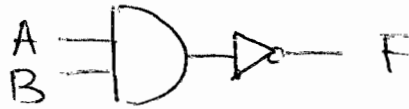
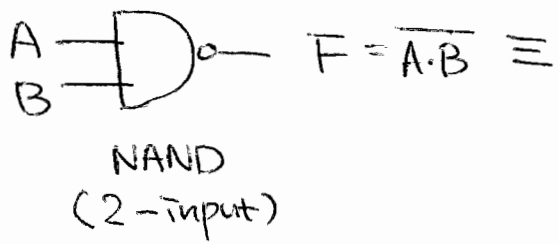
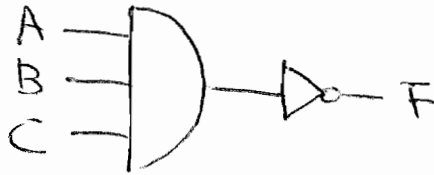
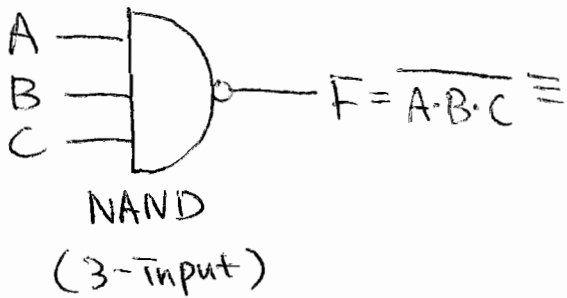


# Note on NAND Gates

NAND gates are logic gates whose output is simply the inverted AND, that is, NAND is equivalent to

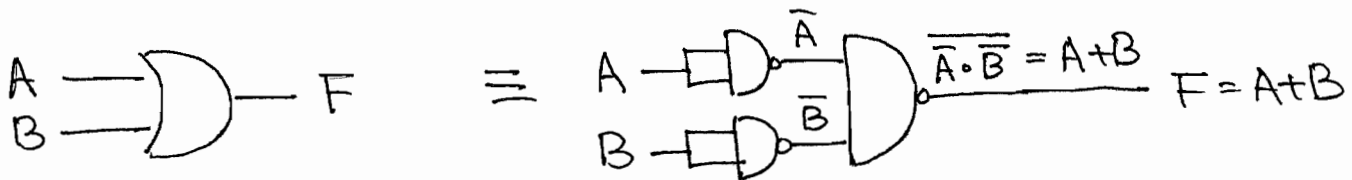
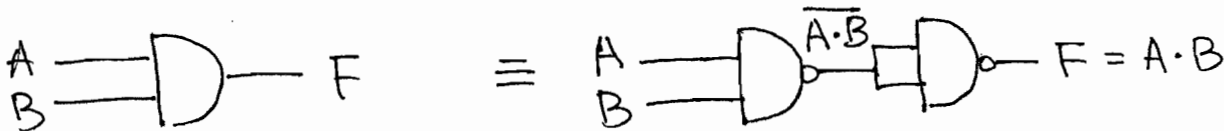
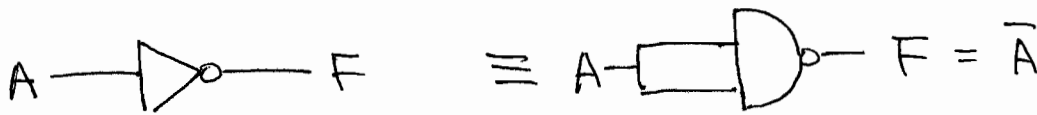


