# COE 202, Term 162 Digital Logic Design HW# 3 Solution

**Q.1.** For the Boolean function E and F, as given in the following truth table:

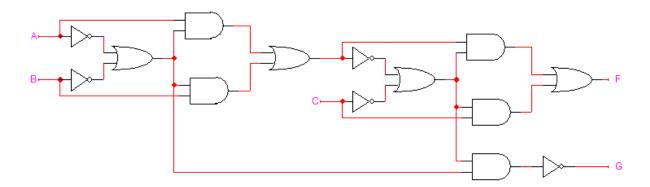
| X | Y | Z | Е | F |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |

- (i) List the minterms and the maxterms of each function.
- (ii) List the minterms of E' and F'.
- (iii) List the minterms of E + F and  $E \cdot F$ .
- (iv) Express E and F in sum-of-minterms algebraic form.
- (v) Simplify E and F to expressions with a minimum number of literals.
- **Q.2.** Simplify the following Boolean functions **F** together with the don't care conditions **d**. Find all prime implicants and essential prime implicants, and apply the selection rule.
  - (i)  $F(A, B, C)=\Sigma m(3, 5, 6), d(A,B,C)=\Sigma m(0, 7)$
  - (ii)  $F(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(4, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15), d(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 14)$
  - (iii)  $F(A, B, C, D) = )=\Pi M(1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14)$
- **Q.3.** Simplify the following Boolean functions **F** together with the don't care conditions **d** in (1) sum-of-products and (2) product-of-sums form:
  - (i)  $F(W, X, Y, Z) = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10), d(W, X, Y, Z) = \sum m(5, 6, 11, 15)$
  - (ii)  $F(A, B, C, D)=\Sigma m(3, 4, 13, 15), d(A, B, C, D)=\Sigma m(1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14)$
  - (iii)  $F(A, B, C, D, E, F) = \sum m(6, 9, 13, 18, 19, 25, 27, 29, 41, 45, 57, 61)$
- **Q.4.** The following Boolean expression: BE + B`DE` is a simplified version of the expression: A`BE + BCDE + BC`D`E + A`B`DE` + B`C`DE`. Are there any don't care conditions? If so, what are they?

- **Q.5.** Simplify each of the following expressions, and implement them with (1) NAND gates, (2) NOR gates. Assume that both true and complement versions of the input variables are available.
  - (i) WX + WXZ + WYZ + WXY + WXZ
  - (ii)  $XZ + XYZ^ + WX^Y$
- **Q.6.** Implement the following Boolean function with XOR and AND gates:

$$AB^CD + ABCD + ABCD + ABCD$$

**Q.7.** Convert the AND/OR/NOT logic diagram shown below to (a) a NAND logic diagram, and (b) a NOR logic diagram.



- **Q.8.** Derive the exclusive-OR/exclusive-NOR circuits for three-bit parity generator and a four-bit parity checker, using an even parity bit.
- **Q.9.** A NAND gate with seven inputs is required. For each of the following cases, minimize the number of gates used in the multiple-level result:
  - (i) Design the 7-input NAND gate using 2-input NAND gates and NOT gates.
  - (ii) Design the 7-input NAND gate using 2-input NAND gates, 2-input NOR gates, and NOT gates.

#### HW#3

QI (a) 
$$E = \Sigma(m_0, m_1, m_2, m_4)$$
  
=  $TT(M_3, M_5, M_6, M_7)$   
 $F = \Sigma(m_2, m_6, m_7)$   
=  $TT(M_0, M_1, M_3, M_4, M_5)$ 

- (b)  $\vec{E} = \sum (m_3, m_5, m_6, m_7)$  $\vec{F} = \sum (m_0, m_1, m_3, m_4, m_5)$
- (c) The minking of Etf 1s the set of minking in E union the set of minking in F

  E+F = \( \text{(mo, m1, m2, m4, m6, m7)} \)

  The minking of \( \text{Ef} \) is the set of minking in in \( \text{intersected with the set of minking in } \)

  E, i.e. the minking common to both \( \text{E} \) and \( \text{F} \)

  EF = \( \text{(m2)} \)

(e) 
$$x = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2$$

(i) F(A,B,c) = \( \text{m(3,5,6)} , d(A,B,c) = \( \text{m(0,7)} \)



Prime Implicants: BC, AC, AB All of them are essential F = BC +AC + AB = C(B+A) +AB

F(A, B, C, D) = [m(4,6,7,8,12,15) (ll)d(A,B,C,D) = 5. m(2,3,5,10,11,14)

| 48 CD    | 00 | ठ। | П  | <i>lo</i> _ |
|----------|----|----|----|-------------|
| <i>©</i> | 0  | 0  | X  | X           |
| <u>।</u> | 1  | *  | Ī  | 回           |
| 11       | 回  | 0  | Ix | 团           |
| 10       |    | 0  | X  | X           |

