

3.2 Logic Gates and Logic Circuits

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Total: 20 marks

KEY WORDS logic circuit 逻辑电路 • truth table 真值表 • logic gate 逻辑门 • boolean 布尔
• rom 只读存储器

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **logic gates** 逻辑门 and **logic circuits** 逻辑电路 — the six gates and their truth tables, and converting between a problem, a logic expression, a circuit and a truth table.

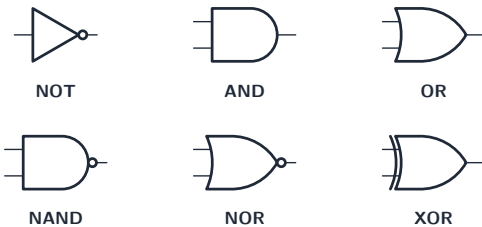
You must be able to:

- recognise and define **NOT**, **AND**, **OR**, **NAND**, **NOR** and **XOR**
- construct the **truth table** 真值表 for any gate or circuit
- build a **logic expression** and a **logic circuit** from a problem statement, and convert between expression, circuit and truth table

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later — follow the steps and you can do the Practice and Exam-style questions yourself.

■ The six gates



- **NOT** — output is the opposite of the input.
- **AND** — output 1 only if **all** inputs are 1. **OR** — output 1 if **at least one** input is 1.
- **NAND** = NOT AND; **NOR** = NOT OR (so their outputs are the AND/OR output flipped).
- **XOR** — output 1 only when the inputs are **different**.

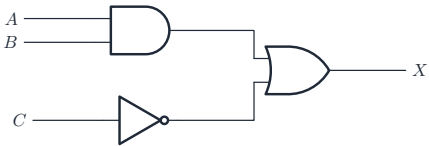
■ Building a truth table

List **every** input combination (2 inputs $\rightarrow 2^2 = 4$ rows; 3 inputs $\rightarrow 2^3 = 8$ rows), then work out the output for each. For example, AND and XOR:

A	B	A AND B	A XOR B
0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	1	0

■ Circuit, expression and truth table

These three describe the same logic. From this circuit you can read the expression $X = (A \text{ AND } B) \text{ OR } (\text{NOT } C)$, then build the truth table by filling each gate's output column.



A	B	C	A AND B	NOT C	X
0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	0	1

2 Practice

Now apply the methods above.

2.1 Complete the truth table for a **NAND** gate.

[2]

A	B	A NAND B
0	0	
0	1	
1	0	
1	1	

2.2 Name the gate that outputs 1 only when its two inputs are **different**. [1]

2.3 Write the logic expression for: “ X is 1 when A is 1 OR B is 0.” [2]

2.4 Complete the truth table for $X = A \text{ AND } (\text{NOT } B)$. [2]

A	B	X
0	0	
0	1	
1	0	
1	1	

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A circuit has the expression $X = (A \text{ OR } B) \text{ AND } (\text{NOT } C)$.

(a) Draw the logic circuit for X . [3]

(b) Complete the truth table for X . [3]

A	B	C	X
0	0	0	
0	0	1	
0	1	0	
0	1	1	
1	0	0	
1	0	1	
1	1	0	
1	1	1	

3.2 A pump X turns on when the tank is **not full** ($A = 0$) **or** the manual switch B is on. Write the logic expression for X . [2]

3.3 Construct the truth table for $A \text{ XOR } B$, and give one use of an XOR gate. [3]

3.4 Write the Boolean expression for the logic described by this truth table. [2]

A	B	X
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	1

Solutions

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

- NAND is the inverse of AND: output 0 only when both inputs are 1

A	B	NAND
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

- outputs (top to bottom): 1, 1, 1, 0

2.2

- output 1 when the two inputs are **different** → XOR

2.3

- X is 1 when A is 1 **or** B is 0
- $X = A \text{ OR } (\text{NOT } B)$

2.4

- AND of A with NOT B : $X = 1$ only when $A = 1$ and $B = 0$
- outputs (top to bottom): 0, 0, 1, 0

3.1

(a) A and B into an **OR** gate; C into a **NOT** gate

- the OR output and the NOT output into an **AND** gate → X

(b) $X = 1$ only when $(A \text{ or } B)$ is 1 **and** $C = 0$

A	B	C	X
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0

- outputs (top to bottom): 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0

3.2

- tank not full → NOT A ; OR the manual switch B
- $X = (\text{NOT } A) \text{ OR } B$

3.3

- XOR is 1 when the inputs differ

A	B	XOR
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

- outputs: 0, 1, 1, 0
- use: e.g. compare two bits (equal → 0), or add two bits in a half-adder

3.4

- X is 0 only on the row $A = 1, B = 0$
- $X = (\text{NOT } A) \text{ OR } B$