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1a:

p	q	$p \rightarrow q$	\bar{p}	$\bar{p} \vee q$	E
0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	1	0	1	1

$$E = (p \rightarrow q) \equiv (\bar{p} \vee q)$$

The expression is always true. Tautology.

1b.

p	q	r	\bar{p}	A	B	C
0	0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	0	1	1	1

$$A = (r \vee \bar{p})$$

$$B = (q \rightarrow (r \vee \bar{p}))$$

$$C = (p \rightarrow (q \rightarrow (r \vee \bar{p})))$$

1c.

p	q	$p \vee q$	$p \wedge q$	E
0	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

$$E = (p \vee q) \rightarrow (p \wedge q)$$

2a.

p	q	\oplus
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

$$2b. p \oplus q \equiv q \oplus p$$

so $p \oplus q$ is commutative.

To show it's associative, assume $p \oplus (q \oplus r)$. It doesn't matter which order the XOR is performed and $p \oplus (q \oplus r) \equiv q \oplus (p \oplus r)$ so it's also associative.

3. sum of products 1

a:

$$\text{row 1: } \bar{p}\bar{q}r$$

$$\text{row 4: } p\bar{q}\bar{r}$$

$$\text{row 5: } p\bar{q}r$$

$$\text{row 6: } pqr$$

$$\text{row 7: } pqr$$

b:

$$\text{row 0: } \bar{p}\bar{q}\bar{r}$$

$$\text{row 1: } \bar{p}\bar{q}r$$

$$\text{row 2: } \bar{p}q\bar{r}$$

$$a: \bar{p}\bar{q}r + p\bar{q}\bar{r} + p\bar{q}r + pqr + pqr$$

$$b: \bar{p}\bar{q}\bar{r} + \bar{p}\bar{q}r + \bar{p}q\bar{r}$$

4. product of sums 0

a:

$$\text{row 0: } (\bar{p} + \bar{q} + \bar{r})$$

$$\text{row 2: } (\bar{p} + q + \bar{r})$$

$$\text{row 3: } (\bar{p} + q + r)$$

b:

$$\text{row 3: } (\bar{p} + q + r)$$

$$\text{row 4: } (p + \bar{q} + \bar{r})$$

$$\text{row 5: } (p + \bar{q} + r)$$

$$\text{row 6: } (p + q + \bar{r})$$

$$\text{row 7: } (p + q + r)$$

$$a: (\bar{p} + \bar{q} + \bar{r})(\bar{p} + q + \bar{r})(\bar{p} + q + r)$$

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

z:

$$\text{row 0: } (\bar{x} + \bar{y} + \bar{c})$$

$$\text{row 3: } (\bar{x} + y + c)$$

$$\text{row 5: } (x + \bar{y} + c)$$

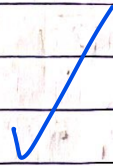
$$\text{row 6: } (x + y + \bar{c})$$

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

5. ~~pg~~

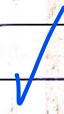
a: 00 01 11 10

rs 00	0	1	1	1
01	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	0	1
10	1	1	1	1



b: ~~pg~~

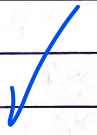
rs	00	01	11	10
00	1	1	1	1
01	1	1	0	1
11	1	0	0	0
10	1	1	0	1



c: ~~pg~~

00 01 11 10

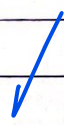
rs 00	0	1	0	1
01	1	0	1	0
11	0	1	1	1
10	1	0	1	0



d: ~~pg~~

00 01 11 10

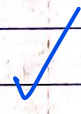
rs 00	1	1	1	1
01	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	0	1



~~pg~~

e: 00 01 11 10

rs 00	1	1	0	1
01	1	1	0	1
11	1	1	0	0
10	1	1	0	0



6.

$$a: r\bar{s} + \bar{p}s + \bar{r}s + \bar{q}r + p\bar{q}$$

$$b: \bar{p}\bar{r} + \bar{p}\bar{q} + \bar{p}\bar{q}$$

$$c: p\bar{s} + r\bar{s}q$$

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

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

We use all the prime implicants to create sums above.

7a: tautology

7b: Tautology

p	q	r	p → q	q → r	t	p → r	E
0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

7c. NOT a tautology

p	q	p → q	E
0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

7d. NOT a tautology

p	q	r	q → r	p ↔ q → r	pr	q → pr	E
0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

8. DeMorgan's Law

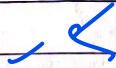
$$\neg(P \vee Q) \equiv \neg P \wedge \neg Q$$

$$\neg(P \wedge Q) \equiv \neg P \vee \neg Q$$

8a: $\overline{(PQ + \bar{P}r)}$

$\overline{PQ} \wedge \overline{\bar{P}r}$

$(\bar{P} + \bar{Q})(P + \bar{r})$



8b: $\overline{\bar{P} + Q(\bar{r} + \bar{s})}$

$(\overline{\bar{P}})(\overline{Q(\bar{r} + \bar{s})})$

$(P)(\bar{Q} + \overline{\bar{r} + \bar{s}})$

$(P)(Q + r + s)$

