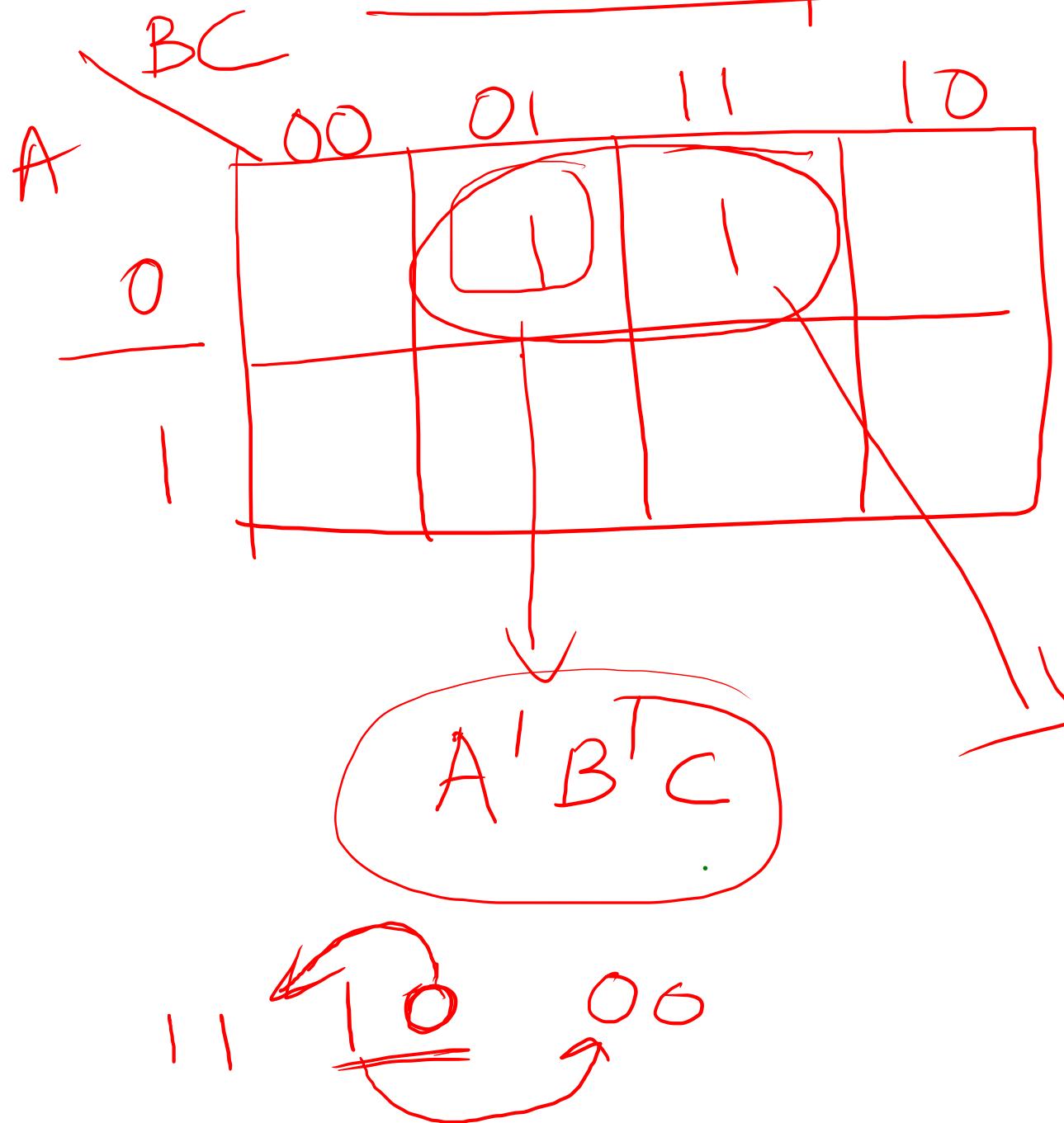
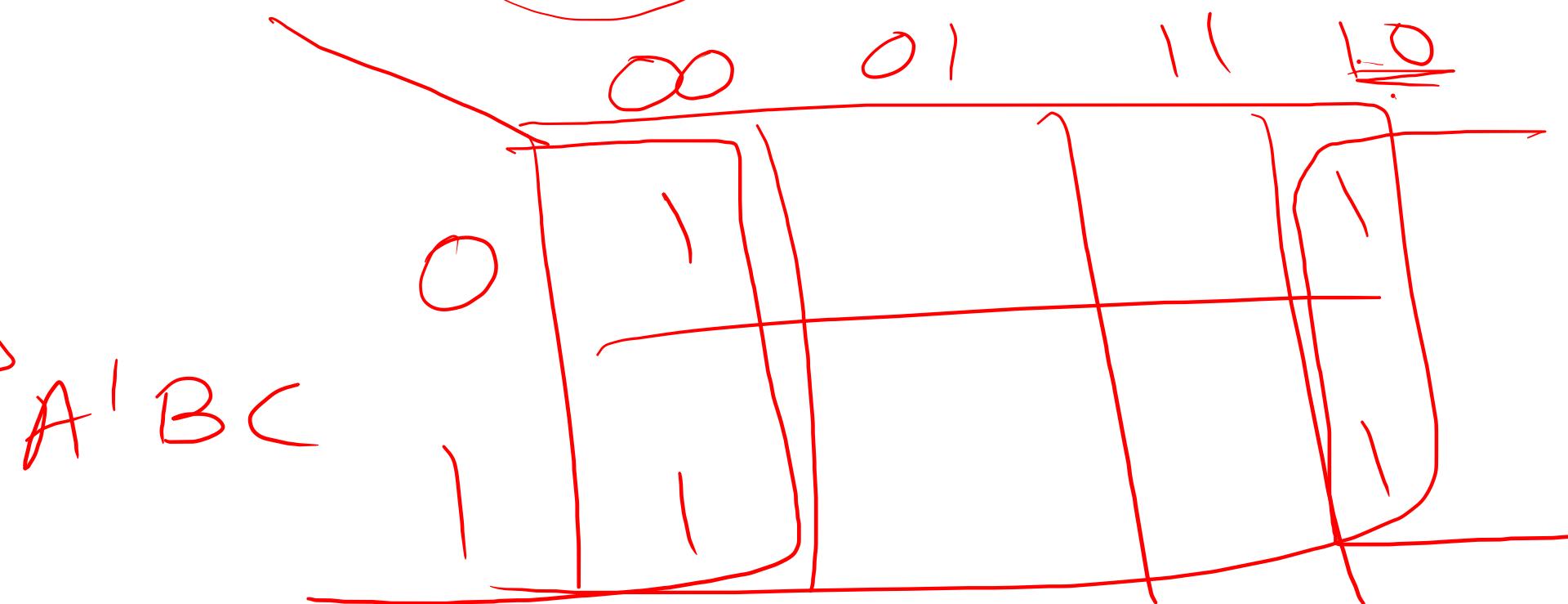


