

Exercise 5.1 - Boolean functions

Simplify the following Boolean functions given by their values 0 (use Quine's method)

$$\underline{f_1(0,1,0) = f_1(0,1,1) = f_1(1,0,1) = 0}$$

$$f_1(0,1,0) = f_1(0,1,1) = f_1(1,0,1) = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow f_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3 \vee \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3 \vee x_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3 \vee x_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 \vee x_1 x_2 x_3 \\ = m_0 \vee m_1 \vee m_4 \vee m_6 \vee m_7 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow S_f = \{(0,0,0), (0,0,1), (1,0,0), (1,1,0), (1,1,1)\}$$

(this is the ascending order) of the minterms

x_1	x_2	x_3	$f_1(x_1, x_2, x_3)$	
0	0	0	1	m_0
0	0	1	1	m_1
0	1	0	0	m_2
0	1	1	0	m_3
1	0	0	1	m_4
1	0	1	0	m_5
1	1	0	1	m_6
1	1	1	1	m_7

Group

I

x_1	x_2	x_3
0	0	0

$m_0 \checkmark$

II

x_1	x_2	x_3
1	0	0

$m_4 \checkmark$

III

x_1	x_2	x_3
0	0	1

$m_1 \checkmark$

IV

x_1	x_2	x_3
1	1	0

$m_6 \checkmark$

$$\underline{\text{V}} = \text{I} + \text{II}$$

x_1	x_2	x_3
-	0	0
0	0	-

$$m_0 \vee m_4 = \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3$$

$$m_0 \vee m_1 = \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2$$

$$\underline{\text{VI}} = \text{II} + \text{III}$$

x_1	x_2	x_3
1	-	0

$$m_4 \vee m_6 = x_1 \bar{x}_3$$

$$\underline{\text{VII}} = \text{III} + \text{IV}$$

x_1	x_2	x_3
1	1	-

$$m_6 \vee m_7 = x_1 x_2$$

for the groups V, VI and VII we use the simple factorization

m_1 and m_6 cannot be factorized because they are not neighbours

we cannot apply double factorization

because there are no two neighbouring minterms (from groups V & VI or VI & VII) that have a "-" on the same column

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} m_0 \vee m_4 = \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3 = \max_1 \\ m_0 \vee m_1 = \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 = \max_2 \\ m_4 \vee m_6 = x_1 \bar{x}_3 = \max_3 \\ m_6 \vee m_7 = x_1 x_2 = \max_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow M(f) = \{\max_1, \max_2, \max_3, \max_4\}$$

the maximal minterms

	m_{\max_1}	m_{\max_2}	m_{\max_3}	m_{\max_4}
m_0	*	*	/	/
m_1	/	*	/	/
m_4	*		*	
m_6	/	/	*	*
m_7	/	/	/	*

→ m_0 covered by m_{\max_1} & m_{\max_2}

→ m_1 covered by m_{\max_2}

→ m_4 covered by m_{\max_1} & m_{\max_3}

→ m_6 covered by m_{\max_3} & m_{\max_4}

→ m_7 covered by m_{\max_4}

because m_1 and m_7 are covered by only one maximal minterm each, these two maximal minterms will be the central minterms

$$C(f) = \{m_{\max_2}, m_{\max_4}\}$$

$M(f) \neq C(f) \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow$ 2nd simplification method

$$g = m_{\max_2} \vee m_{\max_4}$$

$$g \text{ covers } \underline{m_0, m_1, m_6 \text{ and } m_7} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} f_1^S = g \vee m_{\max_1} = \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 \vee x_1 x_2 \vee \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3 \\ f_2^S = g \vee m_{\max_3} = \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 \vee x_1 x_2 \vee \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_3 \end{cases}$$

m_4 is not covered by g , so our final function(s) consists of g and a maximal minterm that covers m_4 (in this case, either m_{\max_1} or m_{\max_3})

