

# ECE M16 Homework 1

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## Problem 1

Since there are 26 letters in the English Alphabet, we would need  $\lceil \log_2(26) \rceil = 5$  bits to represent this signal. Therefore we could create a way of encoding the English Alphabet as 5 bits with gray encoding. ie we would have the following table

## Problem 2

(a)

The equation for the circuit is

$$f(a, b, c) = ((a \vee \bar{b}) \wedge \bar{c}) \vee \overline{((c \wedge \bar{a}) \vee b)}$$

Expanding it we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(a, b, c) &= ((a \wedge \bar{c}) \vee (\bar{b} \wedge \bar{c})) \vee \overline{((c \wedge \bar{a}) \vee b)} \\
 &= ((a \wedge \bar{c}) \vee (\bar{b} \wedge \bar{c})) \vee \overline{((c \vee b) \wedge (\bar{a} \vee b))} \\
 &= ((a \wedge \bar{c}) \vee (\bar{b} \wedge \bar{c})) \vee \overline{((c \vee b) \vee (\bar{a} \vee b))} \\
 &= (a \wedge \bar{c}) \vee (\bar{b} \wedge \bar{c}) \vee (\bar{c} \wedge \bar{b}) \vee (a \wedge \bar{b}) \\
 &= \boxed{(a \wedge \bar{c}) \vee (\bar{c} \wedge \bar{b}) \vee (a \wedge \bar{b})}
 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\boxed{(a \wedge \bar{c}) \vee (\bar{c} \wedge \bar{b}) \vee (a \wedge \bar{b})}$$

## Problem 3

(a)

we have  $a.\bar{a} = 0$ , therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 a + 0 &= a \\
 a + (a.\bar{a}) &= a \\
 (a + a).(a + \bar{a}) &= a \\
 (a + a).1 &= a \\
 a + a &= a
 \end{aligned}$$

Likewise we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 a.1 &= a \\
 a.(a + \bar{a}) &= a \\
 a.a + a.\bar{a} &= a \\
 a.a + 0 &= a \\
 a.a &= a
 \end{aligned}$$

**(b)**

From the Boolean Algebra postulates we have:

$$1.\bar{1} = 0$$

Therefore we must have that  $\bar{1} = 0$

**(c)**

Let us consider the case where  $\bar{a}$  was not unique, ie for  $a_1 \neq a_2$ , we have  $\bar{a}_1 = \bar{a}_2 = \bar{a}$ . Since  $\bar{a} \cdot (a_1 + a_2) = 0$  and  $\bar{a} + (a_1 \cdot a_2) = 1$ , we have that

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 + (\bar{a} \cdot (a_1 + a_2)) &= a_1 \\(a_1 + \bar{a}) \cdot (a_1 + a_1 + a_2) &= a_1 \\(a_1 + a_2) &= a_1\end{aligned}$$

And that

$$\begin{aligned}a_1 \cdot (\bar{a} + (a_1 \cdot a_2)) &= a_1 \\(a_1 \cdot \bar{a}) + (a_1 \cdot a_1 \cdot a_2) &= a_1 \\(a_1 \cdot a_2) &= a_1\end{aligned}$$

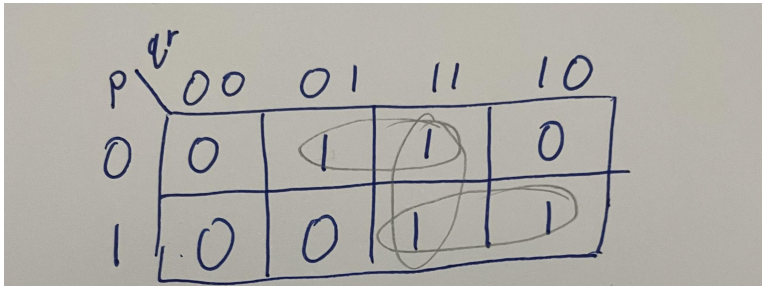
Therefore  $a_1 = a_2$ , and thus  $\bar{a}$  must be unique

## Problem 4

(a)

p	q	r	f
1	1	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0

(c)



	$qr$	00	01	11	10
$p$	0	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1	1	0

Therefore the prime implicants are

$$\bar{p}.r$$

$$q.r$$

$$p.q$$

(d)

	$qr$	00	01	11	10
$p$	0	0	1	1	0
	1	0	0	1	1

The essential prime implicants are

$$\bar{p}.r$$

and

$$p.q$$

Therefore the boolean expression for the function is

$$f(p, q, r) = \boxed{(\bar{p} \wedge r) \vee (p \wedge q) = (\bar{p}.r) + (p.q)}$$

## Problem 5

x	y	z	$\overline{x + y + z}$	$\bar{x}.\bar{y}.\bar{z}$
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	1

x	y	z	$\overline{x.y.z}$	$\overline{x} + \overline{y} + \overline{z}$
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	0	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1

## Problem 6

$$\begin{aligned}
(y.\bar{z} + \bar{x}.w).(x.\bar{y} + z.\bar{w}) &= y.\bar{z}.(x.\bar{y} + z.\bar{w}) + \bar{x}.w.(x.\bar{y} + z.\bar{w}) \\
&= \bar{z}.x.y.\bar{y} + y.\bar{w}.z.\bar{z} + w.\bar{y}.\bar{x}.x + z.\bar{x}.w.\bar{w} = \boxed{0}
\end{aligned}$$

since  $x.\bar{x} = y.\bar{y} = w.\bar{w} = z.\bar{z} = 0$

$$(x.y) + (x.(w.z + w.\bar{z})) = \boxed{(x.y) + (x.w)}$$