

Number System: विज्ञप्ति आंकड़ियों की गणितीय विशेषताएँ या अंकों (डिजिट) का समूह है। इसमें दो अवधारणाएँ शामिल हैं: अंकों का संग्रह एवं उनकी विभिन्न प्रक्रियाएँ।

Digit: अंकों का संग्रह है जिन्हें अंकों के लिए विकल्प भी कहा जाता है।

Base: ऐसी अंकों की संख्या है जिसके बारे में बताया जाता है कि वह किस अंकों का संग्रह है।

अंकों की संख्या	Base	अंकों का संग्रह	Example
Decimal	10	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9	$(397)_{10}$
Binary	2	0, 1	$(110110)_2$
Octal	8	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	$(287)_8$
Hexa-decimal	16	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F	$(5AD)_{16}$

Subscript

Bit: Binary Digit, वास्तविक अंकों की संख्या है। 0 एवं 1 दोनों ही अंकों को Bit कहा जाता है।

Byte: 8 bit = 1 byte; 1 byte = 1 character; 1 nibble = 4 bit;

अक्षर: एक एकाधिक बिट या बाइट के लिए गणितीय विकल्प जैसे अंकों का संग्रह है। जबकि एक बिट 0 या 1 का अंक है। ∴ 8 bit = 1 byte or 1 character, 16 bit = 2 character

प्राकृतिक मात्र: अंकों की विविध विकल्पों का संग्रह है जिनमें से कुछ अवश्यक हैं।

Classification of Number System

① Positional Numbering System

② Non-Positional Numbering System

Positional Numbering System

Properties of positional numbering system -

- 1) ଏଣ୍ଡ୍ୟାଟିକ୍ ପ୍ରକଳ୍ପରେ ଅନୁମତି ଦିଇଲାଏ ମାତ୍ର ।
 - 2) Base
 - 3) ଆଶ୍ରମ ମାତ୍ର ।

Most significant Bit → 567.12 ← Least significant Bit
 (MSB) ↑ (LSB)
 (FSD) Radix Point

Non-Positional Numbering System? ଏହି ପାଇଁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜାତି ବ୍ୟାକ୍ ଉପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅଣିକଙ୍କାଳୀନ ଅବଶ୍ୟକ ହାତୁଥାଏ ମାତ୍ର କମ୍ ପଦିତର ଭାବରେ କାହାର କାହାର କମ୍ବା ଅଣିବାର ପିଲାଗାର କାହାର !

Positional Numbering System are 4 types!

① Decimal Number System

② Binary Number System

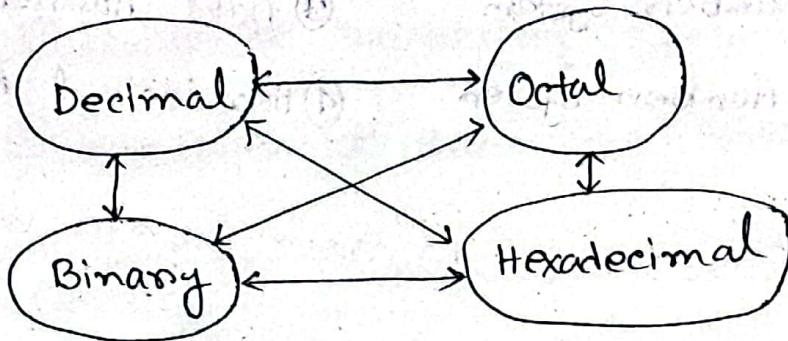
③ Octal Number System

④ Hexadecimal Number System.

Note: Radix = Base; Radix 10 ~~is 10~~ Base 10 ~~is 10~~

Decimal	Binary	Octal	Hexadecimal
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	10	2	2
3	11	3	3
4	100	4	4
5	101	5	5
6	110	6	6
7	111	7	7
8	1000	10	8
9	1001	12	9
10	1010	13	A
11	1011	14	B
12	1100	15	C
13	1101	16	D
14	1110	17	E
15	1111	20	F

Conversion of Number System



Type 1: Decimal \longleftrightarrow All Number System

Case-01: Decimal to Binary

মূলসংখ্যা $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{i) } 2 \text{ দ্বারা } -\text{জে} \\ \text{ii) } \text{মাত্রান পর্যন্ত } -\text{জমালো } \text{ ছাড়ু } (0) \text{ না } -\text{হয়} \end{array} \right.$

অঙ্গুলি $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{i) } 2 \text{ দ্বারা } -\text{ছুব} \\ \text{ii) } \text{মাত্রান } -\text{গ্রাম্যকা } \text{ ছুব } (0) \text{ না } -\text{হয়} \end{array} \right.$

Example : $(38.05)_{10} = (?)_2$

Answer: સૂચિ વર્ગ

$$\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ \hline 2 | 19 - 0 \\ 2 | 9 - 1 \\ 2 | 4 - 1 \\ 2 | 2 - 0 \\ 2 | 1 - 0 \\ \hline 0 - 1 \end{array}$$

કટ્ટાંક:

$$\begin{array}{r} .05 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 0.10 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 0.20 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 0.40 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 0.80 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 1.60 \end{array}$$

પ્રથમ 0 લિયોજનાનાં
બદાં હતે કેઅણ-એ
add હવે ના।

$$\therefore (38.05)_{10} = (100110.00001\dots)_2$$

Example: $(125.125)_{10} = (?)_2$

Answer:

$$\begin{array}{r} 125 \\ \hline 2 | 62 - 1 \\ 2 | 31 - 0 \\ 2 | 15 - 1 \\ 2 | 7 - 1 \\ 2 | 3 - 1 \\ 2 | 1 - 1 \\ \hline 0 - 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} .125 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 0.25 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 0.50 \\ \times 2 \\ \hline 1.00 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore (125.125)_{10} = (1111101.001)_2$$

Case-02: Decimal to Octal

ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣତା

- i) ୮ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଅଗ୍ରହ
- ii) ଯତନୀଳ ପରିମାଣ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର (0) ମାତ୍ର

ଅଶ୍ରୁତା

- i) ୮ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଶୁଣ
- ii) ଯତନୀଳ ପରିମାଣ ଅଶ୍ରୁତା କ୍ଷେତ୍ର (0) ମାତ୍ର

$$\text{Example: } (999.177)_{10} = (?)_8$$

Answer:

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 | 999 \\ \hline 8 | 124 - 7 \\ \hline 8 | 15 - 4 \\ \hline 8 | 1 - 7 \\ \hline 0 - 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} .177 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 1.416 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 3.328 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline 2.626 \end{array}$$

$$(999.177)_{10} = (1747.132 \dots)_8$$

Example:

$$(175.15)_{10} = (?)_8$$

Answer:

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 | 175 \\ \hline 8 | 21 - 7 \\ \hline 8 | 2 - 5 \\ \hline 0 - 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} .15 \times 8 \\ \hline 1.20 \times 8 \\ \hline 1.60 \times 8 \\ \hline 4.80 \times 8 \\ \hline 6.90 \times 8 \\ \hline 3.20 \end{array}$$

$$(175.15)_{10} = (257.11463)_8$$

Case-03: Decimal to Hexadecimal

दृष्टिकोण
 1) 16 द्वारा अंगरेजी में एक अंक का उपयोग।
 2) यात्रामें पर्याप्त अंगरेजी के लिए (0) से - है।

- अंगरेजी
 1) 16 द्वारा द्वितीय
 2) यात्रामें पर्याप्त अंगरेजी के लिए (0) से - है।

10 → A
11 → B
12 → C
13 → D
14 → E
15 → F

Example: $(5879.5879)_{10} = (?)_{16}$

Answer:

$$\begin{array}{r} 16 \mid 5879 \\ 16 \mid 367 \quad 7 \\ 16 \mid 22 \quad 15(F) \\ 16 \mid 1 \quad 6 \\ 0 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} .5879 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline 9 \quad .4064 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline 6 \quad .5024 \\ \times 16 \\ \hline 8 \quad .0384 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore (5879.5879)_{10} = (16F7.968...)_{16}$$

Case 04 : Binary \rightarrow Decimal

Binary digit शूलाके विषय स्थानीय मात्र द्वाये शून करते प्राप्त
शूनकालाके द्वारा कर्तव्य - वर्णनाति अंकागम नामिक
अंकागम द्वारा -

Example: $(1001)_2 = (?)_{10}$

Answer: $1 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0$
 $= 8 + 0 + 0 + 1 = 9$

$\therefore (1001)_2 = (9)_{10}$

Example: $(1101001.1101001)_2 = (?)_{10}$

Answer: $(1 \times 2^6) + (1 \times 2^5) + (0 \times 2^4) + (1 \times 2^3) + (0 \times 2^2) + (0 \times 2^1) +$
 $(1 \times 2^0) + (1 \times 2^{-1}) + (1 \times 2^{-2}) + (0 \times 2^{-3}) + (1 \times 2^{-4}) + (0 \times 2^{-5})$
 $+ (0 \times 2^{-6}) + (1 \times 2^{-7})$

$$= 64 + 32 + 0 + 8 + 0 + 1 + \left(1 \times \frac{1}{2}\right) + \left(1 \times \frac{1}{4}\right) + 0 + \left(1 \times \frac{1}{16}\right)$$

$$+ 0 + 0 + \left(1 \times \frac{1}{128}\right)$$

$$= 105 + 0.50 + 0.25 + 0 + 0.0625 + 0 + 0 + 0.0078125$$

$$= (105.8203125)_{10}$$

Case-05: Octal to Decimal

अष्टावृत्त अंकों का एक नियम शुरू करें जैसा कि आपको अंकों का अंकों के अनुक्रमिक अंकों का गुणात्मक करना पड़े।

Example: $(130.130)_8 = (?)_{10}$

Answer: $(1 \times 8^2) + (3 \times 8^1) + (0 \times 8^0) + (1 \times 8^{-1}) + (3 \times 8^{-2}) + (0 \times 8^{-3})$

$$= 64 + 24 + 0 + \left(1 \times \frac{1}{8}\right) + \left(3 \times \frac{1}{64}\right) + 0.$$

$$= 88 + 0.125 + 0.0156 + 0$$

$$= 88 + 0.140625$$

$$= (88.140625)_{10}$$

Case-06: Hexadecimal to Decimal

हेक्साडिजिटल अंकों के अनुक्रमिक नियम शुरू करें जैसा कि आपको अंकों का गुणात्मक करना पड़े।

Example: $(9AF.8)_{16} = (?)_{10}$

Answer: $(9 \times 16^2) + (A \times 16^1) + (F \times 16^0) + (8 \times 16^{-1})$

$$= (9 \times 256) + (10 \times 16) + (15 \times 1) + \left(8 \times \frac{1}{16}\right)$$

$$= 2304 + 160 + 15 + 0.50$$

$$= (2479.50)_{10}$$

Type-02: Binary \longleftrightarrow Octal & Hexadecimal

Case-01: Binary \rightarrow Octal

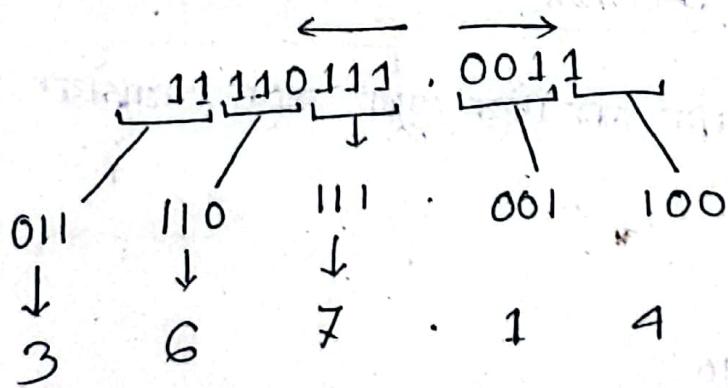
બ્યારે નાહિં રેખાળ અનુભૂતિ કૃપા નથી - કણ્ઠ શલ ૦ ૧૨૫૫૦૧
પરંતુ અનુભૂતિ હુંઘારું જાઓ - વાણે નાહિં માત્ર - ગત વધું હુવિધા.

Binary \rightarrow Octal કૃપા નથી - કણ્ઠ શલ સૂર્ય અનુભૂતિ છતું

એનું દિક્કિનું રેખાળ કણ્ઠ દિક્કિનું એવું હજુંનું હુંઘારું જતું વાણે
દિક્કિનું રેખાળ કણ્ઠ દિક્કિનું પ્રાણિની ચિંતાની પણ નિષ્ટ છો.

$$\text{Example: } (11110111.0011)_2 = (?)_8$$

Answer:



$$\therefore (11110111.0011)_2 = (367.14)_8$$

Case-02: Binary to Hexadecimal

बाहेनारि द्वारा हाँधारक अमर्त्याकृत अमर्त्याकृत काम एवं बाहेनारि अद्वांका हाँधारक वाम दिव्य अमर्त्याकृत अमर्त्याकृत चाली-सिल्लो-मिश्र आलादा शुल्क अमर्त्याकृत कर्त्तव्य इस.

Example: $(1010110.010111)_2 = (?)_{16}$

Answer:

$$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{1010110} \cdot \overbrace{010111} \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 0101 \quad 0110 \quad 0101 \quad 01100 \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 5 \quad 6 \quad 5 \quad 12/C \end{array}$$

$$\therefore (1010110.010111)_2 = (56.5C)_{16}$$

Example: $(1010011.101101)_2 = (?)_{16}$

Answer:

$$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{1010011} \cdot \overbrace{101101} \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 0101 \quad 0011 \quad 1011 \quad 0100 \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ 5 \quad 3 \quad B \quad 4 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore (1010011.101101)_2 = (53:B4)_{16}$$

Binary	Hexadecimal
0000	0
0001	1
0010	2
0011	3
0100	4
0101	5
0110	6
0111	7
1000	8
1001	9
1010	A
1011	B
1100	C
1101	D
1110	E
1111	F

Case-03: Octal to Binary

অক্টোল অণিটি ডিজিটেক আৰু অন্তুল্য তিন বিট কৰে বাইনারিত
নিৰ্ভুল শব।

Example: $(170205. 2017)_8 = (?)_2$

1	7	0	2	0	5	2	0	1	1
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
001	111	000	010	000	101	010	000	001	111

$$\therefore (170205. 2017)_8 = (11110000100001010010000001111)_2$$

Case-04: Hexadecimal to Binary

Hexadecimal অংকৰ পতিটি ডিজিটেক আলগাওয়ায় কৱি ডিজিট
Binary-ক সঠিক্য কৰে একত্রিত কৱল প্ৰস্ত অংকৰ Hexadecimal
অংকৰ অমুল্য Binary অংকৰ মানুন্ধ থায়।

Example: $(A09. E2)_{16} = (?)_2$

Answer:

A	0	9	E	2
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
1010	0000	1001	1110	0010

$$\therefore (A09. E2)_{16} = (101000001001.11100010)_2$$

Type-3: Hexadecimal \longleftrightarrow Octal

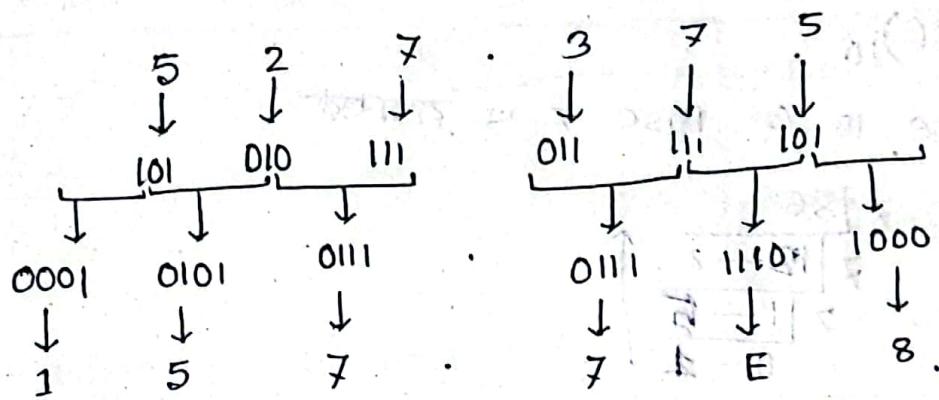
Case 01: Octal to Hexadecimal

এখানে Octal-কে Binary-ত রূপান্তর করতে হবে তারপর Binary-থেকে,

Hexadecimal-কে রূপান্তর করতে হবে।

Example: $(527.375)_8 = (?)_{16}$

Answer:



