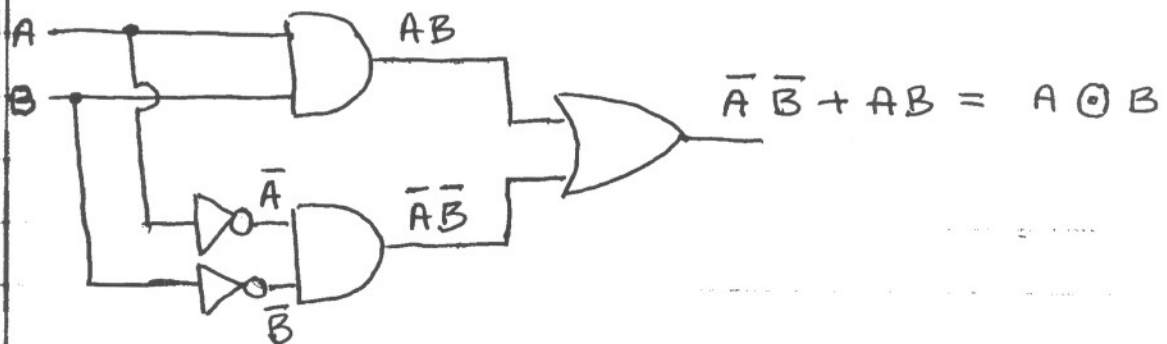


11.26

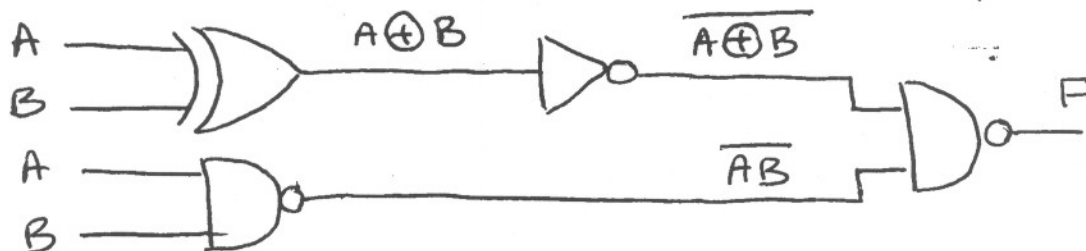
| A | B | $A \odot B$ |
|---|---|-------------|
| 0 | 0 | 1           |
| 0 | 1 | 0           |
| 1 | 0 | 0           |
| 1 | 1 | 1           |

From sum of products,

$$A \odot B = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} + A \cdot B$$



11.29



$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= \overline{A \oplus B} \cdot AB = \overline{(\overline{A}B + A\overline{B})} \cdot AB \\
 &= \overline{\overline{A}B} + \overline{A\overline{B}} + AB = \overline{\overline{A}}\overline{B} + A\overline{\overline{B}} + AB + AB \\
 &= \overline{\overline{A}}\overline{B} + AB + A\overline{\overline{B}} + AB \\
 &= (\overline{\overline{A}} + A)\overline{B} + A(\overline{\overline{B}} + B) = \boxed{A + B}
 \end{aligned}$$

Truth table

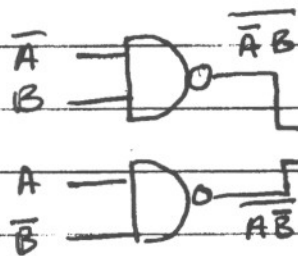
| A | B | $A \oplus B$ | $\overline{A \oplus B}$ | $AB$ | $\overline{AB}$ | $\overline{(A \oplus B)}$ | $\overline{AB}$ | $F = \overline{(A \oplus B)} \cdot \overline{AB}$ |
|---|---|--------------|-------------------------|------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0            | 1                       | 0    | 1               | 1                         |                 | 0                                                 |
| 0 | 1 | 1            | 0                       | 0    | 1               | 0                         |                 | 1                                                 |
| 1 | 0 | 1            | 0                       | 0    | 1               | 0                         |                 | 1                                                 |
| 1 | 1 | 0            | 1                       | 1    | 0               | 0                         |                 | 1                                                 |

So the truth table verifies that  $F = A + B$

This table describes the OR operation.

11.31

(a)



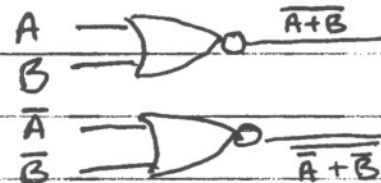
$$F = \overline{A}B \cdot A\overline{B} = \overline{A}B + A\overline{B}$$

Truth table

| A | B | $\overline{A}$ | $\overline{B}$ | $\overline{A}B$ | $A\overline{B}$ | $\overline{A}B \cdot A\overline{B}$ | F |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1              | 1              | 0               | 0               | 0                                   | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1              | 0              | 1               | 0               | 0                                   | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0              | 1              | 0               | 1               | 0                                   | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0              | 0              | 0               | 0               | 0                                   | 0 |

This table describes the exclusive-OR operation.

(b)



$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= \overline{A+B} \cdot \overline{\overline{A}+\overline{B}} \\
 &= (A+B) \cdot (A+B) \\
 &= AA + BB + AB + AB \\
 &= BA + AB
 \end{aligned}$$

Truth table

| A | B | $\overline{A}$ | $\overline{B}$ | $A+B$ | $\overline{A+B}$ | $\overline{A}+\overline{B}$ | $\overline{A+B} \cdot \overline{\overline{A}+\overline{B}}$ | F |
|---|---|----------------|----------------|-------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 0 | 0 | 1              | 1              | 0     | 1                | 0                           | 0                                                           | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1              | 0              | 1     | 0                | 0                           | 0                                                           | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0              | 1              | 1     | 0                | 0                           | 0                                                           | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0              | 0              | 1     | 0                | 0                           | 0                                                           | 0 |

This table describes the exclusive-OR operation.

11.45

$$F = AB + BC + AC$$

Truth table

| A | B | C | AB | BC | AC | F | Number of inputs that are high |
|---|---|---|----|----|----|---|--------------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | 0                              |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | 1                              |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | 1                              |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0  | 1  | 0  | 1 | 2                              |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0 | 1                              |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0  | 0  | 1  | 1 | 2                              |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1  | 0  | 0  | 1 | 2                              |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1 | 3                              |

Therefore,  $F$  is high when at least two of the three inputs are high. This means that  $F$  is the output of a three-input majority gate.