Prime Implicants: C, AB, BD, AD

Essential prime implicants: C, AD

After selecting the essential prime implicante, only minksm my remains uncovered. This can be covered by selecting the prime implicant AB or BT. TRUS,

AB of BD.

$$F = C + A\overline{D} + \overline{AB}$$

$$F = C + A\overline{D} + B\overline{D}$$

$$F = C + A\overline{D} + B\overline{D}$$

$$= C + \overline{D}(A+B)$$

$$= C + \overline{D}(A+B)$$

$$= C + \overline{D}(A+B)$$

$$= C + \overline{D}(A+B)$$

Note that the 2nd expression is better since it can be factored. This results in a multitevel circuit

(III) F(A,B,C,D) = TM(1,3,5,6,7,9,10,11,14)= ZM(0,2,4,8,12,13,15)

| AB CO | 00 | 01  | 11 | 10 |
|-------|----|-----|----|----|
| [00   | M  | ٥   | 0  | 14 |
| 01    | *1 | ٥   | 0  | 0  |
| 11    | O  | (1) | F) | 0  |
| 10    | Un | 0   | 0  | 0  |

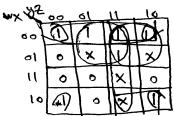
Prime implicants: ED, ABD, ABC, ABD

Essential prime implicants: 20, ABD, ABD

After selecting the essential prime implicants, all the minterns are covered.

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(i) F(W, x, Y, Z) = Z m(0, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10) d(W, x, Y, Z) = Z m(5, 6, 11, 15) sum of products:



Prime implicants: WX, XZ, WZ, WZ, WZ, XZ

Essential prime implicants: XZ

F = XZ + WZ

#### Product of sums à

| WX YZ | රාය | اد_ | 11_ | 10_ |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| o-2)  | ٥   | 0   | 2   | 0   |
| ा     | M   | X   | O   | X   |
| H     | 过   | (1) | N   | P   |
| 10    | 0   | 1+  | [x] | 2   |

Prime implicants: Xy, XZ, WX, WZ

Essential prime implicants: NUZ

((1) 
$$F(A,B,C,D) = \sum_{i} m(3,4,13,15)$$
  
 $d(A,B,C,D) = \sum_{i} m(1/2,5,6,8,10,12,14)$ 

### Sum of products:

| ABED                | 00     | 01 | ш  | 10_ |
|---------------------|--------|----|----|-----|
| $\int c^{\sigma} c$ | 0      | X  | 1  | X   |
| 91                  | M      | 14 | 0  | X   |
| 11                  | N<br>M | J  | 1* | Ø   |
| 10                  | ×      | 2  | 9  | ×   |

Prime implicants: ABD, ABC, BC, BB, AB Essential prime implicants: AB

$$F = AB + B\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B}D$$
or 
$$F = AB + B\overline{D} + \overline{A}\overline{B}D$$
or 
$$F = AB + B\overline{D} + \overline{A}\overline{B}D$$
or 
$$F = AB + B\overline{D} + \overline{A}\overline{B}C$$

### Product of sums;

F(A, B, C, D) = Z.M(0,7,9,11) d (A/B/C/D) = { m(1,2,5,6,8,10,12,14)

| 4B CD      | 00 | ol_ | 11 | 10 |
|------------|----|-----|----|----|
| <b>6</b> ∞ | 仍  | ×   | 0  | 6  |
| ا اه       | 0  | X   | 0  | X  |
| u          | ×  | 0   | 0  | ×  |
| 10         | 13 | Til | 1* | B  |
|            |    |     |    |    |

Prime implicants: BC, BD, AB, ABD, ABC Essential prime implicants & A V

F = AB + BC + ABD => F = (A+B)(B+c)(A+B+D)

OF = AB+BC+ ABC OFF= (A+B)(B+c)(A+B+C) or F = AB + BD + ABD or F = (A+B)(B+D)(A+B+D)

F(A,B,C,D,E,F) = \(\Sigma\(6,9,13,18,19,25,27,29,41,45,69,61\) (33)

## sum of products:

413=0=0

AB=01

| CA EF | 90 . | _01_ | и_, | 10 |
|-------|------|------|-----|----|
| 00    | 0    | 0    | t   | 13 |
| 91    | 0    | ၁    | 0   | 3  |
| u     | 0    | (I)  | 10  | 0  |
| 10    | 0    | O    | M   | 0  |