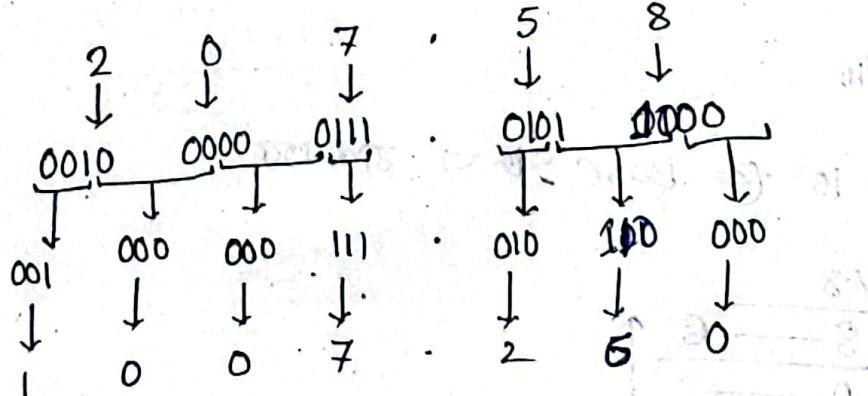
$$\therefore (527.375)_8 = (157.7E)_{16}$$

Case-02: Hexadecimal to Octal

Hexadecimal \longrightarrow Binary \longrightarrow Octal

Example: $(207.58)_{16}$

Answer:



$$\therefore (207.58)_{16} = (1007.250)_8$$

Type 4: Conversion from any base to any base

Example: $(321)_5 = (?)_7$

Answer:

① Base 5 \rightarrow Base 10 അതായും

$$= (3 \times 5^2) + (2 \times 5^1) + (1 \times 5^0)$$

$$= (86)_{10}$$

② Base 10 \rightarrow Base 7 അതായും

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 | 86 \\ 7 | 12 - 2 \\ 7 | 1 - 5 \\ \hline 0 - 1 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore (321)_5 = (152)_7$$

Example: $(4E)_{16} = (?)_9$

Answer: ① Base 16 \rightarrow Base 10 അതായും

$$= (4 \times 16^1) + (14 \times 16^0)$$

$$= (78)_{10}$$

② Base 10 \rightarrow Base 9 അതായും

$$\begin{array}{r} 9 | 78 \\ 9 | 8 - 6 \\ \hline 0 - 8 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore (4E)_{16} = (86)_9$$

Arithmatic Operation

Decimal + Decimal = Decimal

$$\begin{array}{r} 357 \\ 125 \\ \hline 482 \end{array}$$

[$7+5=12$; $12-10=2$; 1 वाले बिंदु का अंक carry देकर]

Octal + Octal = Octal

$$\begin{array}{r} 7777 \\ .555 \\ \hline 10554 \end{array}$$

Hexadecimal + Hexadecimal = Hexadecimal

$$\begin{array}{r} ABCD.EF \\ 8D40.A \\ \hline 1390E.8F \end{array}$$

Binary + Binary = Binary

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011.11 \\ .101.11 \\ \hline 10001.10 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10011.01 \\ 11111.11 \\ \hline 01001.01 \\ \hline 111100.01 \end{array}$$

A	B	A+B	Carry
0	0	0	N/A
0	1	1	N/A
1	0	1	N/A
1	1	0	1

Binary - Binary = Binary

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011 \\ 101 \\ \hline 110 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 101101 \\ 101110 \\ \hline 0101101 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1001100 \\ 11111 \\ \hline 101101 \end{array}$$

④ ~~1001100~~

A	B	A-B	Carry
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 101001.00$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11001.11 \\ 01100 \\ \hline 11111.01 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \begin{array}{r} 11101.101 \\ 1001.001 \\ \hline 10100100 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1100 \\ 101 \\ 01 \\ \hline 1111 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1110 \\ 1011 \\ 10 \\ \hline 0011 \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad \begin{array}{r} 1100 \\ 101 \\ 01 \\ \hline 111 \end{array}$$

Binary X Binary = Binary

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \begin{array}{r} 10110 \\ \times 1001 \\ \hline 10110 \\ 000000 \\ .0000000 \\ 10110000 \\ \hline 100001100 \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} 0.0 = 0 \\ 0.1 = 0 \\ 1.0 = 0 \\ 1.1 = 1 \end{array}}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \begin{array}{r} 11.01 \\ \times 110 \\ \hline \cancel{00000} \\ \cancel{110100} \\ 00 \\ \hline 10.01100 \end{array}$$

Binary ÷ Binary = Binary

$$\textcircled{1} \quad 11) 1001 (11$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ \hline 11 \\ \hline 11 \\ \hline X \end{array}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad 101) 1111 (11$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ \hline 101 \\ \hline 101 \\ \hline X \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{array}{l} 0/0 = 0 \text{; অস্বীকৃত} \\ 0/1 = 0 \\ 1/0 = 0 \text{; অস্বীকৃত} \\ 1/1 = 1 \end{array}}$$

15/03/2021
2nd class

TechN Native YouTube channel (ଟେକ୍ନ ନେଟ୍ ଯୁଟୁବ ଚାନ୍ନ୆ଲ)

Complement / 补数: ଜାଣିବା ଓ କମିଡ଼ିଟିଙ୍ ଏବଂ ଶର୍କ୍ଷି- ଅଭ୍ୟବନ ପାଇଁ
ଏହା ଏକାଟି ଫେଳାନ ଯା ତାଁଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମକରେ ଡାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବା
ଅବଳମ୍ବନ- ତାଁଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମକ ବିଦ୍ୟା କରିବା କୁବନ୍ତ ହେଁ।

$$\text{Example: } 3 - 3 = 3 + (-3) = 0$$

କୋଣ ତାଁଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମକ / Complement କିମ୍ବା?

① Base of Radix complement

② One less than the base complement

Base of Radix complement are 4 types:

1) 10's complement

2) 2's complement

3) 8's complement

4) 16's complement

One less than the base complement are 4 types:

1) 9's complement

2) 1's complement

3) 7's complement

4) 15's complement

Complement ଏହା ବେଳେ ଦିଗିଟଲ ଇଲେକ୍ଟ୍ରାନ୍଱ିକ୍ସିସିନ୍ କିମ୍ବା
in digital electronics in
order to simplify the
subtraction operation and
for the logical manipulation

It is faster to subtract
by adding complements
than by performing
true subtraction.

① Obtain 9's complement of $(184)_{10}$

→ $(184)_{10}$ एँ प्रतिकृति digit - (प्रतिकृति अंक) decimal 9 का आवश्यक digit वह 9 वा छोर विधान देता.

$$\begin{array}{r} 999 \\ - 184 \\ \hline 815 \end{array}$$

∴ $(815)_{10}$ is the 9's complement.

② Obtain 10's complement of $(184)_{10}$

→ 9's complement एँ जारी + 1 (प्रतिकृति अंक से 1 जोड़ा जाता है) 10's complement

$$\begin{array}{r} 999 \\ - 184 \\ \hline 815 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 816 \end{array} \longrightarrow \text{9's complement}$$
$$816 \longrightarrow \text{10's complement}$$

③ Obtain 1's complement of $(1010)_2$

→ 0 अक्टव्ह 1 एँ, 1 अक्टव्ह 0 रखा।

$$\begin{array}{r} 1010 \\ 0101 \end{array} \longrightarrow \text{1's complement}$$

④ Obtain 2's complement of $(1010)_2$

→ 1's complement एँ जमाने 1 जोड़ा जाता है 2's complement.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1010 \\ 0101 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 0110 \end{array} \longrightarrow \text{2's complement}$$

⑤ Obtain 7's complement of $(367)_8$

↪ Octal number system एवं जापानी digit 7, प्रदृश्य अंकारा प्रतिटे digit-एवं 7 द्वारा विभाज करव.

$$\begin{array}{r} 777 \\ - 367 \\ \hline 410 \end{array} \rightarrow 7\text{'s complement}$$

⑥ Obtain 8's complement of $(367)_8$

↪ 7's complement एवं जापानी 1 (या वर्गालूट) 8's complement

$$\begin{array}{r} 777 \\ - 367 \\ \hline 410 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 411 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow 7\text{'s complement} \\ \rightarrow 8\text{'s complement} \end{array}$$

⑦ Obtain 15's complement of $(7CA)_{16}$

↪ Hexadecimal - ए जापानी digit शृङ्खले F(15), प्रदृश्य अंकारा प्रतिटे digit-एवं F(15) द्वारा विभाज करव.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{FFF} \rightarrow 15 \ 15 \ 15 \\ - 7CA \rightarrow 7 \ 12 \ 10 \\ \hline 835 \end{array} \rightarrow 15\text{'s complement}$$

⑧ Obtain 16's complement of $(7CA)_{16}$

↪ 15's complement एवं समार 1 (या वर्गालूट) 16's complement यह

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{FFF} \\ - 7CA \\ \hline 835 \end{array} \rightarrow 15\text{'s complement}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} + 1 \\ \hline 836 \end{array} \rightarrow 16\text{'s complement}$$

Complements

Complements are used in digital computers for simplifying the subtraction operation and for logical manipulations. There are two types of complements for each base- r system:

- 1) the r 's complement
- 2) the $(r-1)$'s complement

When the value of the base is substituted, the two types receive the names 2's and 1's complement for binary numbers, or 10's and 9's complement for decimal numbers.

The r's Complement

Given a positive number N in base r with an integer part of n digits, the r 's complement of N is defined as $r^n - N$ for $N \neq 0$ and 0 for $N = 0$.

So, $n = \text{number of digit}$

$N = \text{Given positive number}$

$r = \text{Base of the given number}$

Example:

① The 10's complement of $(52520)_{10}$ is $= r^n - N$
 \hookrightarrow The number of digits in the number is $n = 5$
 $= 10^5 - 52520$
 $= 47480$.

② The 10's complement of $(0.3267)_{10}$ is $= r^n - N$
 \hookrightarrow No, integer part.
So, $10^n = 10^0 = 1$
 $= (10)^0 - 0.3267$
 $= 1 - 0.3267$
 $= 0.6733$

③ The 10's complement of $(25.639)_{10}$ is $= r^n - N$
 $= 10^2 - 25.639$
 $= 74.361$

④ The 2's complement of $(101100)_2$ in $= r^n - N$

$$= (2)^6 - (101100)_2$$

$$= (1000000)_2 - (101100)_2$$

$$= 010100$$

⑤ The 2's complement of $(0.0110)_2$ in $= r^n - N$

$$= (2)^0 - (0.0110)_2$$

$$= 1 - 0.0110$$

$$= 0.1010$$

⑥ The $(r-1)$'s complement

Given a positive number N in base r with a integer part of n digits and a fraction part of m digits, the $(r-1)$'s complement of N in

defined as,

$$r^n - r^{-m} - N$$

$n =$ number of digit in integer part

$m = \dots 11 \dots " " " \text{ fractional part}$

$r =$ base of the given number.

$N =$ Given number.

① The 9's complement of $(52520)_{10}$ is $r^n - r^{-m} - N$

↳ No fraction part,

$$= 10^5 - 10^{-0} - 52520$$

$$\text{so, } 10^{-m} = 10^0 = 1.$$

$$= 47479$$

② The 9's complement of $(0.3267)_{10}$ is $r^n - r^{-m} - N$

↳ No integer part,

$$= 10^0 - 10^{-1} - 0.3267$$

$$\text{so, } 10^n = 10^0 = 1.$$

$$= 0.6732$$

③ The 9's complement of $(25.639)_{10}$ is $r^n - r^{-m} - N$

$$= 10^2 - 10^{-3} - 25.639$$

$$= 74.360$$

④ The 1's complement of $(101100)_2$ is $r^n - r^{-m} - N$

$$= (2^6)_{10} - (2^0)_{10} - (101100)_2$$

$$= (64)_{10} - 1 - 101100$$

$$= 1000000 - 1 - 101100$$

$$= 010011.$$

⑤ The 1's complement of $(0.0110)_5$

$$\text{id.} = r^n - r^{-m} - N$$

$$= (2^0)_{10} - (2^{-4})_{10} - 0110$$

$$= (0.1111 - 0.0110)_2 = 0.1001$$

29-03-2021
3rd class

EDTechN Nature YouTube channel आपके लिये विडियो बिड़ी ३२५

10's complement क्या है ताकि decimal अंकों पर विद्यार्थी कर सकें

नियम :-

$$(554)_{10} - (475)_{10}$$

→ विद्यार्थी
→ विद्यार्थी

1) विद्यार्थी एवं 10's complement करते रहें।

2) विद्यार्थी एवं 10's complement एवं करते पाएं (जो मध्य आवार्द आवार्द आवार्द विद्यार्थी एवं आवार्द द्वारा करते रहें।

3) Carry थाकल, उन Ignore करते रहें।

4) Carry ना थाकल, विद्यार्थी उविद्यार्थी एवं (एग्जाम्पल)

आवार्द 10's complement एवं करते आवार्द आवार्द (-) minus
चिह्न दिते रहें।

Example: $(554)_{10} - (475)_{10}$

Answer: 10's complement of the subtract 475.

$$\begin{array}{r} 999 \\ - 475 \\ \hline 524 \end{array} \rightarrow 9's \text{ complement}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} +1 \\ \hline 525 \end{array} \rightarrow 10's \text{ complement}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 554 \\ + 525 \\ \hline 1079 \end{array}$$

→ Carry to ignore or नहीं लिखें।

∴ 10's complement of the subtract = $(79)_{10}$

Example: $(475)_{10} - (554)_{10}$

Answer: 10's complement of the subtract $(554)_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 999 \\ - 554 \\ \hline 445 \end{array} \rightarrow 9's \text{ complement}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 445 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 446 \end{array} \rightarrow 10's \text{ complement}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 475 \\ + 446 \\ \hline 921 \end{array}$$

→ No carry

∴ Carry नहीं आई 921 for -वर्तने 10's complement करें।

इसे,

$$\begin{array}{r} 999 \\ - 921 \\ \hline 78 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 79 \end{array}$$

$$\therefore (475)_{10} - (554)_{10} = (-79)_{10}$$

Note: एक बार 2's complement
करके subtraction करें।
जैसे 10's तो जैसे 20's
complement रखें।

Subtraction with r's complements

The subtraction of two positive numbers $(M - N)$, both of base r , may be done as follows.

Here, M = minuend / ~~factor~~

N = subtrahend / ~~factor~~

① Add the minuend M to the r's complement of the subtrahend N .

② Inspect the result obtained in step 1 for an end carry!

a) If an end carry occurs, discard it.

b) If an end carry does not occur, take

the r's complement of the number obtained in step 1, and place a negative sign in front.

Example 1.5: Using 10's complement, subtract $72532 - 3250$

Here, $M = 72532$

$N = 03250$

* * * यहाँ पर्याप्त है

प्रति 5 अंकों के लिए 10⁵ अंकों के लिए 5 अंकों के लिए 10⁵ अंकों के लिए 0 वाला है.

$\therefore 10^5 \text{ complement of } N = 10^5 - N$

$$(03250)_{10} = 10^5 - 03250 \\ = 96750$$

Now,

$M = 72532$

10's complement of $N = 96750$

$$\begin{array}{r} + \\ 96750 \\ \hline 169282 \end{array}$$

→ carry अर्थात् ज्ञाप.

$$72532 - 3250 = 69282$$

Example 1.6: Subtract; $(3250 - 72532)_{10}$

Here, $M = 03250$

$N = 72532$

$\therefore 10^5 \text{ complement of } N = 10^5 - N$

$$(72532)_{10} = 10^5 - 72532 \\ = (27468)_{10}$$

Now,

$$\begin{array}{r} M = 03250 \\ 10's \text{ complement of } N = 27468 \\ \hline & 030718 \\ \end{array}$$

→ No carry

Since we have no carry so we have to 10's complement 30718 and put a \ominus before it.

$$\begin{aligned} 10's \text{ complement of } (30718)_{10} &= r^n - N \\ &= 10^5 - 30718 \\ &= 69282 \end{aligned}$$

So, the answer is $= \ominus 69282$

Example 1.7: Use 2's complement to perform $M-N$ with the given binary numbers.

a) $M = 1010100$

$\oplus N = 1000100$

b) $M = 1000100$

$N = 1010100$

a) Here, $M = 1010100$; $N = 10001000$

So, 2's complement of N . 10001000
 $01110111 \rightarrow 1's \text{ complement}$
 $+1$
 \hline
 $01111000 \rightarrow 2's \text{ complement}$

Now,

~~$M = 10001000$~~
 ~~$N = 01111000$~~
 ~~$+ 10000000$~~
~~_____~~
~~carry bit~~

a) Here, $M = 1010100$; $N = 1000100$

So, 2's complement of $N = 1000100$
 $0111011 \rightarrow 1's \text{ complement}$
 $+1$
 \hline
 $0111100 \rightarrow 2's \text{ complement}$

Now,

$M = 1010100$
 0111100
 $+ 1001000$
 \hline
 $\text{carry bit / end carry}$

$$\therefore 1010100 - 1000100 = 0010000$$

b) Here, $M = 1,000100$

$N = 1010100$

2's complement of $N = 1010100$

$0101011 \rightarrow 1$'s complement

$+1$

$\underline{0101100} \rightarrow 2$'s complement

Now,

$M = 1000100$

2's complement of $N = 0101100$

$(+)$

$\underline{1110000}$

no carry

Since, we don't have any carry the we have
to 2's complement 1110000 and give put a (-)ve
sign before it.

