

EE200 DIGITAL LOGIC CIRCUIT DESIGN

The material covered in this class will be as follows:

⇒ Canonical forms

- Sum of minterms
- Product of maxterms

⇒ Conversion between the different forms

⇒ Standard Forms

- Sum of products (SOP)
- Product of sums (POS)

⇒ Two level implementation

⇒ Other logic operations

Canonical and Standard Forms

Minterms and Maxterms for three binary values

			<u>Minterms</u>		<u>Maxterms</u>	
<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	Term	Designation	Term	Designation
0	0	0	$x' y' z'$	m_0	$x + y + z$	M_0
0	0	1	$x' y' z$	m_1	$x + y + z'$	M_1
0	1	0	$x' y z'$	m_2	$x + y' + z$	M_2
0	1	1	$x' y z$	m_3	$x + y' + z'$	M_3
1	0	0	$x y' z'$	m_4	$x' + y + z$	M_4
1	0	1	$x y' z$	m_5	$x' + y + z'$	M_5
1	1	0	$x y z'$	m_6	$x' + y' + z$	M_6
1	1	1	$x y z$	m_7	$x' + y' + z'$	M_7

A function is said to be in Canonical Form if it is expressed either in Sum of Minterms form or Product of Maxterms form.

Note: A term that is a Minterm or a Maxterm must contain all the input variables.

Functions of Three Variables

x	y	z	F_1	F_2	F_1'
0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	0

$$F_1 = x'y'z + xy'z' + xyz$$

$$F_2 = x'yz + xy'z + xyz' + xyz$$

$$F_1 = m_1 + m_4 + m_7$$

$$= \sum m(1,4,7) = \sum(1,4,7)$$

$$F_2 = m_3 + m_5 + m_6 + m_7$$

$$= \sum(3,5,6,7)$$

$$F_1' = m_0 + m_2 + m_3 + m_5 + m_6$$

$$= \sum(0,2,3,5,6)$$

$$= x'y'z' + x'yz' + x'yz + xy'z + xyz'$$

$$F_1 = (x + y + z)(x + y' + z)(x + y' + z')(x' + y + z')(x' + y' + z)$$

$$= M_0.M_2.M_3.M_5.M_6$$

$$= \prod(0,2,3,5,6)$$

$$\text{Similarly, } F_2 = \prod(0,1,2,4)$$

Example 1: Express $F = A + B'C$ in Sum of Minterms or SOP form.

A	B	C	$A+B'C$
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

$$F = A(B + B') + B'C = AB + AB' + B'C$$

$$= AB(C + C') + AB'(C + C') + (A + A')B'C$$

$$= ABC + ABC' + AB'C + AB'C' + AB'C + A'B'C$$

$$= ABC + ABC' + AB'C + AB'C' + A'B'C$$

$$= m_7 + m_6 + m_5 + m_4 + m_1$$

$$= \sum(1,4,5,6,7)$$

Example 2: Express $F = xy + x'z$ in Product of Maxterms or POS form.

x	y	z	F	
0	0	0	0	$F = (xy + x')(xy + z)$
0	0	1	1	$= (x + x')(y + x')(x + z)(y + z)$
0	1	0	0	$= (x' + y)(x + z)(y + z)$
0	1	1	1	$= (x' + y + zz')(x + yy' + z)(xx' + y + z)$
1	0	0	0	$= (x' + y + z)(x' + y + z')(x + y + z)(x + y' + z)(x + y + z)(x' + y + z)$
1	0	1	0	$= (x + y + z)(x + y' + z)(x' + y + z)(x' + y + z')$
1	1	0	1	$= M_0.M_2.M_4.M_5$
1	1	1	1	$= \prod(0,2,4,5)$

Conversion between Canonical Forms

Example:

$$F(A, B, C) = \sum(1,4,5,6,7)$$

$$F'(A, B, C) = \sum(0,2,3)$$

$$\therefore F(A, B, C) = (m_0 + m_2 + m_3)'$$

$$= M_0.M_2.M_3 = \prod(0,2,3)$$

Standard Forms

A Standard form can be obtained upon simplifying a Sum of Minterms or Product of Maxterms expression. A term in a SOP or POS form need not contain all the variables of a function.

S O P $\rightarrow$ Sum Of Products

$$F_1 = y' + xy + x'yz'$$

P O S $\rightarrow$ Product Of Sums

$$F_2 = x(x' + z)(x' + y + z' + w)$$

A non-standard form can be changed to SOP form.

$$F_3 = (AB + CD)(A'B' + C'D')$$

$$= A'B'CD + ABC'D'$$

Truth Tables of 16 Functions of Two Binary Variables

x	y	F_0	F_1	F_2	F_3	F_4	F_5	F_6	F_7	F_8	F_9	F_{10}	F_{11}	F_{12}	F_{13}	F_{14}	F_{15}
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
Operator																	
Symbol		.	/	/	/	$\oplus$	+	$\downarrow$	$\ominus$	'	$\subset$	'	$\supset$	$\uparrow$			

Boolean Expressions for the 16 Functions of Two Variables

Boolean Functions	Operator Symbols	Name	Comments
$F_0 = 0$		Null	Binary Constant 0
$F_1 = xy$	$x.y$	AND	x and y
$F_2 = xy'$	x/y	Inhibition	x but not y
$F_3 = x$		Transfer	x
$F_4 = x'y$	y/x	Inhibition	y but not x
$F_5 = y$		Transfer	y
$F_6 = xy' + xy'$	$x \oplus y$	Exclusive-OR	x or y but not both
$F_7 = x + y$	$x + y$	OR	x or y
$F_8 = (x + y)'$	$x \downarrow y$	NOR	Not-OR
$F_9 = xy + x'y'$	$x \ominus y$	Equivalence	x equals y
$F_{10} = y'$	y'	Complement	Not y
$F_{11} = x + y'$	$x \subset y$	Implication	If y then x
$F_{12} = x'$	x'	Complement	Not x
$F_{13} = x' + y$	$x \supset y$	Implication	If x then y
$F_{14} = (xy)'$	$x \uparrow y$	NAND	Not-AND
$F_{15} = 1$		Identity	Binary constant 1