

**1. Boolean Algebra**

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{\overline{A}B} \overline{B+C} + \overline{\overline{C}A} \overline{B+C} \\ &= (\overline{\overline{A}B})(\overline{B+C})(\overline{\overline{C}A}) \\ &= (\overline{A+B})(\overline{BC})(\overline{A+BC}) = (\overline{ABC} + \overline{BBC})(\overline{A+BC}) \\ &= (\overline{ABC} + 0)(\overline{A+BC}) = \overline{ABC}(\overline{A+BC}) \\ &= \overline{ABCA} + \overline{ABCBC} = 0 + 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Since the expression is always FALSE, there are no

$$\overline{\overline{A}B} \overline{B+C} + \overline{\overline{C}A} \overline{B+C}$$

Ordered triples that make it TRUE.

A. 0

**2. Bit-String Flicking**

$$\begin{aligned} x &= 110101 \\ (\text{LSHIFT-1 } x) \text{ OR } (\text{RCIRC-2 } x) \text{ AND } (\text{RSHIFT-3 } x) \\ &= (\text{LSHIFT-1 } 110101) \text{ OR } (\text{RCIRC-2 } 110101) \\ &\quad \text{AND } (\text{RSHIFT-3 } 110101) \\ &= 101010 \text{ OR } (011101 \text{ AND } 000110) \\ &= 101010 \text{ OR } 000100 \\ &= 101110 \end{aligned}$$

D. 101110

### 3. Recursive Functions

$$f(14) = f(f(12) - 2) = f(10 - 2) = f(8) = 9$$

$$f(12) = f(f(10) - 2) = f(11 - 2) = f(9) = 10$$

$$f(10) = 10 + 1 = 11$$

$$f(9) = 9 + 1 = 10$$

$$f(8) = 8 + 1 = 9$$

$$f(11) = 11 + 1 = 12$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Therefore: } f(f(f(f(14)))) &= f(f(f(9))) \\ &= f(f(10)) \\ &= f(11) \\ &= 12 \end{aligned}$$

D. 12

### 4. Digital Electronics

The square gate receives three inputs.

They are:  $\bar{A}$ ,  $(\bar{A}B + B)C$ , and  $\bar{C}$ .

The middle input simplifies as follows:

$$(\bar{A}B + B)C = (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + B)C = (\bar{A} + 1)C = C$$

A	C	$\bar{A}$	$\bar{C}$	Gate Result
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1

C. 4

Since  $B = *$ , there are 4 ordered triples that make the expression true:  $(1, *, 0)$  and  $(1, *, 1)$

### 5. Prefix-Infix-Postfix

$$\begin{aligned} &/ + ^ / + 4 6 - 7 5 2 * 7 - 5 4 ^ / + 1 7 - 5 1 4 \\ &= / + ^ / (+ 4 6) (- 7 5) 2 * 7 (- 5 4) ^ / (+ 1 7) (- 5 1) 4 \\ &= / + ^ (/ 10 2) 2 (* 7 1) ^ (/ 8 4) 4 \\ &= / + (^ 5 2) 7 (^ 2 4) = / (+ 25 7) (^ 2 4) \\ &= / 32 16 = 2 \end{aligned}$$

B. 2

## 6. Computer Number Systems

$$1978_{10} = 3672_8 \qquad 2019_{10} = 3743_8$$

The string “2” appears 14 time in the octal numbers:

3672, 3702, 3712, 3720, 3721, 3722, 3723, 3724, 3725,  
3726, 3727, 3732, 3742

C. 14

## 7. What Does This Program Do?

The table shows the values x and y have:

x	-4	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4
y	-3	3	1	-1	-2	-6	-6	-6	-5

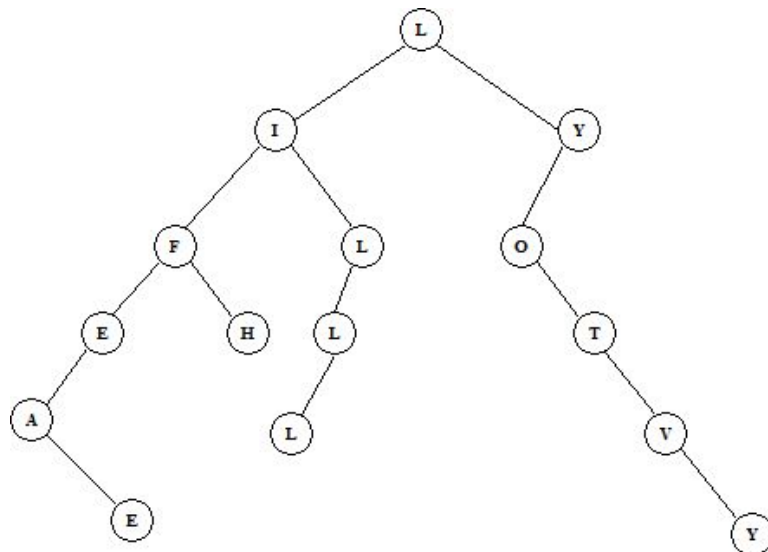
B. -5

-5 is the output for this program.

## 8. Data Structures

The following is the binary search for:

**L I L Y O F T H E V A L L E Y**



The nodes with only a left child are: Y, L, L, E

C. 4