

NAND Form

Please do the following exercises individually.

NAND Form

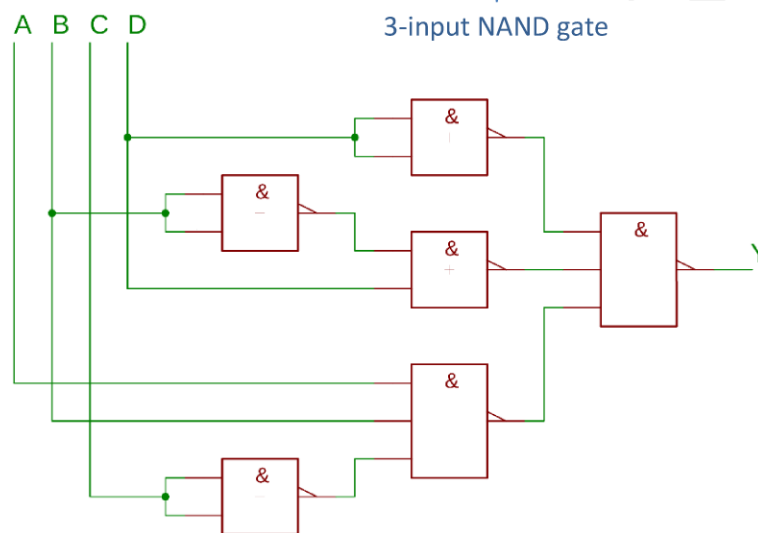
Please find the NAND form of the following logical functions.

$$(A \wedge \neg B) \vee (\neg A \wedge C) = \dots (A|(B|B))|((A|A)|C)$$

$$(C \wedge D) \vee (\neg C \wedge \neg D) = \dots (C|D)|((C|C)|(D|D))$$

$$D \vee (B \wedge C) = \dots (D|D)|(B|C)$$

$$D \vee (\neg B \wedge D) \vee (A \wedge B \wedge \neg C) = \dots \neg((D|D) \wedge ((B|B)|D) \wedge \underbrace{\neg(A \wedge B \wedge (C|C))}_{\text{3-input NAND gate}})$$



Compound NAND

Please prove that $\neg(a \wedge b \wedge c) \Leftrightarrow a|b|c$.

			①	②	$\neg(a \wedge b \wedge c)$	③	$(a b) c$	④	$a (b c)$
a	b	c	$a \wedge b$	① $\wedge c$	$\neg$ ②	$a b$	③ $ c$	$b c$	$a $ ④
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1

AND is associative (order does not matter, $(a \wedge b) \wedge c \Leftrightarrow a \wedge (b \wedge c)$) but NAND is not (order matters, $(a|b)|c \Leftrightarrow a|(b|c)$). This is another reason why both operations cannot be logical equivalent.