2's complement of $= 1110000$

0001111

$+1$

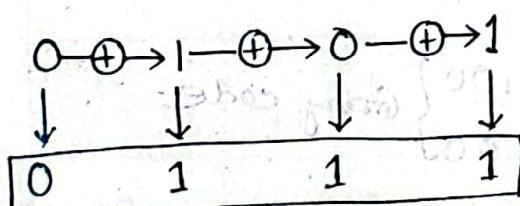
$\underline{0010000}$

Answer : -10000

Q) Reflected code/ Gray code

- Also known as Reflected Binary Code (RBC).
- Developed by Frank Gray.
- Unweighted code. There is no positional weight in case of gray code.
- Minimum error code
- Unit distance code (There is a change of 1 bit between adjacent Gray codes)
- * There is a change of single bit in two successive codes.
- * Reduces process of switching.

B) Binary to Gray code



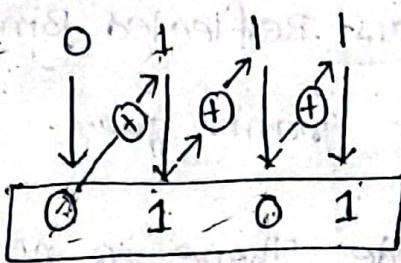
5 \Leftrightarrow Gray code = 0111

XOR		
A	B	$A \oplus B$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

- * Record the MSB as it is. $g_3 = b_3$
- * Add the MSB to the next bit, record the sum and neglect the carry. $g_2 = b_2 \oplus b_3$
- * Repeat

Gray to Binary code

5 ഏംഗ്രേജ് കോഡ് =



5 ബിറ്റ് ബിറ്റ് കോഡ് = 0101 ✓

→ Today Gray code is widely used to facilitate error correction in digital communication such as cable TV systems.

→ അംഗ്രേജ് 3 ഏംഗ്രേജ് + 4 ഏംഗ്രേജ് -Binary code ഫോർമാൾ ആണ് ഒരു തരം,

3 = 0011 } എഫാൻ ഓ ഔക്കേ 4 എ സ്റ്റീൽ അവളെ 1 ഇടു 3
4 = 0100 } എ സ്റ്റീൽ ഓ ടോ digit പരിശീലനം ഓ ON/OFF കുറഞ്ഞു

3 = 0010 } കിസ്തു Gray code എ ഫോർമാൾ R-
4 = 0110 } നാലു bit change കുറഞ്ഞു ഇല്ല,

7 = 0111 } Binary
8 = 1000 code

7 = 0100 } Gray code
8 = 1100

∴ കുറഞ്ഞു bit change കുറഞ്ഞു പരിശീലനം ആണ് പാട്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നതു—
അതു, unit distance code എല്ല.

അതു; ഒരു സ്വിച്ചിംഗ് operation reduce ചെയ്യുന്നു

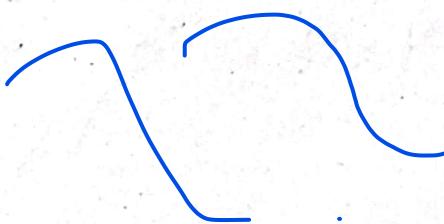
Decimal	Binary	Gray Code
0	0000	0000
1	0001	0001
2	0010	0011
3	0011	0100
4	0100	0110
5	0101	0111
6	0110	0101
7	0111	0100
8	1000	1100
9	1001	1101
10	1010	1111
11	1011	1110
12	1100	1010
13	1101	1011
14	1110	1001
15	1111	1000

Two values different in only one bit.

Binary number is convert to gray code to reduce switching circuit.

Properties

- ① Switching operation reduce ✓
- ② Error detection
- ③ Unweighted code
- ④ Minimal error code ✓
- ⑤ Unit distance code.



Boolean Algebra & logic gates

Chapter-02

Operator precedence

The operator precedence for evaluating boolean expression

- 1) Parentheses
- 2) NOT
- 3) AND
- 4) OR

Example: $(x+y)'$ Here, $x=1$; $y=0$

$$\therefore (1+0)' = 1' = \underline{0}$$

Venn Diagram

A helpful illustration that may be used to visualize the relationships among the variables of a Boolean expression in the Venn diagram.

→ Venn diagram for two variables (A, B)

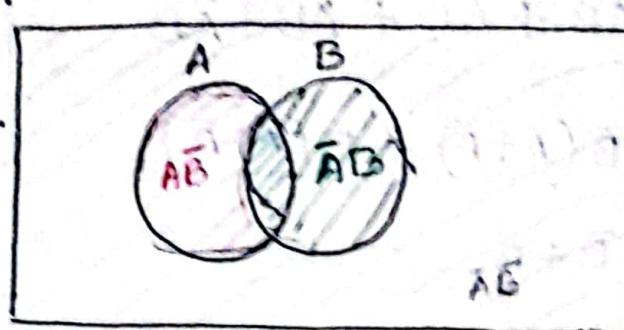
rectangle ଏହି କିମ୍ବା ସମ୍ପଦ -

variable ଆହୁ A ଓ ବିନା B.

Bottom-ର circle ଏହି କିମ୍ବା

ଶବ୍ଦ : ଏହି ଅଶିଖ-ମଧ୍ୟରେ 0 ଫଳ

ହୁଏ.



ଆଜି ପାଇଁ ଅଜ୍ଞାତ କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଏହି ହେଲା ଯାଏ : A Present ଆହୁ - ତାହେ $A=1$

- କିମ୍ବା B Present ନାହିଁ - ତାହେ $B=0$. ଅଥବା ଉପରେ ଲିଖିତ ପାଇଁ,

$A\bar{B}$

ଅଜ୍ଞାତ ପାଇଁ ଅଜ୍ଞାତ ଏହି କ୍ଷେତ୍ର - $A=0; B=1$, $\bar{A}B$

ବିଲାନୀ - " " " " " , $A=1; B=1$, AB

ବେଳିମିଳିନୀ - " " " " " , $A=0; B=0$, $\bar{A}\bar{B}$

Example: Minimize the SOP expression for shaded region.

$$Y = \bar{A}\bar{B} + A\bar{B} + AB$$

$$= A\bar{B}(\bar{A}+A) + AB$$

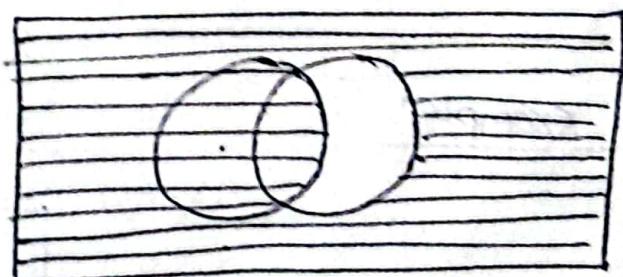
$$= \bar{B} \cdot 1 + AB$$

$$= \bar{B} + AB$$

$$= (\bar{B}+A) \cdot A(B+B) \quad [\text{Distributed theorem: } A+(B \cdot C) = (A+B) \cdot (A+C)]$$

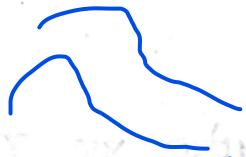
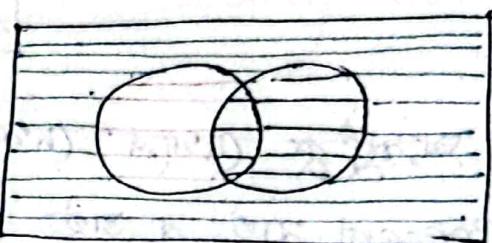
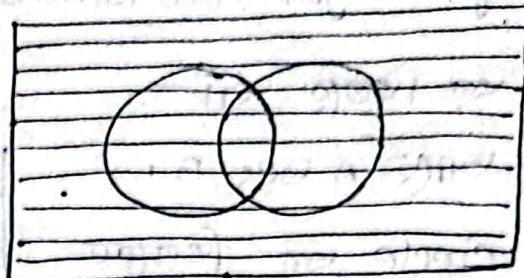
$$= \bar{B}+A$$

A



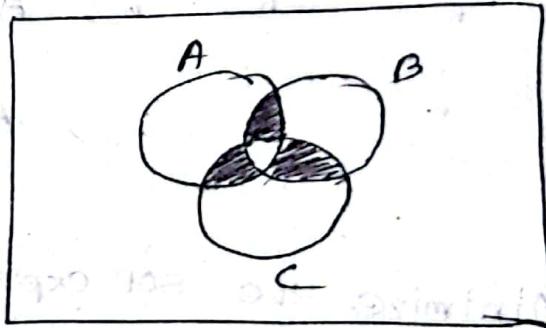
Example:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= \bar{A}\bar{B} + A\bar{B} + AB + \bar{A}B \\
 &= \bar{B}(\bar{A}+A) + B(A+\bar{A}) \\
 &= \bar{B} + B \\
 &= 1
 \end{aligned}$$



Example: फलों के लिए सर्वांगीनि:

- a) $(AB + BC + CA)\bar{E}$
- b) $(ABC + \bar{A}BC + A\bar{B}C)\bar{E}$
- c) $(ABC + A\bar{B}\bar{C})\bar{E}$
- d) $\bar{C}\bar{B}\bar{A} + ABC + \bar{E}$



example:

~~केवल एक बार~~

$$Y = X\bar{Y} + X\bar{Y}$$

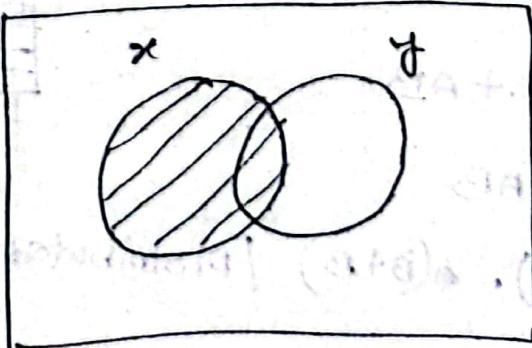


Figure 2-2:

$$x = xy + x$$

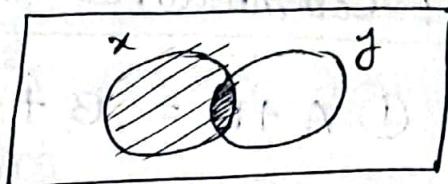
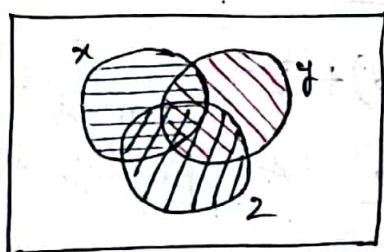
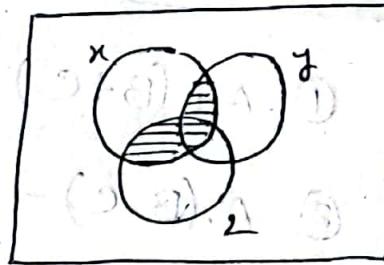


Figure 2-3:



$$x(yz)$$



$$xy + xz$$

Basic Theorems & Properties of Boolean Algebra

Basic Theorem

Postulate 2 →

OR-Operation	Polarity principle	AND operation
① $0+A=A$		① $0 \cdot A=0$
② $1+A=1$		② $1 \cdot A=A$
③ $A+A=A$		③ $A \cdot A=A$
④ $A+\bar{A}=1$		④ $A \cdot \bar{A}=0$

Theorem 2 →

Theorem 2 →

Postulate 5 →

④ Postulate 3: Commutative Theorem

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad A + B &= B + A \\ \textcircled{2} \quad A \cdot B &= B \cdot A \end{aligned}$$

Duality principle

⑤ Theorem 4: Associative Theorem

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad A + (B + C) &= (A + B) + C \\ \textcircled{2} \quad A \cdot (B \cdot C) &= (A \cdot B) \cdot C \end{aligned}$$

Duality principle

⑥ Postulate 4: Distributive Theorem

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad A \cdot (B + C) &= AB + AC \\ \textcircled{2} \quad A + (B \cdot C) &= (A + B) \oplus (A + C) \quad *** \end{aligned}$$

~~Prove: R.H.S = (A+B) · (A+C)~~

$$= A \cdot A + A \cdot C + B \cdot A + B \cdot C$$

$$= A + AC + AB + BC \quad [\because A \cdot A = A]$$

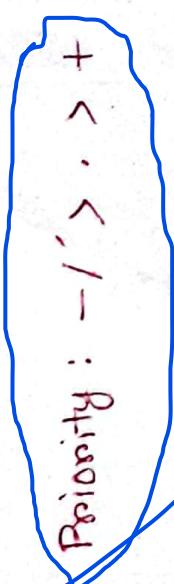
$$= A \cdot 1 + AC + AB + BC \quad [\because A \cdot 1 = A]$$

$$= A(1 + C + B) + BC$$

$$= A \cdot 1 + BC \quad [\because 1 + C = 1]$$

$$= A + BC \quad [\because A \cdot 1 = A]$$

$$= \text{R.H.S}$$



$$\text{iii) } \bar{A} + A\bar{B} = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$$

Prove: L.H.S = $\bar{A} + A\bar{B}$

$$= \bar{A} \cdot 1 + A\bar{B}$$

$$= \bar{A} \cdot (1 + \bar{B}) + A\bar{B}$$

$$= \bar{A} \cdot 1 + \bar{A}\bar{B} + A\bar{B}$$

$$= \bar{A} + \bar{B}(\bar{A} + A)$$

$$= \bar{A} + \bar{B} [\because A + \bar{A} = 1]$$

$$= \text{R.H.S}$$

$$\text{iv) } A \oplus B = \cancel{\bar{A}\bar{B} + A\bar{B}} / \bar{A}\bar{B} + A\bar{B}$$

$$\text{v) } \overline{A \oplus B} = \bar{A}\bar{B} + A\bar{B}$$

④ Secondary Theorem

$$\text{i) } A(A+B) = A$$

Prove: L.H.S = $A(A+B)$

$$= A \cdot A + A \cdot B$$

$$= A + A \cdot B$$

$$= A \cdot 1 + A \cdot B$$

$$= A(1+B) [\because A+1 = 1]$$

$$= A \cdot 1 = A$$

$$= \text{R.H.S}$$

$$\textcircled{11} \quad A + AB = A$$

Prove: $A + AB = A$ এর প্রমাণ দেওয়া হলো সম্ভব

$$\textcircled{12} \quad A + \bar{A}B = A + B$$

Prove: L.H.S = $A + \bar{A}B$

$$\begin{aligned} &= A \cdot 1 + \bar{A}B \\ &= A \cdot (1+B) + \bar{A}B \\ &= A \cdot 1 + A \cdot B + \bar{A}B \\ &= A + AB + \bar{A}B \\ &= A + B(A + \bar{A}) \\ &= A + B \cdot 1 \\ &= A + B = \text{R.H.S} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{13} \quad \bar{A} + AB = \bar{A} + B$$

Prove: L.H.S = $\bar{A} + AB$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \bar{A} \cdot 1 + AB \\ &= \bar{A} \cdot (1+B) + AB \\ &= \bar{A} \cdot 1 + \bar{A}B + AB \\ &= \bar{A} + B(\bar{A} + A) \\ &= \bar{A} + B \cdot 1 \\ &= \bar{A} + B = \text{R.H.S} \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{V} A + \bar{A}\bar{B} = A + \bar{B}$$

$$\text{Prove: L.H.S} = A + \bar{A}\bar{B}$$

$$= A \cdot 1 + \bar{A}\bar{B}$$

$$= A \cdot (1 + \bar{A}\bar{B}) + \bar{A}\bar{B}$$

$$= A \cdot 1 + A \cdot \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} + \bar{A}\bar{B}$$

$$= A + A \cdot \bar{B} + \bar{A}\bar{B}$$

$$= A + \bar{B} \cdot (A + \bar{A})$$

$$= A + \bar{B} \cdot 1$$

$$= A + \bar{B} = \text{R.H.S}$$

$$\textcircled{VI} \quad \overline{\overline{A}} = A \rightarrow \text{Theorem 3 (Involution).}$$

Theorem 6: Absorption Theorem

$$\textcircled{1} \quad A + AB = A \rightarrow \text{Prove: Secondary Theorem}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad A(A+B) = A \rightarrow \text{Prove: Secondary Theorem}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad A(\bar{A}+B) = AB$$

$$\text{Prove: L.H.S} = A(\bar{A}+B)$$

$$= A \cdot \bar{A} + A \cdot B$$

$$= 0 + A \cdot B$$

$$= AB$$

$$= \text{R.H.S}$$

Theorem 5: DeMorgan Theorem

$$\begin{array}{ll} \textcircled{1} \quad \overline{A+B} = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} & \textcircled{1} \quad \overline{A+B+C} = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C} \\ \textcircled{2} \quad \overline{A \cdot B} = \bar{A} + \bar{B} & \textcircled{2} \quad \overline{A \cdot B \cdot C} = \bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C} \end{array}$$

$\overline{A \cup B} = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$ } Set Theory
 $\overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A} \cup \bar{B}$

Proof of some theorem (Page: 40)

Theorem 1 (a) $\Rightarrow x+x = x$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{L.H.S.} &= x+x \\ &= (x+x) \cdot 1 \\ &= (x+x)(x+\bar{x}) \quad [\because A+\bar{A}=1] \\ &= x+x\bar{x} \quad [\because A+(BC)=(A+B)(A+C)] \\ &= x+0 \\ &= x \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3: $\overline{(x)} = x$; From postulates, we have $x+\bar{x}=1$ and $x \cdot x'=0$, which defines the complement of x . The complement of x' is x and is also $\overline{(x)}$. Therefore, since the complement is unique, we have that $(x')' = x$.