AB = LO CD EF

| , <, | ගා | ા . | 11. | 10 |
|------|----|-----|-----|----|
| 3,3  | 0  | ၀   | 0   | 0  |
| 31   | 3  | O   | Ċ   | 0  |
| Ħ    | 0  | M   | S   | 3  |
| 10   | Ó  | 17  | 0   | 0  |
|      |    | -   |     |    |

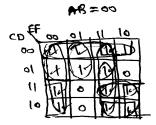
Prime Implicants: CEF, ABODEF, ABODEF, ABODEF, ABODEF, ABODEF,

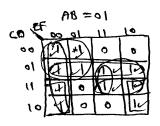
Essential prime implicants; CEF, ABODEF, ABODE

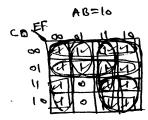
= CEF + ABODEF + ABODE + ABODE 8/ = CEF + ABODEF + ABODE + ABODEF

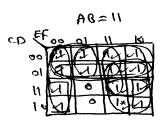
## Product of sums ?

 $F(h,8,c,0,E,F) = \sum_{m(0,1)} 2,3,4,5,7,8,10,11,12,14,15,16,17,20,21,22,23,24,26,28,30,31,82,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,42,43,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,58,59,60,62,63)$ 









Prime implicants:

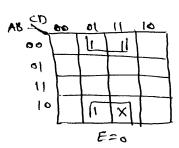
RCE, EF, BED, BEF, BEF, BEF, BEF, CDE, AZ, AE, AZD, BZD, AZF, BDE, DEF, BDE, DEF,

Essential prime implicants: ZE, AE

This is one possible minimal expression. There are also other possibilities.

F=F= (CHE)(A+E)(C+F)(B+E+F)(B+D+E)(B+D+E)

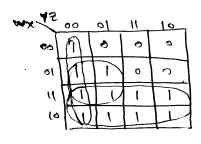
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| 48 × (1 | 00 | 01 |     | 10 |
|---------|----|----|-----|----|
| 00      |    |    |     |    |
| 10      | 1  | Ti | T   | 7  |
| Ŋ       | 1  | X  | 1   | ×  |
| 10      |    |    |     |    |
|         |    | E= | : 1 |    |

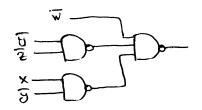
The don't care conditions are:  $d(A,B,C,D,E) = \sum m(22,27,29)$ 

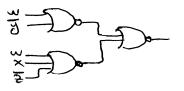
\$ (1) WX + WXZ + WYZ + WXY + WXZ



### Nand implementation

#### Nor implementation



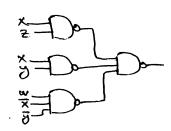


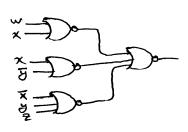
UD XZ 4 x y Z + w X 8

| wx y2 | 00   | 01.      | 11_ | 10 |
|-------|------|----------|-----|----|
| 00    | 0    | 0        | ø   | 0  |
| 01    | 0    | F        | M   | 5  |
| 11    | 0    | <u> </u> | W   | V  |
| 10    | . To | V        | 10  | 0  |
|       | 1-   | _        |     | 1  |

## Nand implementation

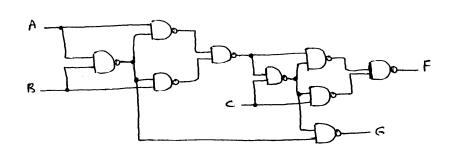
### Nor implementation



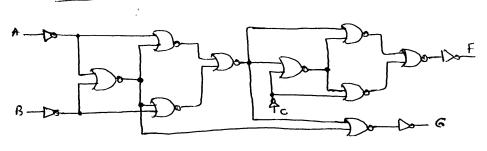


F = ABCO + ABCO + ABCO + ABCO = AB(CO + CO) + AB(CO + CO) = (CO + CO)(AB + AB) = (CO)(AB) ABCO + ABCO + ABCO + ABCO

# 97 a. Nand implementation



# b. NOR implementation

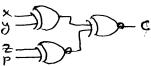


<u>Q8</u>

3-bit parity generator with even parity;

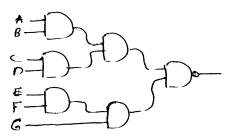


4-bit parity checker with even parity:

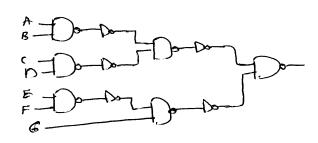


Note that an error occurs if c=1.

R9 A 7-input NAND gate can be implemented as follows:



a. Using 2-input NAND gates and NOT gates



b. Using 2-input NAND gates, 2-input NOR gates and NOT gates

