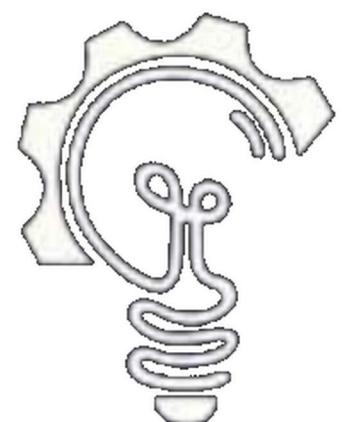
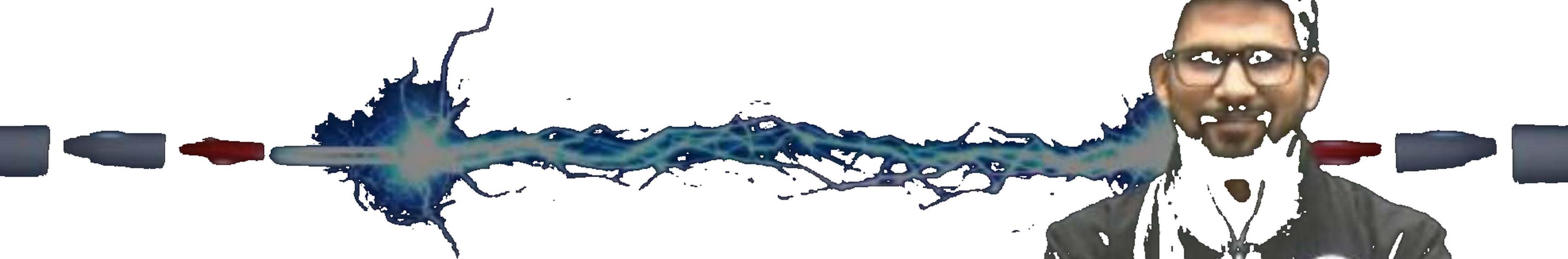