Theorem 1(b): $x \cdot x = x$

$$\begin{aligned} L.H.S &= x \cdot x \\ &= x \cdot x + 0 \\ &= x \cdot x + x \cdot \bar{x} \quad [\because A \cdot \bar{A} = 0] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x(x + \bar{x}) \\ &= x \cdot 1 \\ &= x = R.H.S \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2(a): $x+1 = x$.

$$\begin{aligned} L.H.S &= x+1 \\ &= 1 \cdot (x+1) \\ &= (x+\bar{x})(x+1) \quad [\because (A+0)(A+C) = A+(B \cdot C)] \\ &= x + \bar{x} \cdot 1 \\ &= x + \bar{x} \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 2(b) $\Rightarrow x \cdot 0 = 0$

by duality principle

Theorem 6(a): $x + xy = x$.

$$\begin{aligned} L.H.S &= x + xy \\ &= x \cdot 1 + xy \\ &= x(1+y) \\ &= x \cdot 1 \quad (\because 1+A=1) \\ &= x \\ &= R.H.S \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 6(b)

$$x(x+y) = x$$

by duality principle

Boolean Functions

- ① $F_1 = xyz'$; The function F_1 is equal to 1 if $x=1$ and $y=1$ and $z=0$; otherwise $F_1=0$.
- ② $F_2 = x+y'z$; $F_2=1$ if $x=1$ or if $y=0$, while $z=1$.
- ③ $F_3 = x'y'z + x'yz + xy'$
- ④ $F_4 = xy' + x'z$

x	y	z	F_1	F_2	F_3	F_4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	0

Truth table of F_1, F_2, F_3, F_4 .

Logic Gates

- ① Basic Logic Gates: i) OR Gates \Rightarrow
ii) AND Gates \Rightarrow
iii) NOT Gates \Rightarrow

- ② Compound Logic Gates: i) NOR Gates \Rightarrow
ii) NAND Gates \Rightarrow

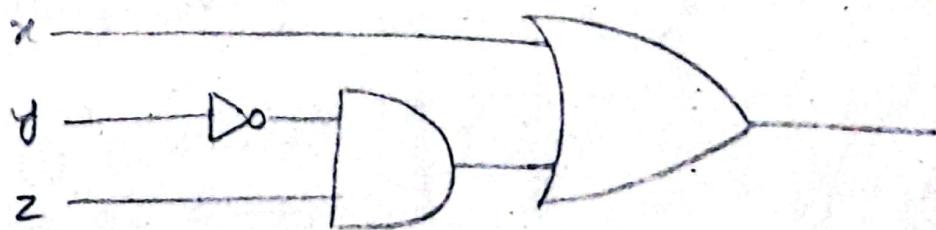
- iii) XOR Gate } \Rightarrow
iv) XNOR Gate } Special Gate.

Implementation of Boolean function with gates

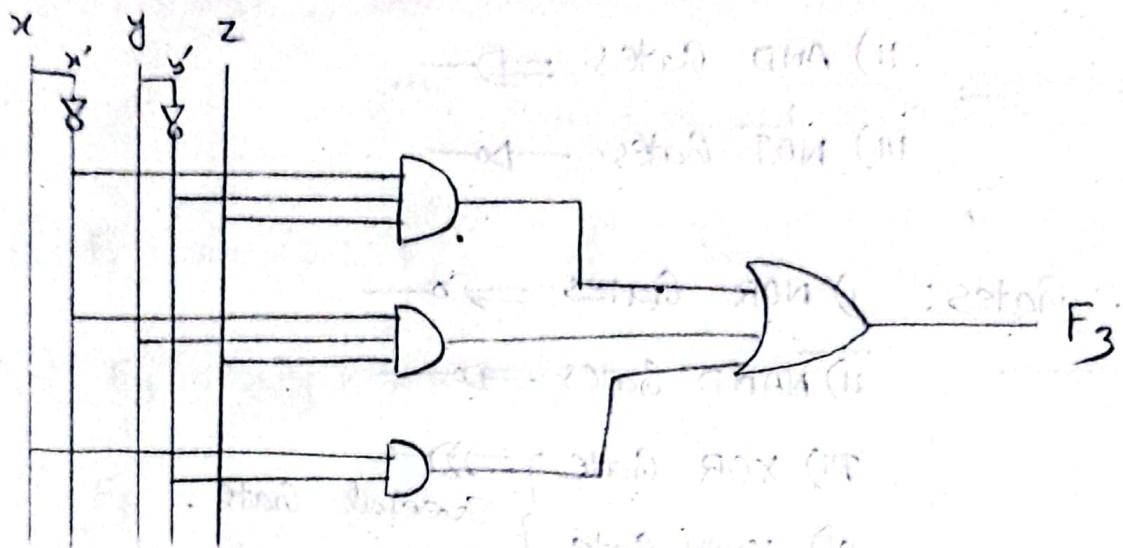
① $F_1 = xy z'$



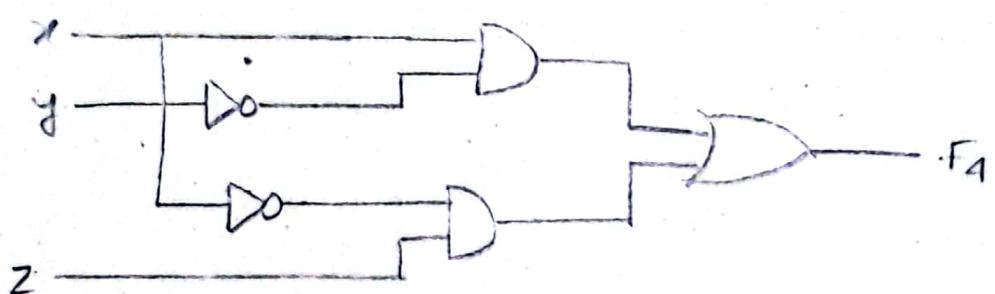
② $F_2 = x + y'z$



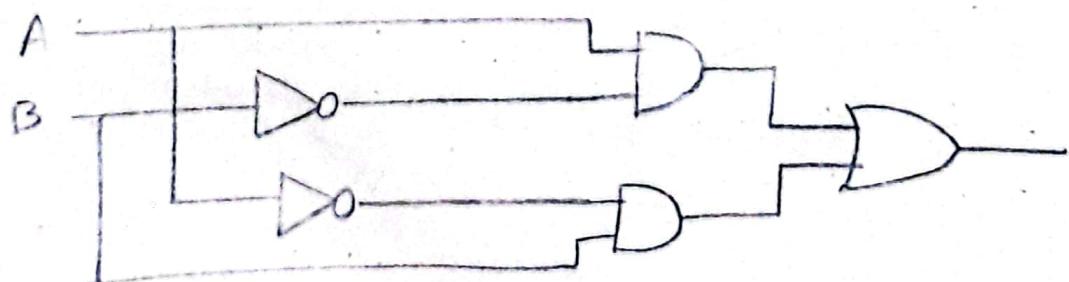
$$③ F_3 = x'y'z + x'y z + xy'$$



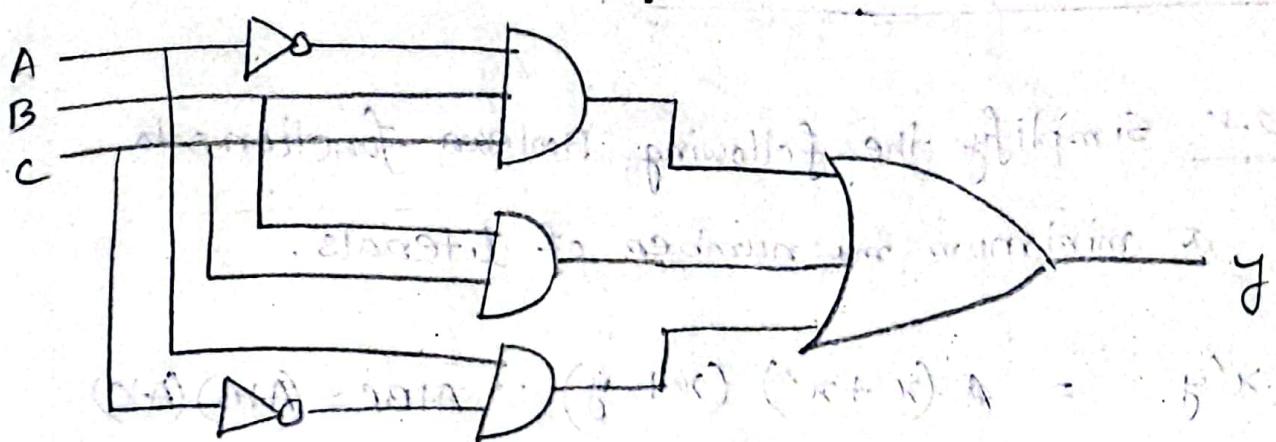
$$④ F_4 = \underline{xy' + x'z}$$



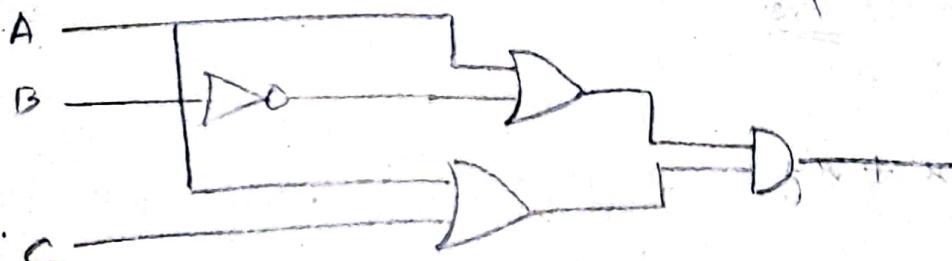
$$⑤ F = A\bar{B} + \bar{A}B$$



$$⑥ y = \bar{A}BC + BC + A\bar{C}$$



$$⑦ F = (A+\bar{B}).(A+B)$$



Duality principle

The duality principle states that when both sides are replaced by their duals, the Boolean identity remains valid.

- ① 0 \longleftrightarrow 1 } Duals
- ② OR \longleftrightarrow AND

Algebraic Manipulation

Page: 46

Example 2-1: Simplify the following Boolean functions to
to a minimum number of literals.

$$\begin{aligned}
 ① x + x'y &= (x + x')(x + y) \quad \because A + BC = (A+B)(A+C) \\
 &= 1 \cdot (x+y) \\
 &= xy \\
 &\underline{\underline{\text{Ans.}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 ② x(x'y + y) &= x \cdot x' + xy \\
 &= 0 + xy \\
 &= xy \\
 &\underline{\underline{\text{Ans.}}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$③ x'y'z + x'y'z + xy' = x'z(y' + y) + xy'$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x'z \cdot 1 + xy' \\
 &= x'z + xy'
 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

$$\begin{aligned}
 ④ xy + x'z + yz &= xy + x'z + yz(x+x') \\
 &= xy + x'z + xyz + x'y'z \\
 &= xy + xyz + x'z + x'y'z \\
 &= xy(1+z) + x'z(1+y) \\
 &= xy + x'z \quad [\because 1+A=1]
 \end{aligned}$$

Ans:

⑤ $(x+y)(x'+z)(y+z) = (x+y)(x'+z)$ by duality from Question 9 (previous problem)

Complement of function

→ De-Morgan's law for complement

Example 2-2: Find the complement of the functions $F_1 = x'y'z' + x'yz'$ and $F_2 = x(y'z' + yz)$. Applying De Morgan's theorem as many times as necessary, the complements are obtained as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_1 &= (x'y'z' + x'yz')' \\
 &= (x'yz)'(x'yz)' \quad [\because \overline{A+B} = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}] \\
 &= (\bar{x} + \bar{y} + \bar{z}) \cdot (\bar{x} + \bar{y} + \bar{z}) \quad [\because \overline{A \cdot B} = \overline{A} + \overline{B}] \\
 &= (x+y+z)(x+y+z') \quad [\because \overline{\bar{A}} = A]
 \end{aligned}$$

Ans:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F_2 &= [x(y'z' + yz)]' \\
 &= \bar{x} + \overline{(y\bar{z} + yz)} \quad [\text{De Morgan}] \\
 &= \bar{x} + (\bar{y}\bar{z}) . \bar{y}z \quad [\text{De Morgan}] \\
 &= \bar{x} + (\bar{y} + \bar{z}) . (\bar{y} + z) \quad [\text{De Morgan}] \\
 &= \bar{x} + (y+z)(\bar{y}+z)
 \end{aligned}$$

Ans.

→ De-morgan's law w.r.t complement

Example 2-3: Find the complement of the functions

F_1 and F_2 of Example 2-2 by taking their duals and complementing each literal.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad F_1 = x'y'z' + x'y'z$$

The dual/duality of F_1 is $(x'+y+z')(x'+y'+z)$

Complement each literal $(x+y'+z)(x+y+z') = F_1'$

आकृतिक/अपूर्व
प्रति-वर्गात्मक
complement

B2

$$② F_2 = x(y'z' + yz)$$

The dual of F_2 is $x + (y' + z')(y + z)$

Complement each literal: $x' + (y + z)(y' + z') = F_2'$

Tech Gurukul YouTube Channel

59. SUM of Products (SOP Form) P-1

→ Possible combination of input 2^n ; n = variable वा ज्ञात
 $\therefore n=3$ अलूँ; $2^n = 2^3 = 8$ रे possible combination - ८(४)

→ एकान् output / Logical function - २ अथवा लिखा याई

- 1) SOP (Sum of Product)
- 2) POS (Product of Sum)

Sum of Product: SOP representation उ यदि -कम् variable

एवं मात्र 0 आहे अश्वले असू complement असावे लिखा

इय असू मात्र 1 आहे अश्वले complement शेव ना,

Exp: $A = 0$ इय SOP - (अ A) लिखाया

$A = 1$ u SOP (अ A) लिखाया

Note: SOP ଟା ଯାହାରେ କୋଣେ equin ଫିଲେଟ୍ ହୁଏ ଯାହାରେ output
high ଅନ୍ଧକାର । ହୁଏ ଯାହାରେ SOP Form ଏ ଫର୍ମ୍ସ୍

ନିଚିତ୍ର Truth table ଟା କେବଳ SOP ହୁଏ

Decimal Equivalent	Variable	Minterm m_i	Output (O/P)		high output ଯାଏ ଗାଁ
			A	B	
0	0 0 0	$\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} = m_0$	0	0	0
1	0 0 1	$\bar{A}\bar{B}C = m_1$	0	0	0
2	0 1 0	$\bar{A}B\bar{C} = m_2$	1	0	1
3	0 1 1	$\bar{A}BC = m_3$	0	1	1
4	1 0 0	$A\bar{B}\bar{C} = m_4$	1	0	1
5	1 0 1	$A\bar{B}C = m_5$	1	1	1
6	1 1 0	$AB\bar{C} = m_6$	1	1	1
7	1 1 1	$ABC = m_7$	1	1	1

$$\therefore \text{Output } Y = \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C + AB\bar{C} + ABC$$

(ସେ SOP
form କି
କିମ୍ବା ହୁଏ)

ଏହି ବେଳେ ଏହି ବେଳେ ଏହି ବେଳେ

ପରିବାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟାକ୍ସନ୍ କାବଣ , ଯାହିଁ ଏବିଟି

term / ଏହି ହୃଦୟ Product (ଶୀଘ୍ର) ଆବଶ୍ୟକ , ଏହି ଶୂନ୍ୟମୁଖ୍ୟମୁଖ୍ୟ

ଧର୍ମୀୟ Sum / ଆଜି ବ୍ୟାକ୍ସନ୍ ହୃଦୟରେ , ତାହା କିମ୍ବା sum of

products m_i

$$Y = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C + A\bar{B}C + ABC$$

Minterms ; ഏഴുന്ത് പത്രിക ടെർമ്മ് എന്നും മിന്റെർഡ് എന്നും ഒരുണ്ട്.

