

# NAND Form

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*Please do the following exercises individually.*

## NAND Form

*Please find the NAND form of the following logical functions.*

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

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

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

$$D \vee (\neg B \wedge D) \vee (A \wedge B \wedge \neg C) = \dots^1$$

## Compound NAND

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

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<sup>1</sup> Two 3-input NAND gates are used to realize this truth function. There is no logical operator for this kind of operation. So  $\neg(a \wedge b)$  can be contracted to  $a | b$  but  $\neg(a \wedge b \wedge c)$  cannot. Please see the next exercise for a proof.

# NAND Form

Please do the following exercises individually.

## NAND Form

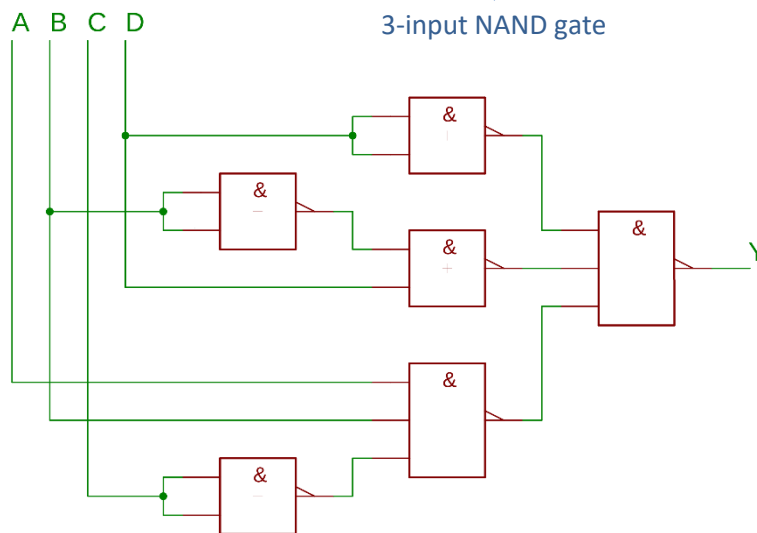
Please find the NAND form of the following logical functions.

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

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

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

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



## 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.