1

(#1) Verify the absorption 2 relations.

$$\frac{\text{Rule 3}}{(x+\overline{x})(x+y)} \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} x+y \qquad \frac{\text{X}(\overline{x}+\overline{y})=xy}{x\overline{x}+xy}$$

$$\frac{(x+\overline{x})(x+y)}{1} \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} x+y \qquad \frac{\text{rule 5}}{x\cdot \overline{x}=0} \qquad \therefore \qquad x$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
(\#2) & \chi = \overline{\chi} \\
&= \overline{\chi} \cdot 1 \\
&= \overline{\chi} (\overline{\chi} + \overline{\chi}) \\
&= \overline{\chi} \cdot \chi + (\overline{\chi} \cdot \overline{\chi}) \\
&= \overline{\chi} \cdot \chi
\end{array}$$

$$X = X \cdot I$$

$$= X(\overline{X} + \overline{X})$$

$$= X \cdot \overline{X} + (X \cdot \overline{X})$$

$$= \overline{X} \cdot X$$

$$= \overline{X} \cdot X$$

Let's say that x is in Set N. By the definition of  $\overline{x}$ ,  $\overline{x}$  will be comprised of all the elements that are not in subset x. When you negate  $\overline{x}$  to  $\overline{x}$  you end up with all the elements that are in subset x. This proves that x and  $\overline{x}$  are equivelent.

$$A + C = B + C$$

$$T + F = T + F$$

$$T = T$$

$$PLIFULA + O = B + O$$

$$A = B$$

$$A \cdot C = B \cdot C$$
 $T \cdot F = T \cdot F$ 
 $F = F$ 
 $A \cdot I = B \cdot I$ 
 $A = B$ 

$$A = A \cdot 1 = A \cdot (B + C)$$

$$= AB + AC$$

$$= AB + 0$$

$$= AB$$

$$B = B \cdot I = B(A + C)$$

$$= BA + BC$$

$$= AB + O$$

$$= AB$$

## DeMorgan's Law

$$\overline{X+y} = \overline{X} \cdot \overline{y}$$

$$A + C = 1$$

$$A \cdot C = 0$$

$$B + C = 1$$

$$B \cdot C = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{X+Y}{X+Y}} \cdot C = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{X+Y}{X-Y}} \cdot C = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{X}{X-Y}} \cdot C = 0$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{X}{X-Y}} \cdot C = 0$$

$$C = X+Y$$

 $I = \overline{X} \cdot \overline{Y} + (X+Y) = 1$ 

$$\overline{X+y} = \overline{X} \cdot \overline{y}$$
;  $\overline{X \cdot y} = \overline{X} + \overline{y}$ 

then do this 2nd by

$$\sqrt{x \cdot y} + C = 1$$

$$\sqrt{x \cdot y} \cdot C = 0$$

$$\overline{x} + \overline{y} + C = 1$$

$$\overline{x} + \overline{y} \cdot C = 0$$

 $I = \overline{X} + \overline{Y} + (X \cdot Y)$ 

 $= \overline{X} + (\overline{y} + X)(\overline{y} + Y)$ 

$$\emptyset = \overline{X} \cdot \overline{Y} \cdot (X+Y) = \overline{Y} + (\overline{X} + \overline{X})$$

$$= \overline{X} \overline{Y} X + \overline{X} \overline{Y} Y + = 1$$

$$= (\emptyset) \overline{Y} + \overline{X} (\emptyset) | \emptyset = \overline{X} + \overline{Y} \cdot (X)$$

$$= \emptyset + \emptyset \qquad | \emptyset = \overline{X} + \overline{Y} \cdot (X)$$

$$= \emptyset + \emptyset \qquad | \nabla X + \overline{Y} \cdot (X) + \overline{Y} \cdot (X)$$

$$=(\overline{X}\overline{Y} + \overline{X}) + \overline{Y}$$

$$=(X + \overline{X}) \cdot (X + \overline{Y}) + \overline{Y}$$

$$=(\emptyset)\overline{Y} + \overline{X}(\emptyset)$$

$$=(X + \overline{Y}) + \overline{Y}$$

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$$=(\emptyset)\overline{Y} + \overline{X}(\emptyset)$$

$$=(X + \overline{Y}) + \overline{Y}$$

$$=(X + \overline{Y}) + \overline{Y}$$

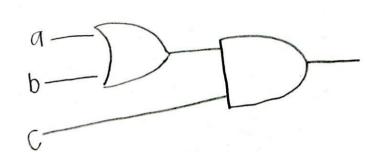
$$=(\emptyset)\overline{Y} + \overline{X}(\emptyset)$$

$$=(X + \overline{Y}) + \overline{Y}$$

$$=(X + \overline{$$



$$\begin{array}{c}
(1) & (1+\overline{a})b \\
 * absorption 2 \\
 & (1+b)
\end{array}$$

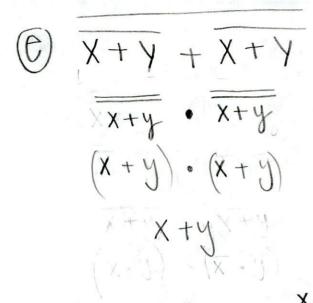


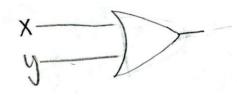
$$\overline{X}N + \overline{X}N(\overline{C}+C)$$

$$N(\overline{X}+x)$$

N-V

N





$$\begin{array}{c|c}
\hline
AA + BB \\
\hline
\hline
AA \cdot BB \\
\hline
AA \cdot BB \\
\hline
A \cdot B
\end{array}$$