Y function ഉം ഫോർമേറും ദാശല ചെയ്യാം ഏഴു പത്രിക ടെർമ്മ് - minterm - 7
-Truth table ഉം അദ്ദേഹിക വീരിയ (A, B, C) മുമ്പും അദ്ദേഹിക
പഠിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. (i) equ'n ഉം പത്രിക ടെർമ്മ് ഉം അഭിരൂപി-
variable/literals സ്വന്തരൂപം കൂടാൻ കുറവും കുറവും അഭിരൂപി-
ഘട്ടന - അഭിരൂപി നോർമൽ സ്വന്തരൂപം അഭിരൂപി -
canononical Form ~~standard form~~

Canonical SOP Form / Canonical SOP form means Canonical
Sum of Product form. In this form, each product term
contains all literals. So, these product terms are
nothing but the min terms. Hence, canonical SOP form
is also called as sum of min terms form.

$$Y = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C + A\bar{B}C + ABC$$

$$= m_2 + m_4 + m_5 + m_6 + m_7$$

$$= \sum m(2, 4, 5, 6, 7)$$

ഉള്ളാസ ക്വീഷൻ ഉം

സ്വന്തരൂപം ലാഭിക്കാം

minterm ഉം 5108 representation

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C + AB\bar{C} + ABC \\
 &= \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B}(\bar{C}+C) + AB(\bar{C}+C) \\
 &= \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B} \cdot 1 + AB \cdot 1 \\
 &= \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B} + AB \\
 &= \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A(\bar{B}+B) \\
 &= \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A \\
 &= \bar{A} \cdot X + A \quad [\text{if } B\bar{C} = X] \\
 &= X + A \quad [\because A + \bar{A}B = A + \underline{B}] \\
 &= B\bar{C} + A, \rightarrow \text{minimal SOP form}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example: $Y = (A+BC)(B+\bar{C}A)$ in SOP form \hookrightarrow find.

Answer:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= (A+BC)(B+\bar{C}A) \\
 &= A(B+\bar{C}A) + BC(B+\bar{C}A) \\
 &= AB + A \cdot \bar{C}A + BC \cdot B + BC \cdot \bar{C}A \quad [C \cdot \bar{C} = 0] \\
 &= AB + A\bar{C} + BC + 0 \\
 &= AB + A\bar{C} + BC \quad \rightarrow \text{SOP form (minimal)} \\
 &\quad \swarrow \quad \searrow \\
 &\quad \text{min term} \quad \text{for } \text{canonical} \\
 &\quad \quad \quad \text{form } \hookrightarrow \text{Ans}
 \end{aligned}$$

Canonical form: Each term of boolean exp. contain all input variables either in true form or in complement form.

$$\text{Ex: } F(A, B, C) = A\bar{B}C + A\bar{B}C$$

↳ Canonical SOP

$$\bar{A}B + \bar{B}A = (\bar{A}, A)$$

Standard form: If there exists at least one term that does not contain all variables.

$$\text{Ex: } F(A, B, C, D) = AB + BC + \bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D}$$

↳ It is standard SOP

$$\textcircled{1} F_1(A, B, C) = (A + B + C)$$

↳ এটি POS হিসেবে ক্ষুণ্ট Canonical POS

↳ CNF SOP n Standard SOP

$$F_2(A, B, C) = AB + BC + AC$$

L \rightarrow SSOP

$$F_3(A, B, C) = \bar{A}BC + A\bar{B}C + A\bar{B}\bar{C}$$

L \rightarrow CSOP

$$F_4(A, B) = \bar{A}\bar{B} + AB$$

L \rightarrow CSOP

$$\bar{A}B + A\bar{B} = (A \oplus B)$$

$$\bar{A}B + A\bar{B} = (A \oplus B)$$

$$\bar{A}B + A\bar{B} = (A \oplus B)$$

$$(A \oplus B) = (A \oplus A)$$

$$(A \oplus A) = (A \oplus A)$$

902 ट्रॉफी

903 ट्रॉफी

যে মানুষের প্রতি কৃতজ্ঞ নয় সে আল্লাহ'র প্রতি কৃতজ্ঞ নয়। -আল-হাদীস

Q. Sum of Products (SoP) P-2

Standard or Canonical SoP form:

$$F = ABC + \bar{A}BC + \bar{A}\bar{B}C$$

↳ Each minterm having all the variables.

standard/

Minimal SoP form:

$$F = A\bar{B} + A\bar{C} + BC$$

↳ Each minterm does not have all variables.

Question: Write the truth table for logic expression & minimize

$$Y = A\bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C + \bar{A}BC + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}$$

Answer: ~~प्रथमकृत्ति~~ check करते रखें expression \Rightarrow SoP form व
आदि राकि POS form व तरीके

$$Y = \bar{A}B\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C + \bar{A}BC + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}$$

$$\begin{cases} A=0 \Rightarrow \bar{A} \\ A=1 \Rightarrow A \end{cases}$$

~~प्रथमकृत्ति~~, SoP फॉर्म में high output वाले

एवं अन्य, अन्य, एवं एवं minterm Y का O/P high रखें।

P.T.O

$$Y = \bar{A}B\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C + \bar{A}BC + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}$$

Tabular
Form

	A	B	C	$Y(QP)$
m_0	0	0	0	1
m_1	0	0	1	1
m_2	0	1	0	1
m_3	0	1	1	1
m_4	1	0	0	0
m_5	1	0	1	0
m_6	1	1	0	0
m_7	1	1	1	0

$$\therefore Y = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C + \bar{A}B\bar{C} + \bar{A}BC$$

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

$$= \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{A}B$$

$$= \bar{A}(B+\bar{B})$$

$$= \bar{A} \cdot 1$$

$$\therefore Y = \bar{A}$$

With Truth table or major compare it!

A is the Y and A is its complement.

$$Y(A, B, C) = m_0 + m_1 + m_2 + m_3$$

$$= \Sigma m(0, 1, 2, 3)$$

G1. Product of Sum (POS form) P-1

POS \Rightarrow Opposite of SOP

SOP

$$A = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{A}$$

$$A = 1 \Rightarrow A$$

POS

$$A = 0 \Rightarrow A$$

$$A = 1 \Rightarrow \bar{A}$$

Output মানে low AT

0 হবে POS

ব্যবহার করি।

Decimal Equivalent	Variable A	Variable B	Variable C	Maxterms M _i	O/P Y
0	0	0	0	$A + B + C = M_0$	0 ✓
1	0	0	1	$A + B + \bar{C} = M_1$	0 ✓
2	0	1	0	$A + \bar{B} + C = M_2$	1 ✓
3	0	1	1	$A + \bar{B} + \bar{C} = M_3$	1 ✓
4	1	0	0	$\bar{A} + B + C = M_4$	0 ✓
5	1	0	1	$\bar{A} + B + \bar{C} = M_5$	1 ✓
6	1	1	0	$\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C = M_6$	1 ✓
7	1	1	1	$\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C} = M_7$	1 ✓

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

\rightarrow standard canonical POS form.

Maxterm

$$Y(A, B, C) = M_0 \cdot M_1 \cdot M_3$$

$$= \bar{M}(0, 1, 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= (\underline{A+B+C}) (A+\bar{B}+\bar{C}) (A+\bar{B}+\bar{C}) \\
 &= (x+c) (x+\bar{c}) (A+\bar{B}+\bar{C}) [\text{if } A+B=x] \\
 &= (x+c.\bar{c}) (A+\bar{B}+\bar{C}) [\because A+BC = (A+B)(A+C)] \\
 &= (A+B+0) (A+\bar{B}+\bar{C}) \\
 &= (A+B) (A+\underline{\bar{B}+\bar{C}}) \\
 &= (A+B) (A+x) [\text{if } \bar{B}+\bar{C}] \\
 &= A + BX \\
 &= A + B(\bar{B}+\bar{C}) \\
 &= A + B \cdot \bar{B} + B \cdot \bar{C} \\
 &= A + 0 + B \cdot \bar{C} \\
 &= (A+B)\bar{C} \rightarrow \text{(Minimal POS form)}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example: $Y = (A+BC) (B+\bar{C}A)$ (\Rightarrow POS form or not).

Answer: $Y = (A+BC) (B+\bar{C}A)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (A+B) (A+C) (B+\bar{C}A) [\because A+BC = (A+B)(A+C)] \\
 &= (A+B) (A+C) (B+\bar{C}) (B+A) \\
 &= \underline{(A+B)} (A+C) (B+\bar{C}) \underline{(A+B)} \\
 &= \underline{(A+B)} (A+C) (B+\bar{C}) [\because A \cdot A = A] \\
 &\hookrightarrow \text{POS form (minimal POS form).}
 \end{aligned}$$

62. Product of Sum (PoS Form) P-2

④ Standard ~~max~~ or Canonical PoS form:

Each maxterm having all variables.

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

standard/

④ Minimal PoS form

Each maxterm does not have all variables.

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

Question: For the truth table minimize expression in PoS form.

Answer (मिनीमल PoS) (low voltage अवधि)

Temp 25°C

	A	B	C	F
0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
2	0	1	0	1
3	0	1	1	0 ✓
4	1	0	0	0 ✓
5	1	0	1	1
6	1	1	0	0 ✓
7	1	1	1	0 ✓

$$\text{PoS} \rightarrow A=0 \rightarrow A$$

$$A=1 \rightarrow \bar{A}$$

~~(A+B+C)(A+B+C)(A+B+C)(A+B+C)~~

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

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

$$[\text{हाफ़ } \bar{A}+C = X]$$

$$= (A+\bar{B}+\bar{C}) (X+\frac{B \cdot \bar{B}}{0}) (\bar{A}+\bar{B}+\bar{C})$$

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

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

$$= \{ \bar{B}+\bar{C} + (A \cdot \bar{A}) \} \cdot (\bar{A}+C) [\because A+\bar{B}C = (A+B)(A+\bar{C})]$$

$$= (\bar{B} + \bar{C}) (\bar{A} + C) \quad (\text{minimal POS form})$$

$$F = (A + \bar{B} + \bar{C}) \cdot (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C) (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C) (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C})$$

$$F = \pi(M_3 \cdot M_4 \cdot M_6 \cdot M_7)$$

POS $\boxed{F = \pi M(3, 4, 6, 7)}$

SOP $\boxed{F = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 5)}$

यदि Question आएं

जहां F एवं SOP

form तेहि ज्ञान, अर्थात्

ये ज्ञान उपलब्ध हो

अतः शब्द SOP

आएं, POS form, SOP

form वा समूह एवं

vice-versa.

\therefore Maxterm = Complement of Minterm ms

$$M_j = \bar{m}_j \quad [j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, (2^n - 1)]$$

63: SOP TO POS Conversion

Things we have learned from previous lectures

SOP Form

$$A=0 \Rightarrow \bar{A}$$

$$A=1 \Rightarrow A$$

POS form

$$A=0 \Rightarrow A$$

$$A=1 \Rightarrow \bar{A}$$

De Morgan's Theorem

$$\overline{A \cdot B \cdot C} = \bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C}$$

$$\overline{A+B+C} = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C}$$

\Rightarrow Maxterm = Complement of minterms

$$M_j = \overline{m_j} ; j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, (2^n - 1)$$

n = no. of I/P (Input) variables.

Decimal Equivalent	A	B	C	m_i^o	M_i^o
0	0	0	0	$\bar{A} \bar{B} \bar{C} = m_0$	$A + B + C = M_0$
1	0	0	1	$\bar{A} \bar{B} C = m_1$	$A + B + \bar{C} = M_1$
2	0	1	0	$\bar{A} B \bar{C} = m_2$	$A + \bar{B} + C = M_2$
3	0	1	1	$\bar{A} B C = m_3$	$A + \bar{B} + \bar{C} = M_3$
4	1	0	0	$A \bar{B} \bar{C} = m_4$	$\bar{A} + B + C = M_4$
5	1	0	1	$A \bar{B} C = m_5$	$\bar{A} + B + \bar{C} = M_5$
6	1	1	0	$A B \bar{C} = m_6$	$\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C = M_6$
7	1	1	1	$A B C = m_7$	$\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C} = M_7$

Question: $f(A, B, C) = \sum m(3, 4, 6, 7)$; change this into POS form.

Answer: $f(A, B, C) = \sum m(3, 4, 6, 7)$

$\therefore \sum m$ ആണ് അംഗീകൃത SOP form എന്നുണ്ട്.
അപ്പോൾ Expression വരെ variable ഉപയോഗിച്ച $R^c(A, B, C)$ എഴുന്ന്, Expression വരെ combination ശൈലി $2^n = 2^3 = 8$ R^c അന്തിമ അംഗങ്ങളുടെ combination ശൈലി $(0-7)$ കുറഞ്ഞു ഒരു ഒരു POS - പാതയാണ് Complement $R^c(0-7)$ എങ്കിൽ combination ഏത് ആണ്?

$$\therefore f(A, B, C) = \sum m(3, 4, 6, 7)$$

$$f(\overline{A, B, C}) = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 5)$$

$$= m_0 + m_1 + m_2 + m_5$$

000 001 010 101

$$\Rightarrow f(\overline{A, B, C}) = \overline{A\bar{B}\bar{C}} + \overline{A\bar{B}C} + \overline{AB\bar{C}} + \overline{A\bar{B}\bar{C}}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\overline{A, B, C}) = \overline{\overline{A\bar{B}\bar{C}} + \overline{A\bar{B}C} + \overline{AB\bar{C}} + \overline{A\bar{B}\bar{C}}}$$

$$= (\overline{\overline{A\bar{B}\bar{C}}}) (\overline{\overline{A\bar{B}C}}) (\overline{\overline{AB\bar{C}}}) (\overline{\overline{A\bar{B}\bar{C}}})$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow f(A, B, C)$$

$$f(A, B, C) = M_0 \cdot M_1 \cdot M_2 \cdot M_5$$

$$= \prod M(0, 1, 2, 5)$$

Q4: POS to SOP conversion

\Rightarrow Minterm = Complement of Maxterms

$$m_j = \bar{M}_j ; j = 0, 1, 2, \dots : (2^n - 1)$$

n = no. of I/P variable.

