

Put your answers on these pages; use the back sides if necessary.

(20) 1. Show which of the order relationships— $f(n) = \mathcal{O}(g(n))$ ,  $f(n) = \Omega(g(n))$ ,  $f(n) = \Theta(g(n))$ —applies to the functions  $f(n) = 3^n/n$ ,  $g(n) = 2^n$ .

(20) 2. In dual-rail logic each variable  $x$  is represented by the pair  $(x, \bar{x})$ . Using the standard AND, OR, and NOT gates, show how to build the corresponding dual-rail logic gates DRL-AND, DRL-OR, and DRL-NOT.

(20) 3. Prove that the RSE of a Boolean function  $f : \mathcal{B}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$  is unique.

- (20) 4. The counting function  $f_{\text{count}}^{(n)} : \mathcal{B}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{B}^{\lceil \log_2(n+1) \rceil}$  ( $f(x) \equiv$  the number of 1s in  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ ) was implemented using a ripple adder on circuits for  $f_{\text{count}}^{((n-1)/2)}$  (where  $n = 2^{\ell+1} - 1$ ). Show how it is also possible to evaluate  $f_{\text{count}}^{(n)}$  using a parallel prefix operation:

$$f_{\text{count}}^{(n)}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = x_1 \odot x_2 \odot \dots \odot x_n.$$

Precisely, what associative operation  $\odot$  (and corresponding circuit) could be used?

- (20) 5. Give the simplest SOPE representation of the Boolean function  $f$  defined by the truth table

$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	$f$
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

$f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \underline{\hspace{15em}} .$