# COMPUTER SCIENCE & IT



## DIGITAL LOGIC

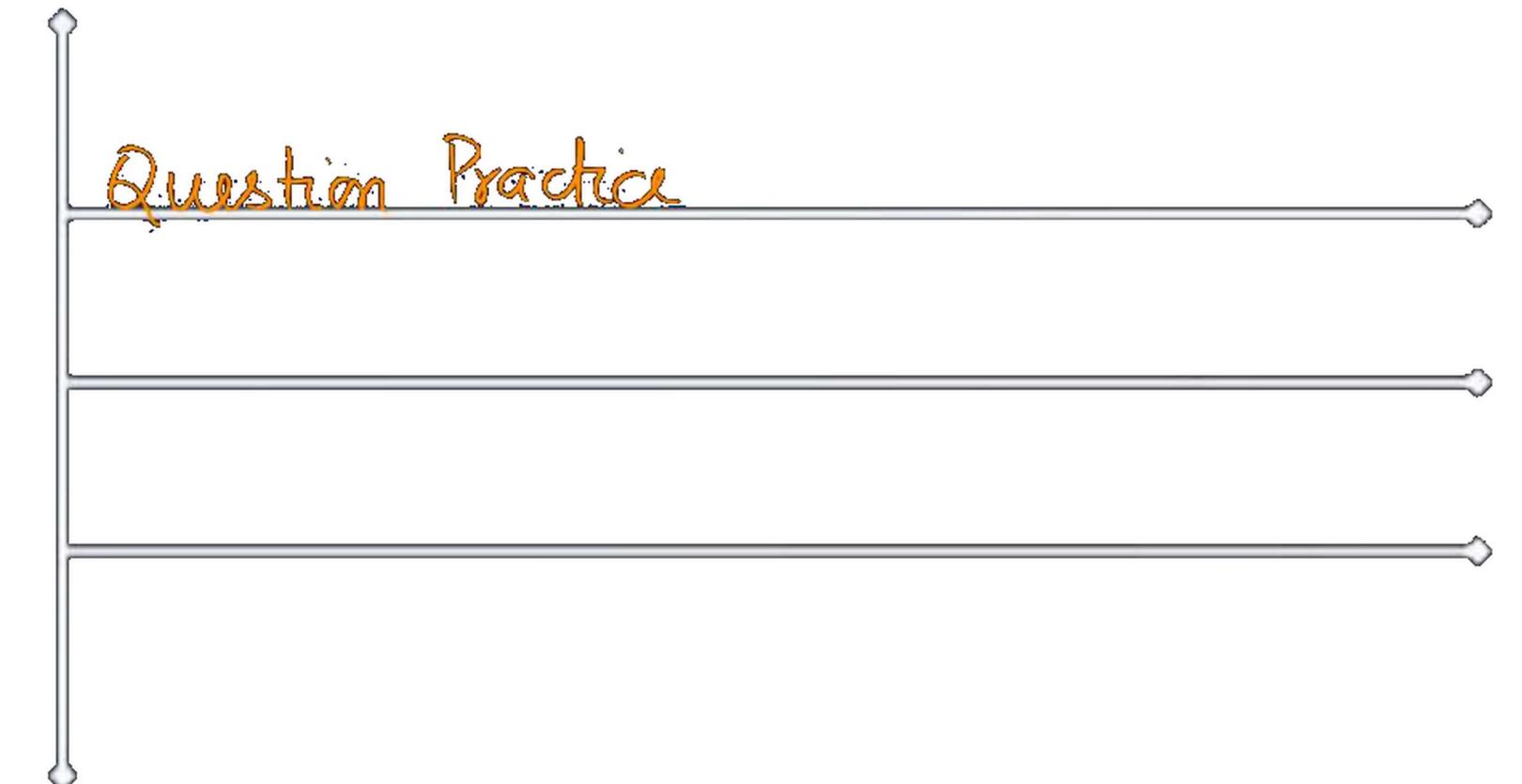


Lecture No. 01

Combinational Circuit



By= Chandan Gupta Sir





Q.  $\bar{A}B \oplus \bar{B}C \oplus A\bar{B}C$  is equal to

a.  $\bar{A}B + \bar{A}C$

b.  $\bar{A}B + \bar{B}C$  X

c.  $A\bar{B} + \bar{B}C$  X

d.  $A\bar{B} + \bar{A}C$

P      Q      P.Q  
 $\bar{A}B \oplus \bar{B}C \oplus A\bar{B}C$   
 $\bar{A}B \cdot \bar{B}C = 0$

$$\bar{A}B \oplus [\bar{B}C \oplus A\bar{B}C]$$

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{A}B \oplus [\bar{B}C(1 \oplus A)] &= \bar{A}B \oplus [\bar{A}\bar{B}C] = \bar{A}B + \bar{A}\bar{B}C &= \bar{A}[B + \bar{B}C] \\ &= \bar{A}[(B + \bar{B})(B + C)] \\ &= \bar{A}B + \bar{A}C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bar{A}B \oplus \bar{B}C \oplus A\bar{B}C \\ \sum_{(2,3)} \quad \sum_{1,5} \quad \sum_5 \end{array} = \sum_{(1,2,3)}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bar{A}B \\ 0|0 \rightarrow 2 \\ 0|1 \rightarrow 3 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \bar{B}C \\ 00| \rightarrow 1 \\ 10| \rightarrow 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} A\bar{B}C \\ | \quad | \end{array}$$

$$= \overline{A}\overline{B}C + \overline{A}B\overline{C} + \overline{A}BC$$

$\overbrace{\hspace{10em}}$   
 $\overline{A}B$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \overline{A}B + \overline{A}\overline{B}C \\ &= \overline{A}[B + \overline{B}C] \\ &= \overline{A}[B + C] \\ &= \overline{A}B + \overline{A}C \end{aligned}$$

•  $f(A, B, C) = \Sigma(3, 5, 6, 7) = \pi(0, 1, 2, 4)$       self dual

$$\bar{f} = \Sigma(0, 1, 2, 4) = \pi(3, 5, 6, 7) \longrightarrow \text{self dual}$$



Note: → if  $f$  is self dual boolean function then  $\bar{f}$  will be definitely a self dual boolean function.

