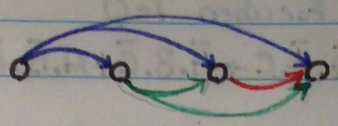


Since $X+X=X$, we can write (by adding repeated terms)

$$T=(\bar{A}.B.C+A.B.C)+(A.\bar{B}.C+A.B.C)+(A.B.\bar{C}+A.B.C)$$

Then take common factors from grouped terms

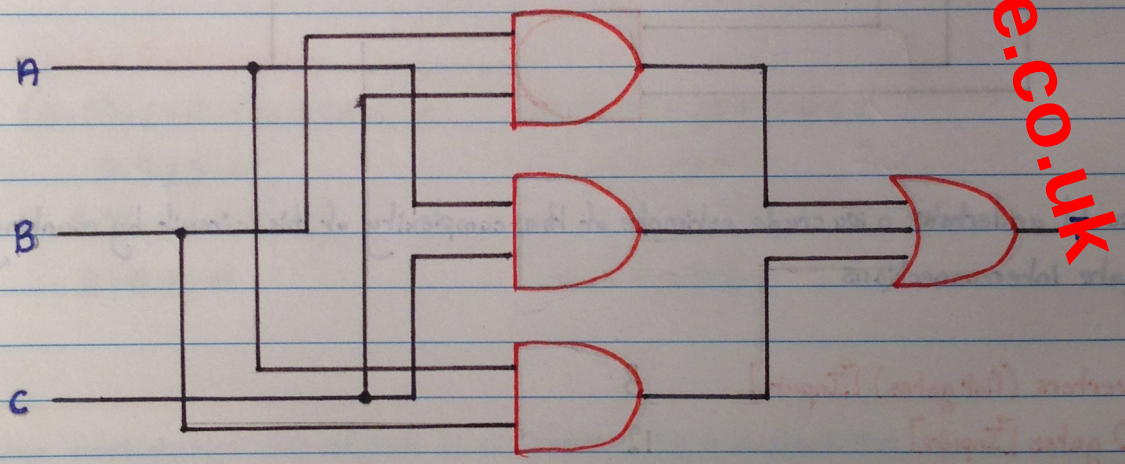
$$T=(\bar{A}+A).B.C+(\bar{B}+B).A.C+(\bar{C}+C).A.B$$

Since $(X+\bar{X})=1$ and $1.X=X$

Using two steps of simplification:

Step 1: $T=1.B.C+1.A.C+1.A.B$

Step 2: $T=B.C+A.C+A.B$



Inverters (NOT gates) [Inputs]	0
AND gates [Inputs]	6
OR gates [Inputs]	3
Total	9

This represents 47% of the previously obtained circuit complexity

Normally, we optimise circuit speed rather than circuit complexity. This is acheived by reducing the number of cascaded gates (gates in series), as every gates that a signal has to pass through slows down the overall speed of the system.