

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 each letter being encoded as 1+ the encoding of the previous letter, for instance A=00000 and B=00001, etc.

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

Problem 5

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