SOP form

$$A=0 \Rightarrow \bar{A}$$

$$A=1 \Rightarrow A$$

POS form

$$A=0 \Rightarrow A$$

$$A=1 \Rightarrow \bar{A}$$

Dra Morgan's Theorem

$$\overline{A \cdot B \cdot C} = \bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C}$$

$$\overline{A+B+C} = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B} \cdot \bar{C}$$

Question: $f(A, B, C) = (A+B+C) (A+B+\bar{C}) (A+\bar{B}+C) (\bar{A}+\bar{B}+\bar{C})$

SOP form વિના

Answers તરીકે કાર્ય કરીએ કે કોઈ ટેબલ નથી

મળ્ણ કરો કે માટે

અધ્યાત્મ, $A+B+\bar{C}$

$\underbrace{0 \ 0 \ 1}_{D \ O \ 1} \rightarrow$ POS વિના

$\underbrace{\quad}_{\text{Jગ્રંથ}} \rightarrow$ Decimal 01

અધ્યાત્મ, M_1

અધ્યાત્મ SOP વિના કરો માટે

$$f(A, B, C) = (A+B+C)(A+B+\bar{C})(A+\bar{B}+C)(\bar{A}+B+\bar{C})$$

000 001 010 101 → POS

$$= M_0 \cdot M_1 \cdot M_2 \cdot M_5$$

$$f(A, B, C) = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 5)$$

$$\therefore f(\overline{A, B, C}) = \sum m(3, 4, 6, 7)$$

$$= M_3 \cdot M_4 \cdot M_6 \cdot M_7$$

011 100 110 111 → POS

$$\Rightarrow f(\overline{A, B, C}) = (A+\bar{B}+\bar{C})(\bar{A}+B+C)(\bar{A}+\bar{B}+C)(\bar{A}+B+\bar{C})$$

$$\Rightarrow f(\overline{A, B, C}) = \overline{(A+\bar{B}+\bar{C})(\bar{A}+B+C)(\bar{A}+\bar{B}+C)(\bar{A}+B+\bar{C})}$$

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

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

$$= \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C + ABC$$

011 100 110 111 → SOP

$$= m_3 + m_4 + m_6 + m_7$$

$$= \sum m(3, 4, 6, 7)$$

Ans

65. Minimal to Canonical ~~or Standard~~ SOP Conversion

Canonical / ~~Standard~~ form: All minterm have all the variable.

Question: $Y = AB + A\bar{C} + BC$ \rightarrow minimal form

\rightarrow Canonical ~~Standard form~~ \rightarrow transfer

Answer: Step 1: Expression \rightarrow missing variable

Previous
Boolean Algebra
SOP form
POS form
$A + \bar{A} = 1$
$A + A = 1$

Step 2: Add term to missing variable

$$\text{Step 3: } F = ABC + A\bar{B}\bar{C}$$

$$= AB(C + \bar{C}) = AB \cdot 1 = AB$$

$$Y = AB + A\bar{C} + BC$$

(C) (B) (A) \rightarrow missing variable

$$= AB \cdot 1 + A \cdot 1 \cdot \bar{C} + 1 \cdot BC$$

$$= AB(C + \bar{C}) + A(B + \bar{B})\bar{C} + (A + \bar{A})BC$$

$$= \underline{\underline{ABC}} + \underline{\underline{ABC}} + \underline{\underline{ABC}} + \underline{\underline{ABC}} + \underline{\underline{ABC}}$$

$$= ABC + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C + \bar{A}BC [\because A + A = A]$$

\rightarrow ~~standard~~ Canonical form.

66. Minimal to Canonical/Standard Pos Form

Canonical Form: All maxterms have all the variable

Step 1: No. of variable

Step 2: missing variable in each term

Step 3: Logic

$$\begin{aligned} f &= (A+B+C)(A+B+\bar{C}) \\ &= A+B + C \cdot \bar{C} \quad [A+\bar{C} = (A+B)(A+C)] \\ &= A+B + 0 \\ &= \cancel{A+B} \quad A+B \end{aligned}$$

Previous

Boolean Algebra

SOP Form

POS Form

$$A+B = B+A$$

$$A+BC = (A+B)(A+C)$$

$$A \cdot A = A$$

$$A \cdot \bar{A} = 0$$

$$A+A = A$$

Question: $Y = (A+BC)(B+\bar{C}A)$ transfer this to canonical form.

Answer

Given that,

$$Y = (A+BC)(B+\bar{C}A) \rightarrow \text{for start of POS form}$$

$$= (A+B)(A+C)(B+\bar{C})(B+A) \text{ variable/literal}$$

$$[\because A+\bar{C} = (A+B)(A+C)] \text{ convert into sum}$$

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

$$= (\cancel{A+B})(A+C)(B+\bar{C}) \rightarrow \text{minimal Pos form. } \text{ canonical form. } \text{ canonical form. }$$

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

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ → missing

$$= (A+B+0)(A+0+C)(0+B+\bar{C})$$

$$= \underbrace{(A+B+C,\bar{C})}_{A+B+C} \underbrace{(A+0,\bar{B}+C)}_{A+\bar{B}C} \underbrace{(A,\bar{A}+B+\bar{C})}_{\bar{B}C+A}$$

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

$$= \underbrace{(A+0+C)}_{\text{min}} \underbrace{(A+B+\bar{C})}_{\text{min}} \underbrace{(A+B+C)}_{\text{min}} \underbrace{(A+\bar{B}+C)}_{\text{min}} \underbrace{(A+\bar{B}+\bar{C})}_{\text{min}} \underbrace{(A+B+\bar{C})}_{\text{min}}$$

$$= (A+0+C)(A+B+\bar{C})(A+\bar{B}+C)(\bar{A}+B+\bar{C})$$

↳ ~~standard~~ / Canonical form

67. SOP & POS Form Example

A	B	C	F
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

SOP of the given Table

SOP → high → 1

$$\therefore F(A,B,C) = \sum m(1, 3, 6, 7)$$

$$\therefore F(A,B,C) = (\bar{A}\bar{B}C) + (\bar{A}B\bar{C}) + (AB\bar{C}) + (ABC) \rightarrow \text{canonical SOP form}$$

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

$$= \bar{A}C, 1 + AB, 1$$

$$= \bar{A}C + AB \rightarrow \text{minimal SOP form}$$

$$\begin{cases} A=0 \Rightarrow \bar{A} \\ A=1 \Rightarrow A \end{cases}$$

POS of the Given table

POS \rightarrow Voltage low $\rightarrow 0$

$$\begin{cases} A=0 \Rightarrow A \\ A=1 \Rightarrow \bar{A} \end{cases}$$

$$F(A, B, C) = \sum m(0, 2, 4, 5)$$

$$= (A+B+C) (A+\bar{B}+C) (\bar{A}+B+C) (\bar{A}+\bar{B}+\bar{C}) \rightarrow \text{Standard form}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow (A+C+B \cdot \bar{B}) (\bar{A}+B+C \cdot \bar{C}) [\because A+B \cdot C = (A+B)(A+C)]$$

$$= (A+C+0) (\bar{A}+B+0)$$

$$= (A+C) (\bar{A}+B) \rightarrow \text{minimal form}$$

Book Example 2-1: Express the boolean function $F = A + B'C$ in a sum of min terms.

Answer: The function has three variables A, B, C.

The first term A is missing two variables; therefore:

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

This is still missing one variable:

$$\begin{aligned} A &= AB(C+C') + AB'(C+C') \\ &= ABC + ABC' + AB'C + AB'C' \end{aligned}$$

The second term $B'C$ is missing one variable:

$$\begin{aligned} B'C &= B'C(A+A) \\ &= ABC' + A'B'C \end{aligned}$$

Combining all terms, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} F &= A + B'C \\ &= ABC + ABC' + AB'C + A'BC' + A'B'C + A'B'C' \\ &= ABC + ABC' + AB'C + A'BC + A'B'C \quad [\because A+A=A] \\ &= m_7 + m_6 + m_1 + m_5 + m_1 \\ &= m_1 + m_1 + m_5 + m_6 + m_7 \\ &= \sum m(1, 1, 5, 6, 7) \end{aligned}$$

minterm \rightarrow SOP
 $A=0 \rightarrow \bar{A}$
 $A=1 \rightarrow A$

Book Example 2-5: Express the Boolean function $F = xy + x'z$ in a product of max-term form.

Answer: First convert the function into OR terms using the distributive law:

$$\begin{aligned} F &= xy + x'z \\ &= \underbrace{(xy + x')}_{BC + A} (xy + z) \quad [\because A + BC = (A + B)(A + C)] \\ &= (x' + x) (x'y) (z + x) (z + y) \quad [\because \text{distributive law}] \\ &= (x + x') (x'y) (x + z) (y + z) \\ &= (x'y) (x + z) (y + z) \end{aligned}$$

The function has three variables: x , y , and z . Each OR term is missing one variable; therefore:

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

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

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

Combining all the terms and removing those that appear more than once, we finally obtain:

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

$$= M_0 M_1 M_4 M_5 = \prod M(0, 2, 4, 5)$$

Az

Simplification of Boolean function's

Chapter - 3

Veitch diagram

Karnaugh Map (K-Map) from onnoRokom Pathshala

② 2 variable (K-Map)

$$2^n = 2^2 = 4$$

		B	
		$\bar{A}\bar{B}$ = 00 = 0	$\bar{A}B$ = 01 = 1
A	$A\bar{B}$ = 10 = 2		AB = 11 = 3

K-map \rightarrow Compliment $\Leftrightarrow \bar{A}T \rightarrow 0$

$\Leftrightarrow A$; Normal variable $\Leftrightarrow AT \rightarrow 1$

\rightarrow SOP system $\Leftrightarrow AT$

Example: $\bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{A}B$

		B
		1
A	1	1
	1	0

$$\therefore \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{A}B = \bar{A}$$

6.07 Constant error

Example 2: $AB + \bar{A}B$

		B
		1
A	1	1
	1	0

$$AB + \bar{A}B = B$$

		B
		1
A	1	1
	1	0

3 variable K-map

$2^3 = 2^3 = 8$ cell शृंखला

$\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}$		$\bar{A}\bar{B}C$		$A\bar{B}C$		$A\bar{B}\bar{C}$	
000 =0		001 =1		011 =3		010 =2	
$A\bar{B}\bar{C}$ 100 =4		$A\bar{B}C$ 101 =5		ABC 111 =7		$AB\bar{C}$ 110 =6	

Example: $ABC + A\bar{B}C + A\bar{B}C + \textcircled{AC}$ \rightarrow ~~($\bar{A}\bar{B}C$) B नहीं तरीके पर आपको दिया~~
common वाले का दिया.

	00	01	11	10
0		1	1	
1	A	1	1	

Ans: C

Example: $\bar{A}BC + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + AB\bar{C} + ABC$

	00	01	11	10
0			1	
1	A	1	1	

BC वाले common
एवं A common
एवं B

$$= BC + AC$$

BC वाले common
एवं A common
एवं B

Example:

A	B	C	F
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

Answer

00	01	11	10
000	001	011	010
100	101	111	110

$$F = B + AC$$

4 variable Kmap

$$2^n = 2^4 = 16 \text{ cell}$$

C

$A\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D}$	$\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}D$	$ABCD$	$\bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D}$
$ABC\bar{D}$	$\bar{A}B\bar{C}D$	$ABC\bar{D}$	$\bar{A}BC\bar{D}$
$A\bar{B}C\bar{D}$	$A\bar{B}\bar{C}D$	$ABCD$	$A\bar{B}CD$
$A\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D}$	$A\bar{B}\bar{C}D$	$A\bar{B}CD$	$A\bar{B}C\bar{D}$

Ans:

1	1	1	1	1
1		1	1	1

$$\therefore AB + A\bar{C}\bar{D}$$

Ans:

From Book

Three variable K-map:

Example 3-1: Simplify the Boolean function:

$$F = \bar{x}yz + \bar{x}y\bar{z}' + xy\bar{z}' + xy\bar{z}$$

Solution

		y			
		$\bar{x}yz$	$\bar{x}y\bar{z}$	$\bar{x}yz'$	$\bar{x}y\bar{z}'$
		0	1	3	2
x	\bar{z}	$x\bar{y}\bar{z}$	$x\bar{y}z$	$\bar{x}yz$	$\bar{x}y\bar{z}$
	z	1	1	5	7
	1	1	1	1	1

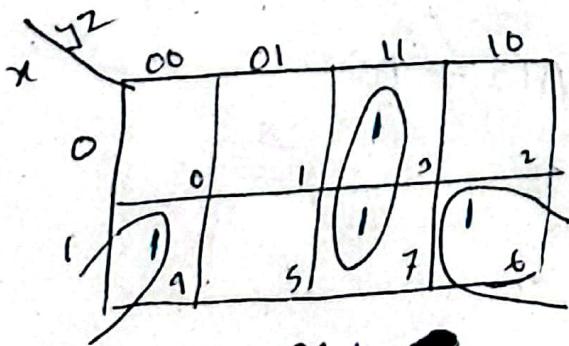
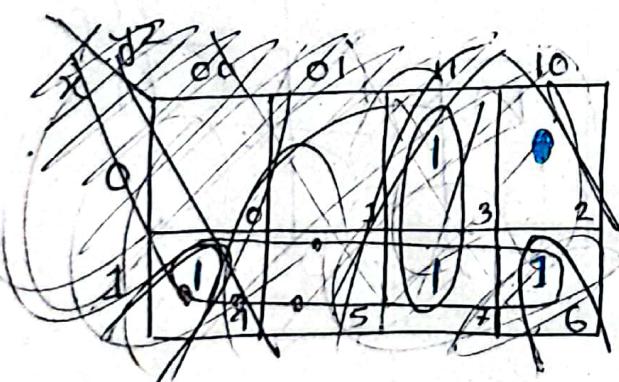
$$F = \bar{x}y + x\bar{y}$$

Example 3-2: Simplify the Boolean function:

$$F = \bar{x}yz + xy\bar{z}' + xyz + xy\bar{z} \rightarrow \text{SOP form}$$

$$\begin{aligned} A=0 &\Rightarrow \bar{A} \\ A=1 &\Rightarrow A \end{aligned}$$

$$F = yz + x\bar{z}$$



From tutorial

3 variable K-map (missing variable)

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= x'y'z' + x'y'z + x'yz + xy \\
 &= x'y'z' + x'y'z + x'yz + xyz \\
 &= x'y'z' + x'y'z + x'yz + xyz(y+z)
 \end{aligned}$$

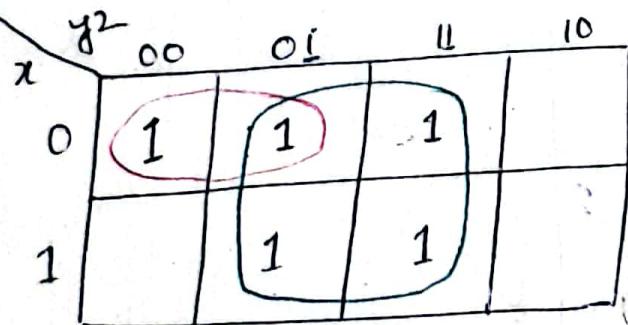
$$\left| \begin{array}{l} x \cdot 1 = x \\ x + \bar{x} = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow x'y'z' + x'y'z + x'yz + xyz \rightarrow \text{SOP form} \quad \begin{matrix} 0 \rightarrow \bar{A} \\ 1 \rightarrow A \end{matrix}$$

प्रत्येक वर्ष के अन्त में कैसे बदलता है?

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

000 001 011 111 101



K-map कैसी काम करता है? प्रथम लाभ
Group करता है। -SOP form -शब्दालय
का Group करता है इसलिए $\therefore 3 \times 3$
 $8 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$
variable अवैध है यह
लिखा गया है।

लिख रखें कि कैसे काम करता है।
जो जो एक ग्रूप होता है, उसके सभी अवैध होते हैं।
लिख रखें कि कैसे काम करता है।
इस तरीके से कैसे काम करता है।

Note: minimize number of value change इसे कैसे करें।

नीले अंडालेट के लिए x का value 0 और 1 के बीच बदलता है। किसी 2 ग्रूप नहीं। y का value 0 और 1 के बीच बदलता है। किसी 2 ग्रूप नहीं। z का value 0 और 1 के बीच बदलता है। किसी 2 ग्रूप नहीं।

$$\therefore F = z + \bar{x}y$$

from book

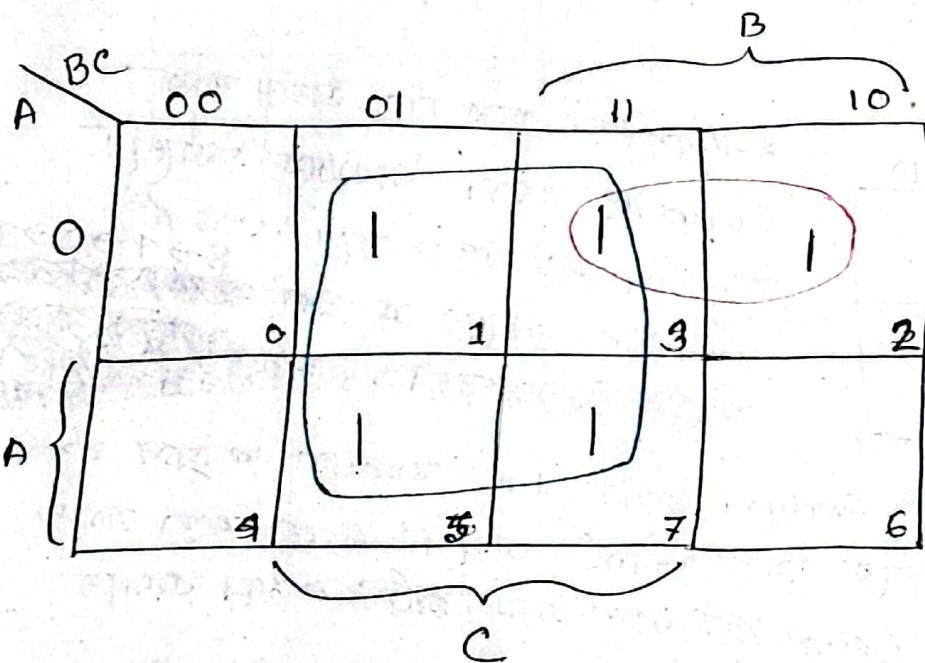
Example 3-3: Simplify the boolean function:

$$F = A'C + A'B + ABC + BC$$

$$= A'C(B+\bar{B}) + A'B(C+\bar{C}) + ABC + (A+\bar{A})BC$$

$$= \underline{A'BC} + A'B'C + \underline{A'BC} + A'BC' + ABC + \underline{ABC}$$

$$= A'BC + A'B'C + A'BC' + ABC + ABC \xrightarrow{\text{SOP form}}$$



$$F = C + A'B$$

Ans

Example 3-4: Simplify the Boolean function:

$$F(x, y, z) = \Sigma(0, 2, 4, 5, 6)$$

Solution: $F(x, y, z) = \Sigma(0, 2, 4, 5, 6)$ Convert the to binary.