# ( Type of Digital Circuit )

- Combinational Circuit
- Sequential Circuit

Comb. CKt.

1. O/P depends on present i/p only.

2. There is no feedback.

3. There is no memory.

e.g. H.A., F.A, H.S, F.S., MUX, decoder, Encoder etc.

Sq. CKt.

1. O/P depends on present i/p and past i/p.

2. There is feedback.

3. There is memory.

e.g. F.F., Counters, Shift registers, Johnson Counter etc.

# ( How to Design Combinational Circuit )

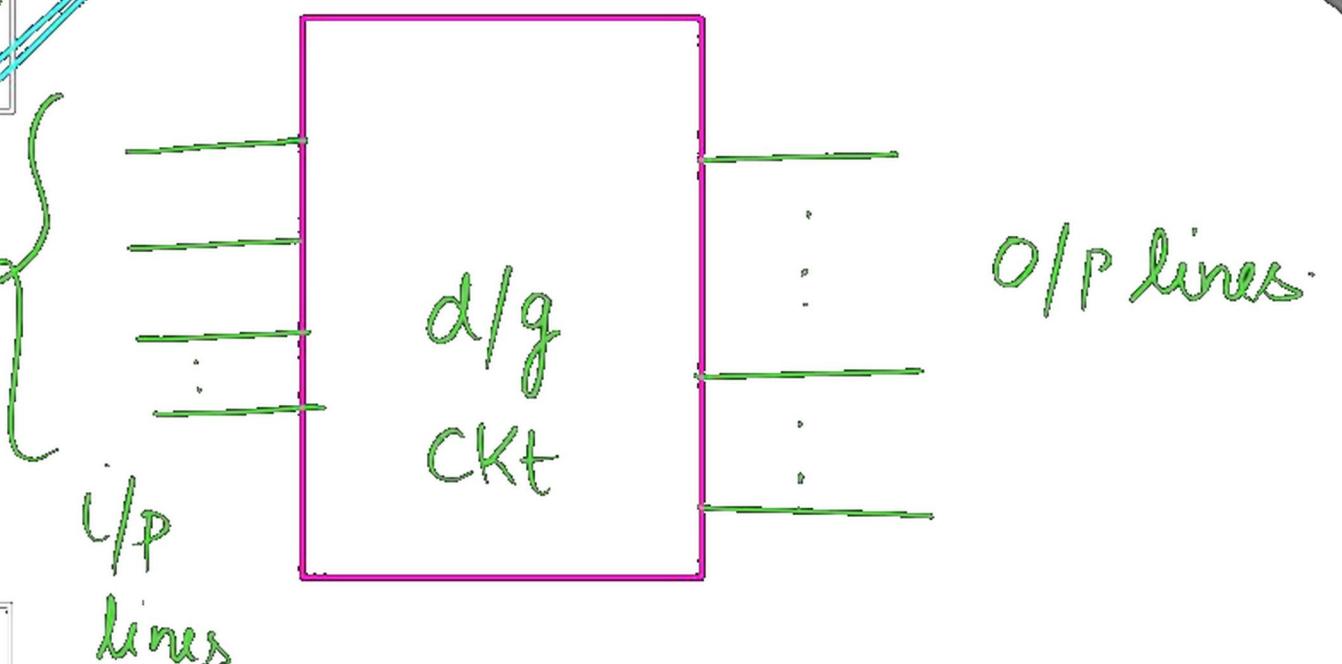
1. Identify the no. of i/p lines & no. of o/p lines

2. Write down the truth table b/w i/p lines and o/p lines.

3. Write down O/Ps in terms of SOP or POS

4. Then simplify every O/P using Boolean theorem or K-Map.

5. Now implement the O/Ps using gates.



$x$	$y$	$z$	$y_5$	$y_4$	$y_3$	$y_2$	$y_1$	$y_0$
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1

