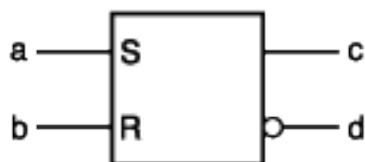
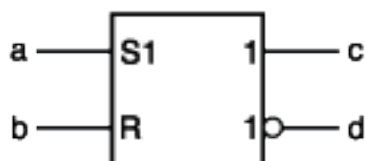


Illustrations



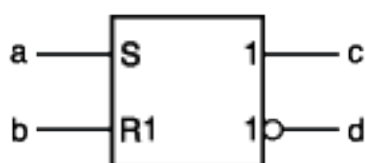
External logic states

| a | b | c | d |
|---|---|-------------|---|
| 0 | 0 | unchanged | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | unspecified | |



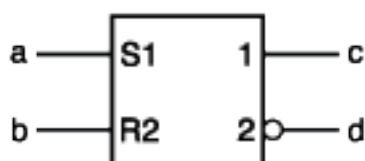
External logic states

| a | b | c | d |
|---|---|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0 | unchanged | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |



External logic states

| a | b | c | d |
|---|---|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0 | unchanged | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |



External logic states

| a | b | c | d |
|---|---|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0 | unchanged | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

The non-complementary output pattern in the last line of the truth table is only pseudo-stable. The simultaneous return of a and b to 0 produces an unforeseeable stable and complementary output pattern.



External logic states

| a | b | c | d |
|---|---|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0 | unchanged | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

The note with the preceding illustration applies.



External logic states

| a | b | c | d |
|---|---|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0 | unchanged | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | unchanged | |

- 1 The use of the solidus is explained in A00289.
- 2 This example does not use the S- and R-dependencies, but completes the set of alternatives to the unspecified case and demonstrates the fact that S- and R-dependencies cannot affect inputs.