

Math 322

Q's $x + (y \cdot (\bar{x} + z))$ only use +, -

$$\rightarrow \square = \triangle = \overline{\square + \triangle}$$

$$\overline{y \cdot (\bar{x} + z)} = \overline{y} + \overline{(\bar{x} + z)}$$

$$\overline{x + \overline{y} + \overline{(\bar{x} + z)}} = \overline{x + (y + (\bar{x} + z))}$$

$$x + (y \cdot (\bar{x} + z)) = x + \overline{y \cdot \bar{x}} + \overline{y \cdot z}$$

$$= \overline{(x) + (y + \bar{x})} + \overline{(y + z)}$$

Exam is Friday 12 probs @ 10 pts

110 pts = 100%

Trees (Boolean Alg.)

11.1 Trees (2 probs)

① $|V| = n$ $|E| = n - 1$

$$n = i + l$$

Full m-ary

$$n = mi + 1$$

$$l \leq M^h$$

$$|\text{Deg}_m l| \leq h$$

word problem

char text

$\frac{h}{n}$

2) prove $l \leq M^h$ $h = 1, 2, \dots$

DP

Base: (show $l \leq M^h$ for $h=1$)

$h=1$ tree $\begin{matrix} & r & \\ & \swarrow \downarrow \searrow & \\ c_1 & & c_n \end{matrix}$ $l = n \leq M$ (n-ary)
 $M^1 = M$

b/c $l = n \leq M = M^1$ (true)

Inductive: K^H assume

$l \leq M^K$

$(h=K)$

show K^{H+1}

show

$l \leq M^{K+1}$

$(h=K+1)$

→ take up to n -subtrees of height K .

attach to a root. New tree of height $K+1$.

each n subtrees are $l \leq M^K$

total leaves $l \leq \underbrace{M^K + M^K + \dots + M^K}_{n\text{-subtrees}}$

$l \leq n \cdot M^K = M^{K+1}$

QED

11.2 Apps & Trees (3 probs)

(1) Coin decision tree

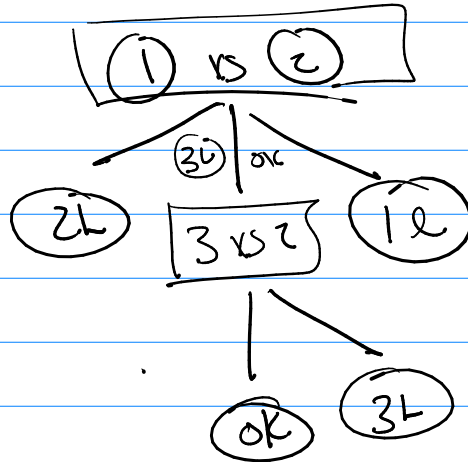
(ex) 3 coins are is a fake (light?) find it.

(2) Sort

(3) game tree of Nim, tic-tac-toe?

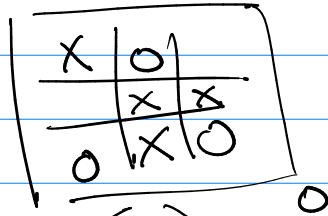
3 coins
1 may be light

maybe fake

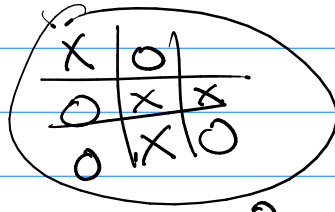
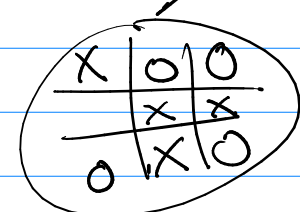


3-way
 $l=4$

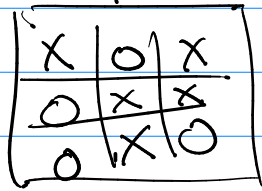
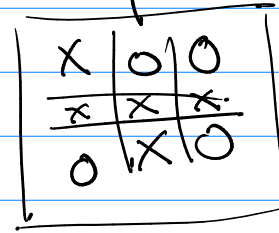
$$\lceil \log_3 4 \rceil = 2$$



O's turn (Player 1)



X's turn (Player 2)

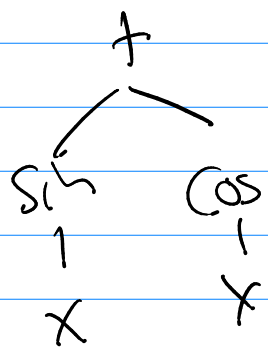


11.3 traversals (3 probs)

① How many ways to parenthesize?

$a + b + c + d$ (Catalan numbers)

② prefix \rightarrow infix (tree)
 postfix



$x, \sin, +, x, \cos$ in

$+ , \sin , x , \cos , x$ Pre

$x , \sin , x , \cos , +$ Post

③ traversals.

12.1 Boolean Functions (2 probs)

① Verify laws by bit table

② Use the laws

②f show $\overline{\overline{0}} = 1$ $\begin{cases} x = x \vee 0 \\ = x \vee (x \wedge \overline{x}) \end{cases}$

show $x \vee x = x$ $\begin{cases} = (x \vee x) \wedge (x \vee \overline{x}) \\ = (x \vee x) \wedge 1 \\ = x \vee x \end{cases}$

12.2

2 probs

① sum of products

② product of sums

Note: be able to
do this with or
without a table.