000  
:  
:  
:  
:  
111

$$y_0(x, y, z) = \sum_{i=1}^7 (1, 3, 5, 7)$$

0  
1  
4  
9  
16  
49

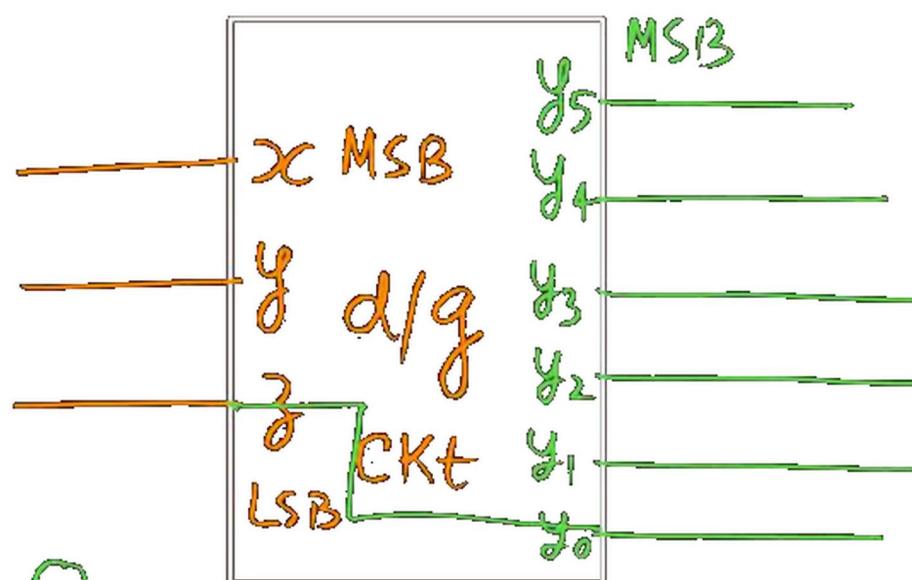
$$y_5(x, y, z) = \sum(6, 7)$$

$$y_4(x, y, z) = \sum(4, 5, 7)$$

$$y_3(x, y, z) = \sum(3, 5)$$

$$y_2(x, y, z) = \sum(2, 6)$$

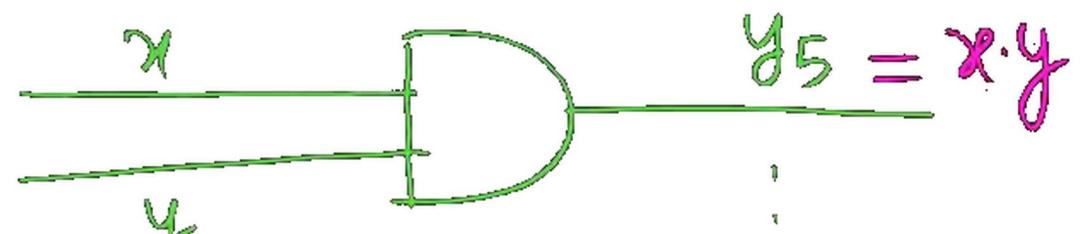
$$y_1(x, y, z) = \sum(\text{nil}) = 0$$



$$y_5 = \Sigma(6,7)$$

$$= \underline{xz} + xyz$$

$$= xy$$



$y_4$

$\vdots$   
 $y_3$

$y_2$

$y_1$

$y_0$

# ( Standard Combinational Circuits )

- Half Adder ✓
- Half Subtractor ✓
- Full Adder ✓
- Full Subtractor ✓



$$\begin{array}{r} (786)_{10} \\ + (259)_{10} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 & 8 & 6 \\ 2 & 5 & 9 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & \\ \hline 1 & 0 & 4 & 5 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 & 6 \\ + 8 & 2 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline 1 & 1 & 8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow (26)_8 = (16+6)_{10} = (22)_{10} \\ + (35)_8 = (24+5)_{10} = (29)_{10} \\ \hline (063)_8 = (48+3)_{10} \\ = (51)_{10} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 & 6 \\ (24)_6 = (12+4)_{10} \\ + (53)_6 = (30+3)_{10} \\ \hline 6^2 & 1 \\ (121)_6 = (36+12+1)_{10} \end{array}$$

$$(36)_8 = (24+6)_{10}$$

$$(42)_8 = (32+2)_{10}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 8^2 \quad 1 \\ \hline (1 \ 0 \ 0)_8 \end{array} = (64+0+0)_{10}$$