Binary representation of inputs:

	00	01	11	10
0	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1

Legend:
1: $x = 0$
0: $x = 1$

$$F = z' + xy'$$

Note: regular K-map (starts from 00) $00 \rightarrow 01 \rightarrow 11 \rightarrow 10$
- regular K-map (starts from 00) $00 \rightarrow 01 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 11$
- regular K-map binary code follows $00 \rightarrow 01 \rightarrow 11 \rightarrow 10$
for getting 1-bit output
or $01 \rightarrow 10 \rightarrow 11$ for 2-bit output

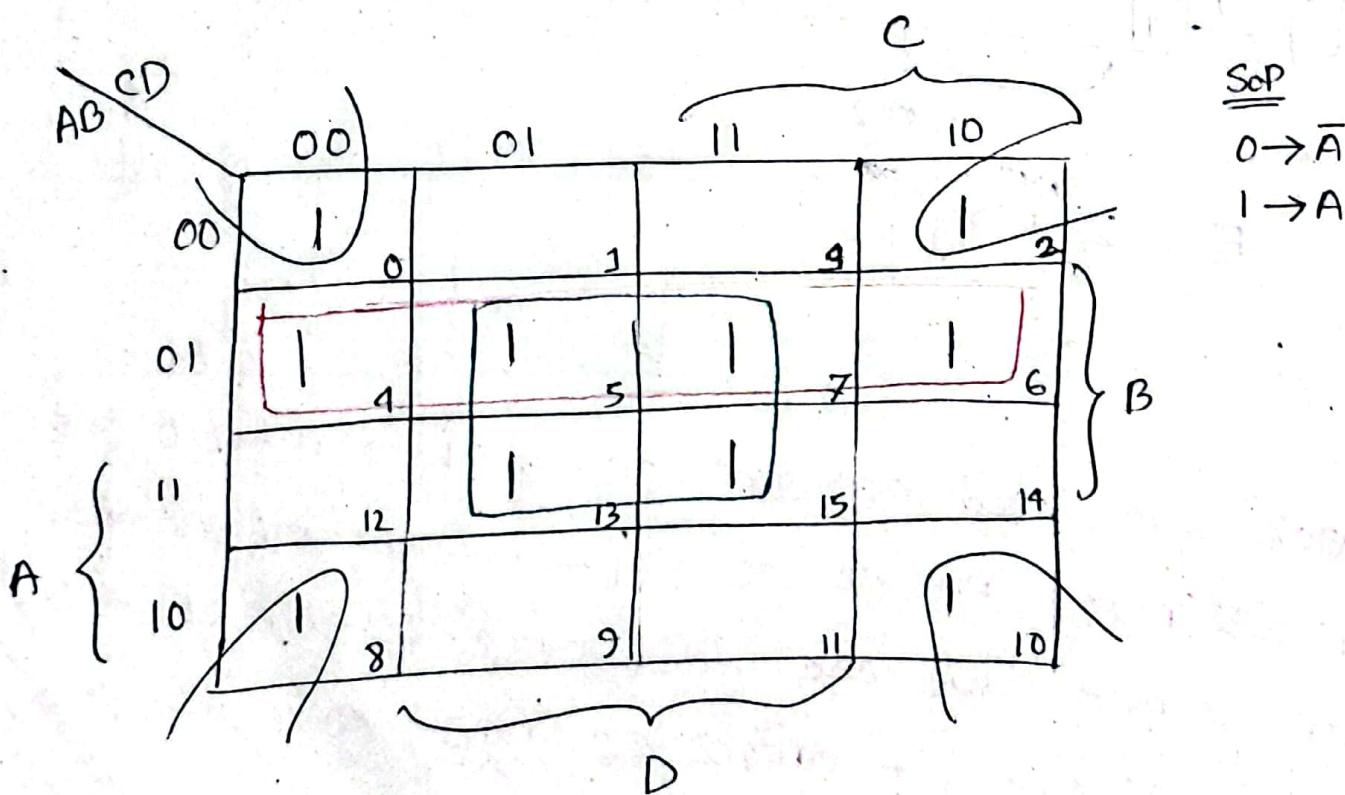
4-variable K-map

$$F = \sum m(0,0,0,0) + m(0,0,1,0) + m(0,1,0,0) + m(0,1,0,1) + m(0,1,1,0) + m(0,1,1,1) + m(1,1,1,1) + m(1,1,0,1) + m(1,0,0,0) + m(1,0,1,0)$$

$$\text{OR, } F(A, B, C, D) = \Sigma(0, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15)$$

② value and change അണ് പിന്നോ

$$4 \text{ variable} = 2^m = 2^4 = 16 \text{ cells}$$



$$F = BD + A'B + \overline{BD}$$

C. 0 ପାଇଁ କିମ୍ବା 1 B ଲୋକଙ୍କ ବିଦ୍ୟା ଏବଂ ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରିୟବିଦ୍ୟା
ଜ୍ଞାନ, ଅଛି ଏବଂ ବିଦ୍ୟାରେ ଯାହାରେ ଯାହାରେ

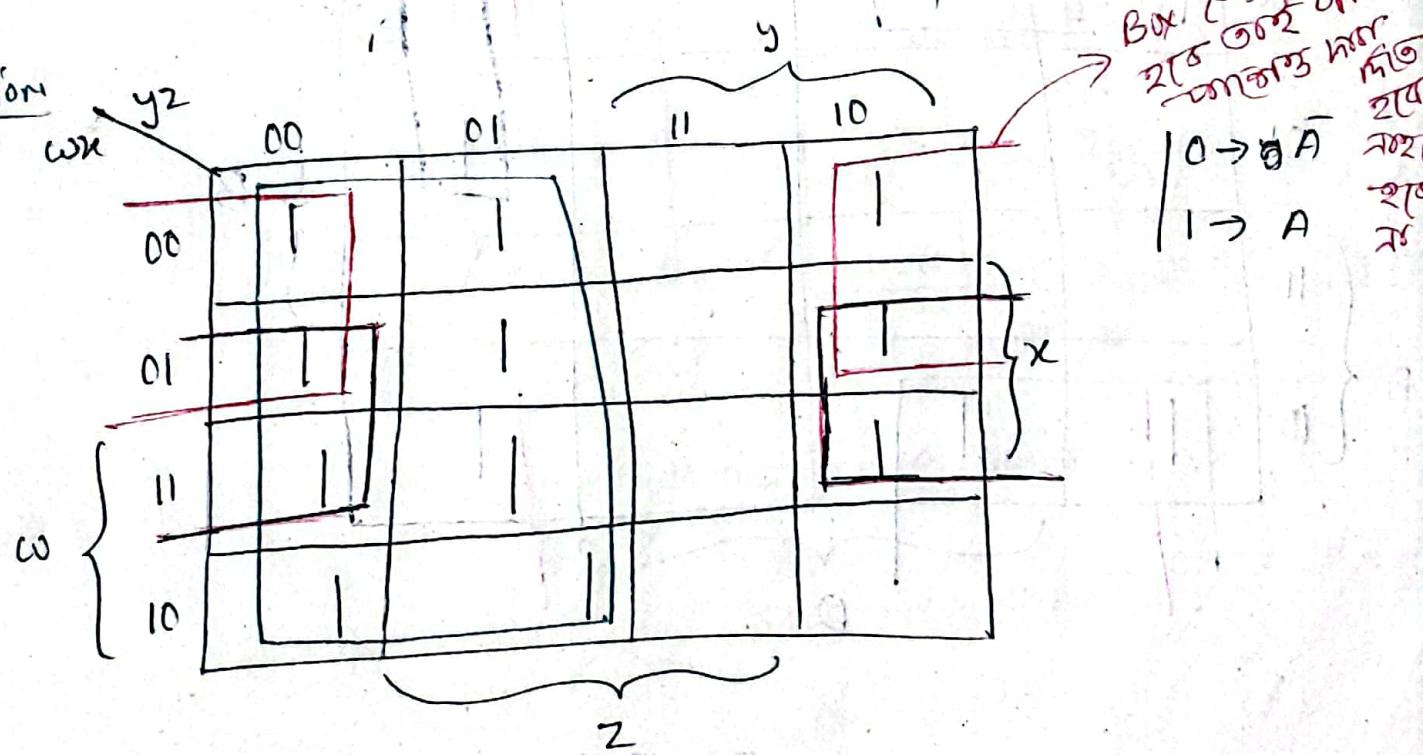
From book

m_0	m_1	m_3	m_2	00	$\bar{w}\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z}$	$\bar{w}\bar{x}\bar{y}z$	$\bar{w}\bar{x}yz$	$\bar{w}xy\bar{z}$
m_4	m_5	m_7	m_6	01	$\bar{w}x\bar{y}\bar{z}$	$\bar{w}x\bar{y}z$	$\bar{w}xy\bar{z}$	$\bar{w}xyz$
m_{12}	m_{13}	m_{15}	m_{14}	11	$w\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z}$	$w\bar{x}\bar{y}z$	$w\bar{x}yz$	$wxy\bar{z}$
m_8	m_9	m_{16}	m_{10}	10	$w\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z}$	$w\bar{x}\bar{y}z$	$w\bar{x}yz$	$wxy\bar{z}$

Example 3-5: Simplify the boolean function

$$f(w, x, y, z) = \sum(0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14)$$

Solution



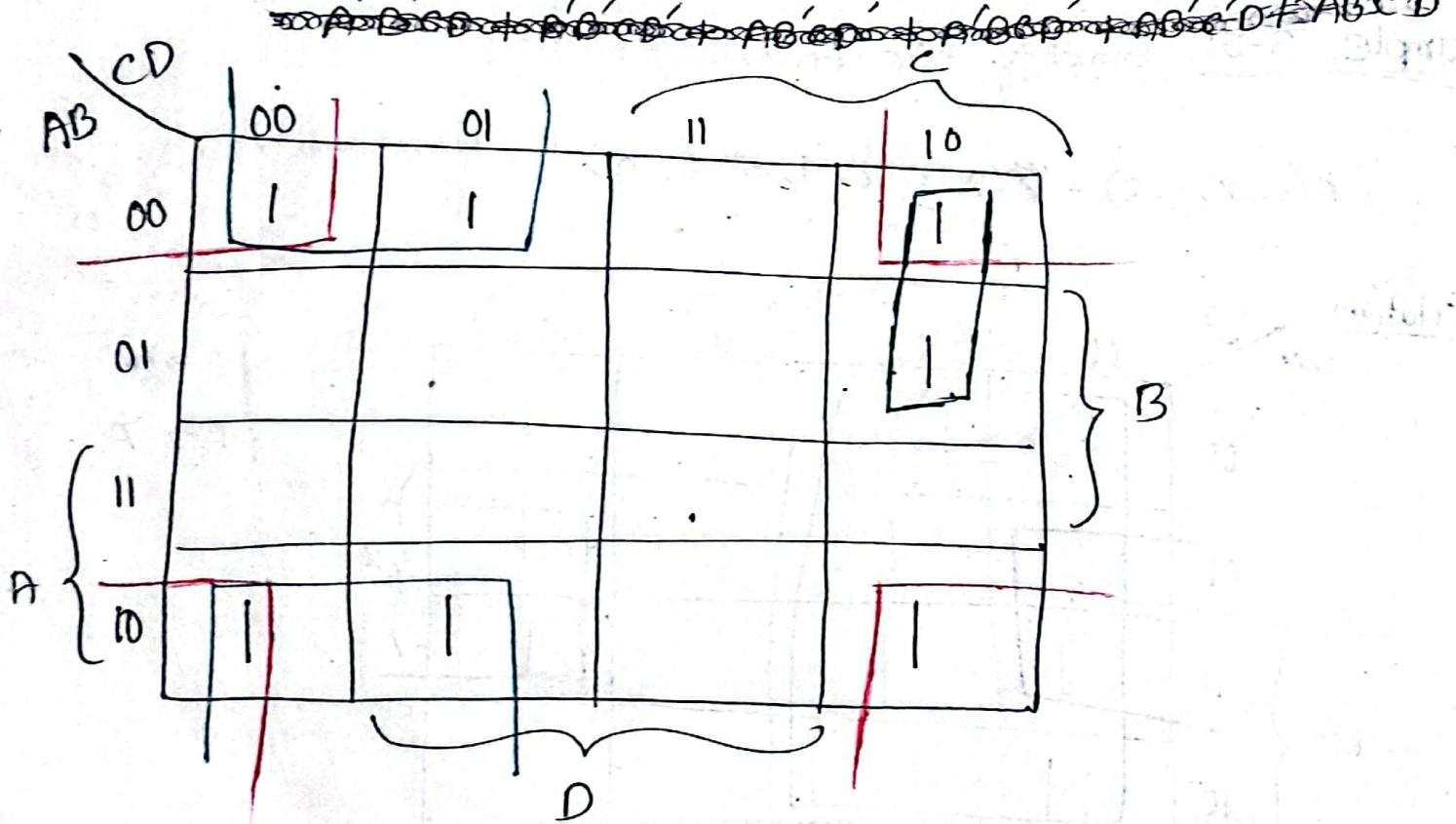
$$f = \bar{Y} + \bar{W}\bar{Z} + X\bar{Z}$$

Example 3-6: Simplify the Boolean function

$$F = A'C'D + B'CD' + A'BCD' + AB'C'$$

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

$$= A'C'D + \cancel{A'B'C'D'} + A'B'CD' + \cancel{A'B'CD'} + A'BCD' \\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1 \quad 0\ 0\ 0\ 0 \quad 1\ 0\ 1\ 0 \quad 0\ 0\ 1\ 0 \quad 0\ 1\ 1\ 0 \\ + AB'C'D + AB'C'D' \\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1 \quad 1\ 0\ 0\ 0$$



$$F = \underline{\bar{B}\bar{C}} + \cancel{\underline{AC\bar{D}}} + \underline{\bar{B}\bar{D}}$$

5-variable K-Map

F(PQRST) 5't variable $2^n = 2^5 = 32$ cell অব। ৫'ত
 32 cell আমার 2 অরে আজ ব্যব 16 ক'রে অশ্বল 4 R⁻¹
 variable প'র কাজ কোম। এবং একটি ম'প 16 Box ৰ P=0 কিন্তু এবং
 একটি ম'প 16 Box ৰ P=1 ক'রে।

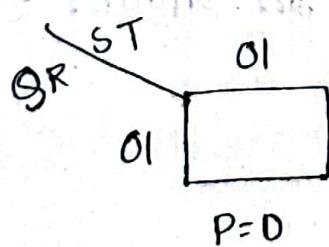
	ST	00	01	11	10
QR	00	0	1	3	2
01	4	5	7	6	
11	12	13	15	14	
10	8	9	11	10	

$P = 0$

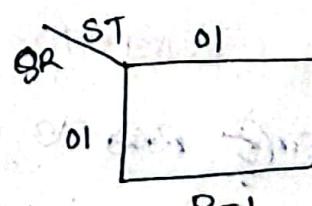
	ST	00	01	11	10
QR	00	16	17	19	18
01	20	21	23	22	
11	28	29	31	30	
10	24	25	27	26	

