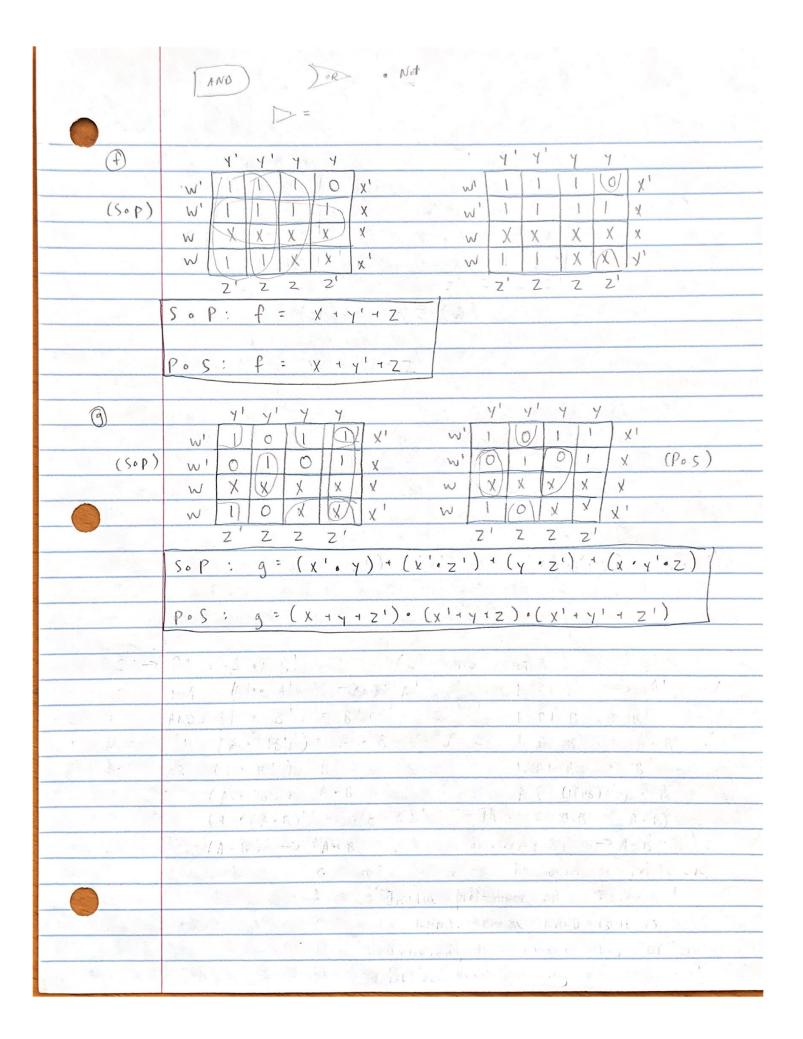
I completed this assignment entirely on my own, Ethan Word CS M51A DIS 10 Assignment 2 1. Truth table # W Key 1 : ON 0 0 0 0 O: OFF 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 D 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 Karnarah Maps 41 11 4 7. 4' (2) w' W Product of D WI (1 X Simof W! X Sims X Products W (50P) (POS) W. 21 21 S.P: a = (w) + (y) + (x.z) + (x'.z') P.S: a = (x1+4+2) · (w+x+4+21) 41 XI 10 0 1x1 0 WI 0 0 (Pos) WI 01 X (5 . P) X X X X X 21 21 2 2 b = (w) + (x · Y') + (y' · Z') + (x · Z') SOP: b = (x+4') . (y' +z') . (W+x+z')





2.	fl = A · B' (A AND NOT B)	
	NOT: 1. A' -> A'	
	AND : (1 . B') -> B'	
	(A ·(B')') = A · B /	AFIB' = A.B
	OR: (1.B') = B'	or: IfIB = B'
	(A · (B')') = A · B	A FI (IFIB) = A·B
	(1 · (A · B)') = (A · B)'	1 f1 (A·B) = (A·B)'
	(A·B)' -> A+B V	$(A \cdot B)' \rightarrow A + B \vee$
	* For the proof of "OR", the derivation reached a "NAND".	
	Since NAND itself is universal, that means "OR"	
	can be achieved, making fl universal.	
10 19 10 N	f2 = A' · B (NOT A AND B)	
	NOT: A'. 1 -> A'' /	
	AND: (A' · 1) = A'	ANO: A FZ 1 = A'
-5, 5,000	((A')' · B) = A · B	(AF21) FZ B = A · B /
	OR: (A'. 1) = A'	A fz 1 = A'
Base Translation	((A')' B = A B	(Af21) f2B = A.B
	((A.B)' · 1) - (A·B)'	[(Af21) f2 B] f2 1 = (A·B)'
	A Company of the Comp	(A.B)' -7 A.B V
	* For the proof of "OR", the derivation reached a "NAND.	
	Since NAND itself is universal, that means "OR"	
	can be achieved, making P2 universal, f2 is also	
	logically equivalent to fl.	

```
f3 = A + B' (A OR NOT B)
NOT: 0 . A' -> A' / NOT: 0 F3 A -> A'
AND: 0 + A = A' AND: 083 A = A'
A' + B' = (A \cdot B)' (0f3 A) f3 B = (A \cdot B)'

O + (A \cdot B)'' = A \cdot B I O f3 [(0f3 A) f3 B] = A \cdot B I

OR : O + A' = A' OR : Of3 A = A'

A' + B' = (A \cdot B)' (0f3 A) f3 B = (A \cdot B)'
* For the proof of "OR", the derivation reached a
"NAND". Because NAND is universal, that means OR can
   be achieved and f3 is universal.
fy = A1 + B (NOT A OR B)
NOT: A'+0 > A' / SNOT: A S4 0 > A' /
AND : A' 10 = A'
                              AND : A FU 0 = A'
B' + A' = (B \cdot A)'

(B + A)'' + O = B \cdot A J

B = (A = A + O) = (B \cdot A)'

B = (A = A + O) = (A \cdot B)'

B' + A' = (A \cdot B)' J

B = (A = A + O) = (A \cdot B)' J
 * For the proof of "OR", the derivation reached
    a "NAND". Because NAND is universal, that
    means or can be achieved and fy is universal.
      f 4 is logically equivalent to f3.
Explanation for how NAND is universal!
X' = (x \cdot x)' = x NAND x
X = ((x + y))) = (x', y') = ((x.x)', (y, y)')'
 = (x NAND x ) NAND (y NANDy)
x · y = ((x · y)') = ((x · y)' · (x · y)')'
      = (x NANDY) NAND (x NANDY) V
```