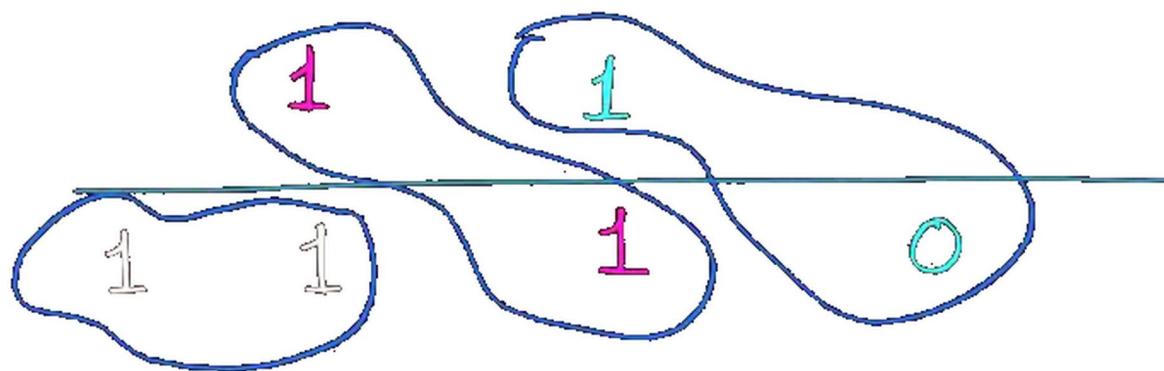
$$\begin{array}{r} (32)_8 \\ (45)_8 \\ \hline 0 \\ \hline (0 \ 7 \ 7)_8 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} \cdot \quad (101)_2 \\ + \quad (101)_2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \\ 1 \quad 0 \quad 1 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

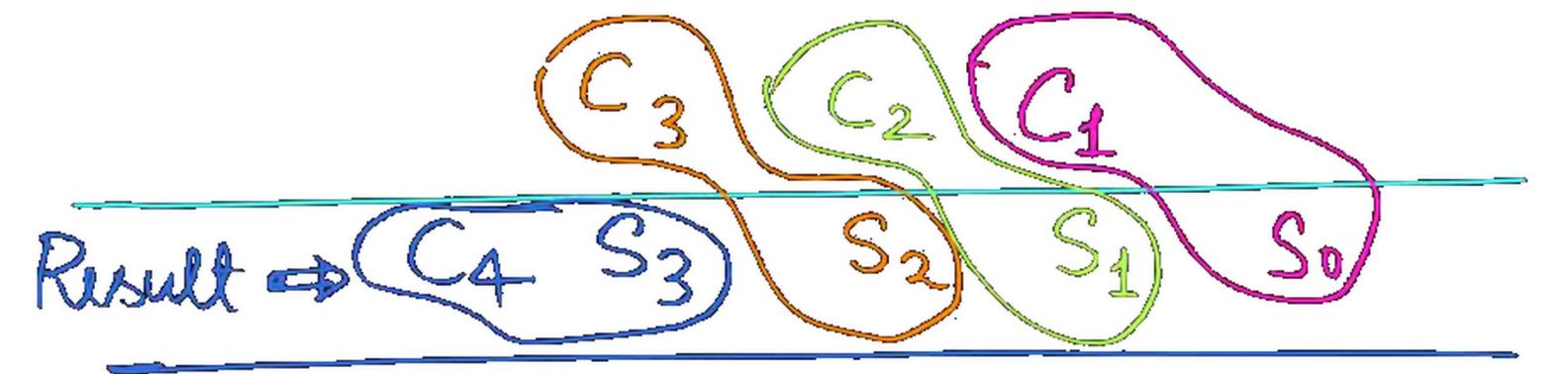
$$+ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{array}$$



$$A = \begin{matrix} a_3 & a_2 & a_1 & a_0 \end{matrix}$$

$$B = + \begin{matrix} b_3 & b_2 & b_1 & b_0 \end{matrix}$$





## 2 Minute Summary

→ Comb. CKt.

Thank you

GW  
*Soldiers!*