$P = 1$

মনে ক'রি আম'র ম'প এবং আম'র অবস্থা ক'রে নিবে।



মানে আইনের ম'প।



$\bar{P} \bar{Q} R \bar{S} T$

$P \bar{Q} R \bar{S} T$

Question:

$$F(PQRST) = \Sigma(0, 2, 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26)$$

प्राप्त कर्म शून्य, असेही cell set फॉर अवलोकन द्वारा overlap नहीं।

Overlap करने वाले ग्रूप विन आंकड़े एवं ग्रूप।

लाल आंकड़े एवं ग्रूप। अद्युत आंकड़े एवं ग्रूप।

Pencile आंकड़े एवं अलाइन ग्रूप।

→ विन आंकड़े P तथा ST ने change → शून्य, QR तथा ST ने परिवर्तन हैं।

∴ $\bar{S}\bar{T}$

→ लाल आंकड़े R, T अलाइन हैं, $\bar{R}\bar{T}$

⇒ अद्युत n एवं Row & col : $\bar{Q}RST$

→ अलाइन n P=1 अलाइन ; ST तथा QR ने परिवर्तन हैं, $P\bar{Q}\bar{R}$

$$\therefore F = \bar{S}\bar{T} + \bar{R}\bar{T} + \bar{Q}RST + P\bar{Q}\bar{R}$$

Example 3-7: Simplify the Boolean function:

$$F(A, B, C, D, E) = \Sigma(0, 2, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31)$$

		DE		AB				DE				AB			
		00	01	11	10	00	01	11	10	00	01	11	10		
AC		00	1	0	3	2	2	1	16	1	17	19	18		
		01	1	4	5	7	1	6	20	1	21	23	22		
		11	12	1	13	1	15	19	28	1	29	31	30		
		10	8	1	9	1	11	10	24	1	25	27	26		

$$A = 0$$

$$A = 1$$

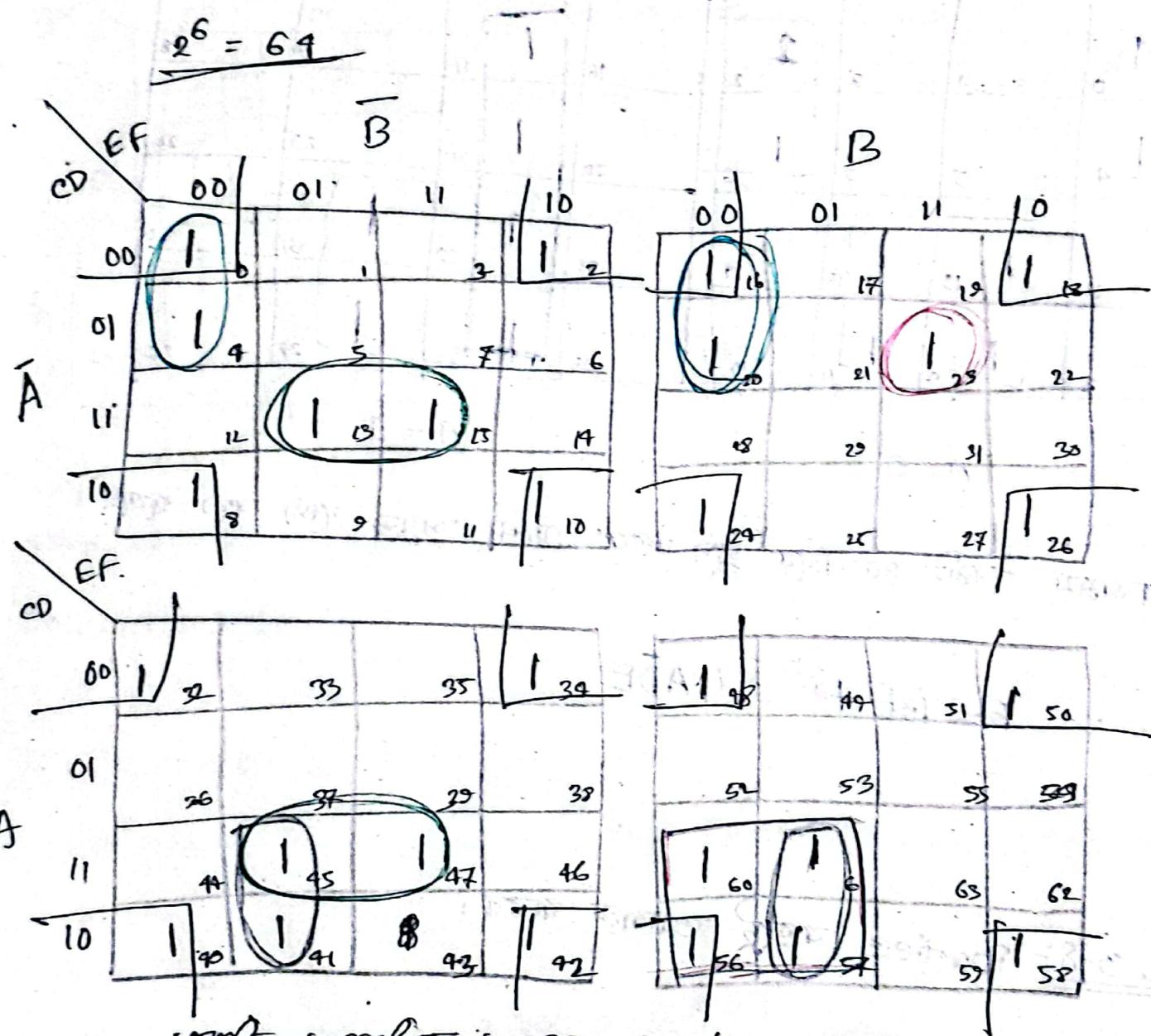
সব অবস্থায় কোনো পরিস্থিতি নেই। (যদি সব অবস্থা বিদ্যুৎ রূপ হয়ে থাকে।)

$$F = BE + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{E} + A\bar{D}\bar{E}$$

Example 3-8: Practice করছি তামাক কারব।

6 variable k-map → from Tutorial

$$F(A,B,C,D,E,F) = \Sigma(0, 2, 4, 8, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 32, 34, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61)$$



Want groups over even by 2x2.

$$F = D'F' + A'C'E'F' + B'CDF + \bar{A}B\bar{C}D\bar{E}F + ACE'F + ABCE'$$

Don't Care Conditions

Don't Care condition यह circuit-में तक unspecified
Don't Care condition के circuit में तक unspecified
output होते हैं। यह Don't Care condition for X यह denote
यह है।

① Unspecified output

② Denoted by $X \mapsto \text{SOP}$ എന്ന് അഥവാ $X = 1$

→ ଯାହିଁ SOP ହୁଏ ତାହାର $X = 1$

\rightarrow अंकित प्राप्ति $x = 0$ अंकित
शैली.

Don's and Don't of ~~so~~ don't come conditions

① ଯାହିଁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗତ କଟ୍ଟିଲା - function -କୁ minimize କରିବାକୁ ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦ
don't care condition ଉପରେ କବିତା ଦିଲା ।

	D	D	
	X		X

ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ କୌଣସିଲ୍ ପ୍ରକିଳନ ଚିହ୍ନିତ ଅଙ୍କେ ମିଧୁ minimize
function କୁଟୀ କରନ୍ତି ଯାହିଁ କିମ୍ବା ଏକ ଶବ୍ଦ, କୋଈ ଇଷ୍ଟ
ବାହ୍ୟନ ଦୋଷ କରନ୍ତି ଏହି ଏକ ଗ୍ରୂପ କୁଟୀ କରନ୍ତି
ଅବ୍ୟାକ୍ଷ

② মাত্র কর্ম don't care condition নির্দেশ function এতে
মাত্র include করিয়।

X			
X			
I	X		
I	I	I	I

come from शैक्षणिक
एवं Pancile विभाग Group-II शिक्षा मिल
don't come condition कर्ता शैक्षणिक

Example 3-12: Simplify the Boolean function:

$$F(w, x, y, z) = \Sigma(1, 3, 7, 11, 15)$$

and the don't care condition:

$$d(w, x, y, z) = \Sigma(0, 2, 5)$$

Solution:

a) SOP form:

w\bar{x}\bar{y}z	00	01	11	10
00	X	1	1	X
01	X	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1

$$f = \bar{w}z + yz$$

b) POS form

$$f(w, x, y, z) = \Sigma(1, 3, 7, 11, 15)$$

$$\text{complement } \rightarrow f(w, x, y, z)' = \pi(4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14)$$

↳ 0, 2, 5 ये नहीं कास्ट वर दोनों
कोड कास्ट नहीं कास्ट

$$\text{POS} = \pi(4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14)$$

$$d = \pi(0, 2, 5) \rightarrow \text{don't care same कास्ट}$$

W₂ → y₂

00	01	11	10
00	X 0	1	3
01	1 4	X 5	1 6
11	1 12	1 13	1 15
10	1 8	1 9	1 11

→ G-1
→ II

$$F = Z(\bar{w} + y)$$

Mc-Cluskey Method (Tabular Method) → Learn & Grow
youtube channel.

यह variable को इस प्रकार करते हैं कि कॉलम के नाम के साथ K-map का लेटर स्लैट भी दिया जाएगा।

इस प्रकार Mc-Cluskey method use करते हैं।

Prime implicant: Large numbers of possible group
of 1. यह करते हैं कि कॉलम के नाम के साथ K-map में इसे नियमित ग्रुप (३x३) करते हैं।

Essential prime implicant: Atleast one minterm वाले अन्तर्गत combine करते हैं जो कि एक ग्रुप में प्राप्त हो।

Example: Simplify the following boolean function by using the tabulation method:

$$F(a, b, c, d) = \Sigma(0, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15)$$

Solution: इनमें सभी मूलिक एवं minterms इसके Binary-को convert करते हैं।

$$0 = 0000$$

$$5 = 0101$$

$$8 = 1000$$

$$9 = 1001$$

$$10 = 1010$$

$$11 = 1011$$

$$14 = 1110$$

$$15 = 1111$$

Step-1:

पहले step-1 आमदूर से Group, ग्राफ़ तक Group 0 के लिए numbering करें। Group-0 के लिए Binary धाराक या भाव्य प्रकार 1 होती है। Group-1 के लिए Binary धाराक या भाव्य प्रकार 1 अवृत्ति। Group-2 के लिए Binary धाराक या भाव्य प्रकार 1 अवृत्ति। और इसके बाद Group 3 के लिए 1 अवृत्ति।

Group	Minterm	Variable			
		A	B	C	D
0	0 ✓	0	0	0	0
1	8 ✓	1	0	0	0
2	5 ✓	0	1	0	1
	9 ✓	1	0	0	1
	10 ✓	1	0	1	0
3	11 ✓	1	0	1	1
	14 ✓	1	1	1	0
4	15 ✓	1	1	1	1

Step-2: Any two minterms which differ from each other by only one variable can be combined.

एक ही Group के प्रतिन्दि minterm के अंतर के लिए Group 0 के अंतर के minterm के अंतर के compare करें। ये अनुभवित होने के बाद उस bit के पार्थक्य अंतर mated pair का बनाए जाएं। यह उस शुल्क में बदल जाएगा जहाँ Group 1 के अंतर होंगे। यह शुल्क bit के पार्थक्य द्वारा या (-) चिह्न दिया जाएगा।

Step-1 ଓ ଟାବି ଓ କିମ୍ବା ନିଯା ଚିନ୍ତିତ କରିବା (ଏ କାମିପାଇଁ
macted pair ଅଛି, ତାହା କୁଣ୍ଡଳ macted pair ଏହି ଏବଂ ଅର୍ଥ
ଆଜି କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର)

Group	Matched number pair	Variable			
		A	B	C	D
0	0, 8	-	0	0	0
1	8, 9	1	0	0	-
	8, 10	1	0	-	0
2	9, 11	1	0	-	1
	10, 11	1	0	1	-
	10, 14	1	-	1	0
3	11, 15	1	-	1	1
	14, 15	1	1	1	-

Step 1 ଓ 2 କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଯାଇ - match ହେବା ନାହିଁ ।

Step-3 | ଓ Step-4 ଅବଶୀ କାହା ? ଅମାର ଯା Step-2 ରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ
କିମ୍ବା ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ (-) ଚିନ୍ତିତ ଓ compare କରି ଥାବୁ , (-) ଓ ଧର୍ମ
ଦିଗ୍ବ୍ୟାନ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦିପିଲା କାହାର ଆଜି ଶ୍ରୀ , ଆଜିର ତାତ
ଅମାର ଚିନ୍ତିତ ଘର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅଥୁ ଆଜିରଙ୍କିମାତ୍ର ଘର୍ଯ୍ୟ ।

Group	Matched pair	variable			
		A	B	C	D
0	8, 9, 10, 11	1	0	-	-
	8, 10, 9, 11	1	0	-	-
2	10, 11, 14, 15	1	-	1	-
	10, 14, 11, 15	1	-	1	-

Step-2 \rightarrow unmatched $0, 8 \quad - \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \rightarrow \bar{B} \bar{C} \bar{D}$

Step-1 \rightarrow unmatched $5 \quad 0 \quad 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \rightarrow A \bar{B} \bar{C} D$

Step-4:

Prime Implicant	0	5	8	9	10	11	14	15
8, 9, 10, 11			X	(X)	X	X		
10, 11, 14, 15				(X)		X	X	(X)
0, 8	(X)			X				
5		(X)						

NOTE (If any column has single cross mark or two crosses circle one)

circle one

Draw Row to Circle & draw 1st Row w/ Prime
implcants w/ strongest variable starting from A

$$F = A\bar{B} + AC + \bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}B\bar{C}D$$

Examp → 3-14 solve
prob.

Tabular Method

- Complexity of K-map increases with the increase in the number of variables.
- Tabulation method ensures to produce a simplified standard form (SOP or POS) expression for a function.
- Suitable for machine computation.
- First formulated by Quine and later improved by Mc-Cluskey
- It consists of two parts.
 - Determination of prime implicants
 - Selection of prime implicants determination of essential prime implicants.

Mc-cluskey method with don't care condition (tabular form)

$$f = (a, b, c, d) = \sum m(0, 1, 5, 9, 4, 2, 15) + d(13, 6)$$

Sir प्रारंभ नहीं
मुक्तिशुल्क लिखें।

-	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
13	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
15	1	1	1	1	0	0	0

Step-1:

Group	minterms	variable			
		A	B	C	D
0	0✓	0	0	0	0
1	1✓ 2✓ 4✓	0	0	0	1
2	5✓ 6✓ 9✓	0	0	1	0
3	13✓	0	1	0	0
4	15✓	0	1	1	0

Step -2:

Group	Minterm	Variable			
		A	B	C	D
0	0, 1 ✓	0	0	0	-
	0, 2 ✓	0	0	-	0
	0, 4 ✓	0	-	0	0
1	1, 5 ✓	0	-	0	1
	1, 9 ✓	-	0	0	1
	2, 6 → $\bar{A}C\bar{D}$	0	-	1	0
	4, 5 ✓	0	1	0	-
	4, 6 ✓	0	1	-	0
2	5, 13 ✓	-	1	0	1
	9, 13 ✓	1	1	-	0
3	13, 15 → ABD	1	1	-	1

0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0
0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

Step → 3

Group	Matched Pair	Variable
0	0, 1, 4, 5	A B C D 0 - 0 0 0 - - 0 } \bar{AD}
	0, 2, 4, 6	0 - - 0 } \bar{AC}
	0, 4, 1, 5	0 - 0 - } \bar{CD}
1	1, 5, 9, 13	- - 0 1 } $\bar{A}\bar{C}\bar{D}$
	1, 9, 5, 13	- - 0 1 } ABD

$$\begin{array}{l} 2, 6 \rightarrow 0 - 1 \cdot 0 \quad \bar{A}\bar{C}\bar{D} \\ 13, 15 \rightarrow 1 \ 1 - 1 \quad ABD \end{array}$$

Step-4:

P.I	0	1	2	4	5	9	15
$\bar{A}\bar{C}$	X	X		X	X		
$\bar{A}\bar{D}$	X		X	X		X	
$\bar{C}\bar{D}$		X					
$\bar{A}\bar{C}\bar{D}$			X				
ABD							X

don't care don't care

$$F = ABD + \bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{D}$$

Answer दे जीका किस तर विभाग का K-map है

$$f(a,b,c,d) = \sum m(0, 1, 5, 9, 14, 15) + d (13, 6)$$

AB
CD

	00	01	11	10
00	1	0	12	8
01	1	1	X	9
11	1	0	15	11
10	1	X	6	10

$$\therefore F = \overline{CD} + \overline{AD} + ABD$$