A	B	F
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	0

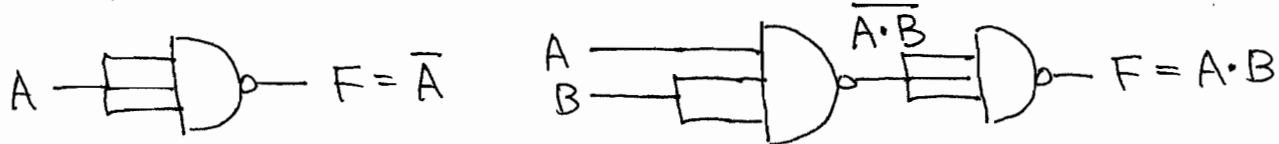


A	B	C	F
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0

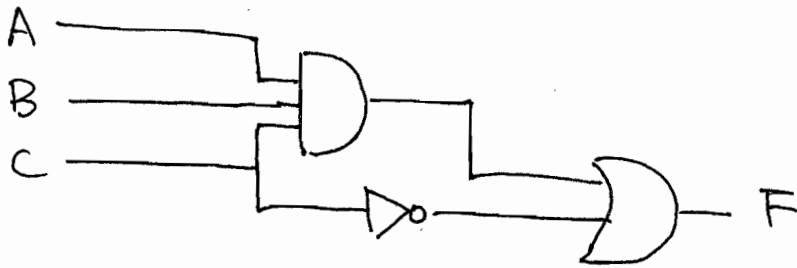
Using NAND gates, we can implement other logic gates and circuits. For example,



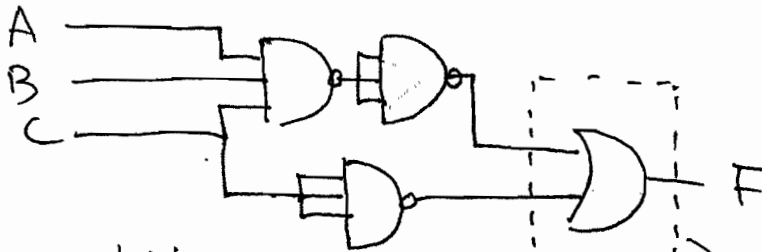
If we only have three-input NAND gates and need to implement a NOT gate and  $F = A \cdot B$ , we can do as follows.



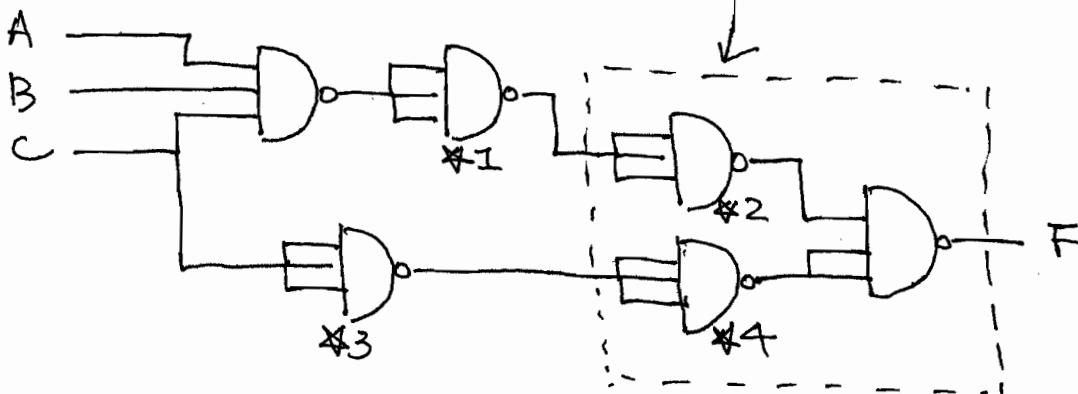
Finally, let's implement a whole circuit using only  $\wedge$  NAND gates.  
 three-input



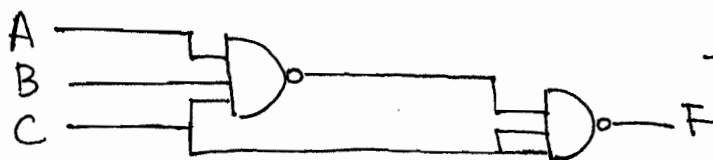
Let's start with the AND and NOT gate



let's then  $\vee$  take care of the OR gate.



Note that \*1 and \*2 are redundant and so are \*3 and \*4. (Recall that  $A \neg \neg F \equiv A \rightarrow F$ .)



this is the final implementation.