K Map

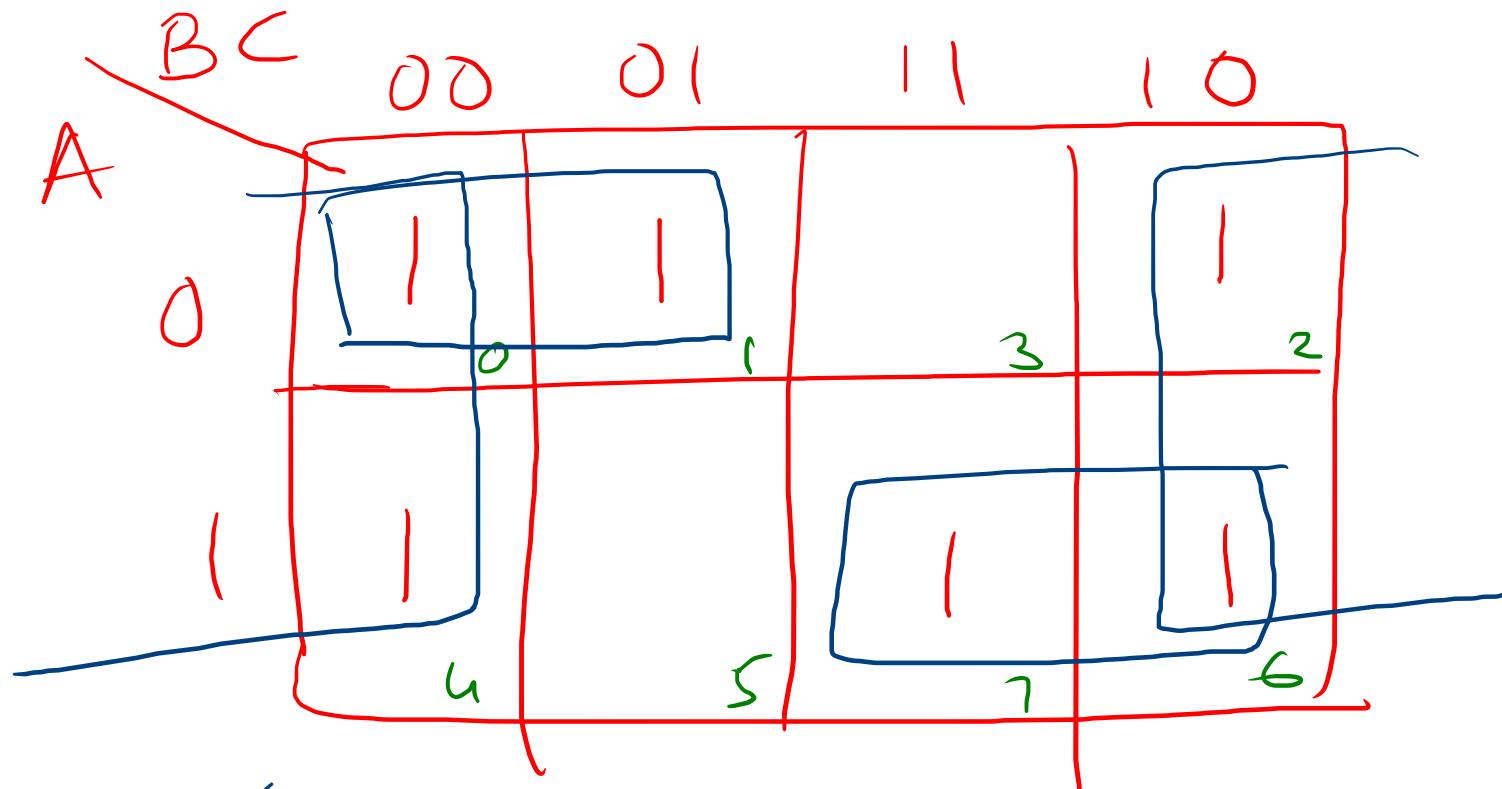


Adjacent cells.

$$F = AC$$

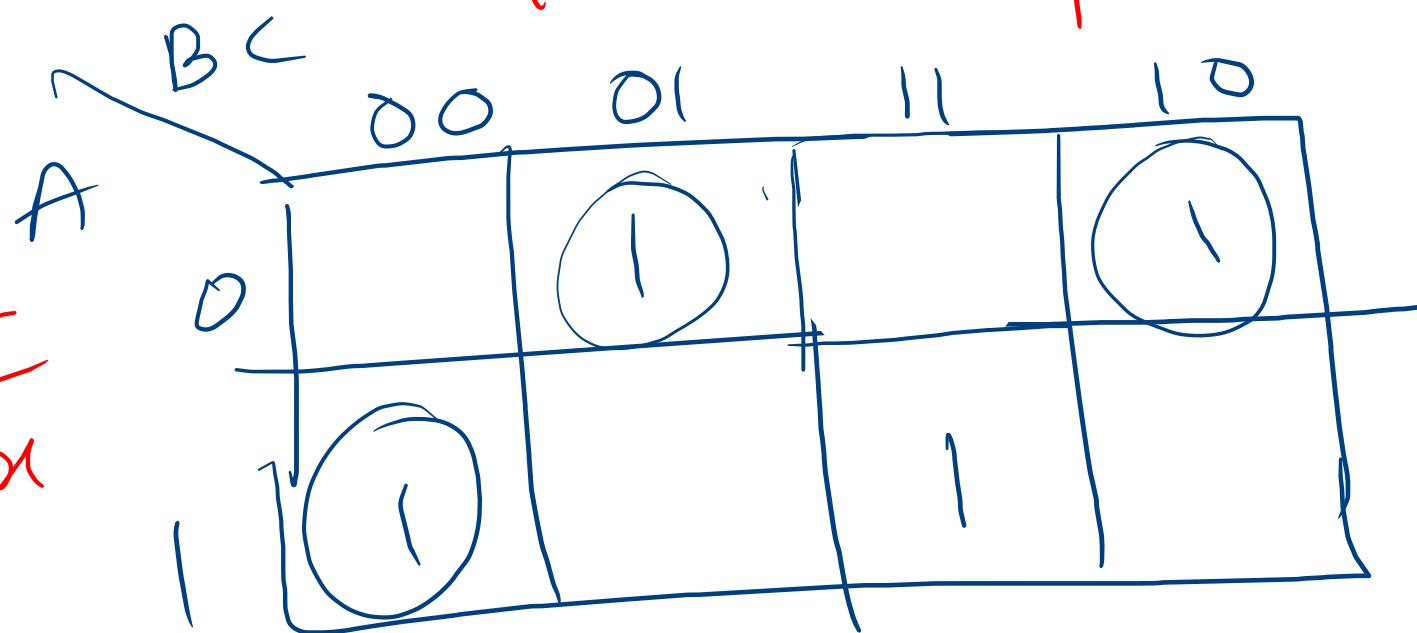


logical adjacency.


 $f(A, B, C)$

$= \sum(0, 1, 2, 4, 6, 7)$

$f = C' + AB + A'B'$



$f = A'B'C + A'BC'$

$+ ABC' + ABC$

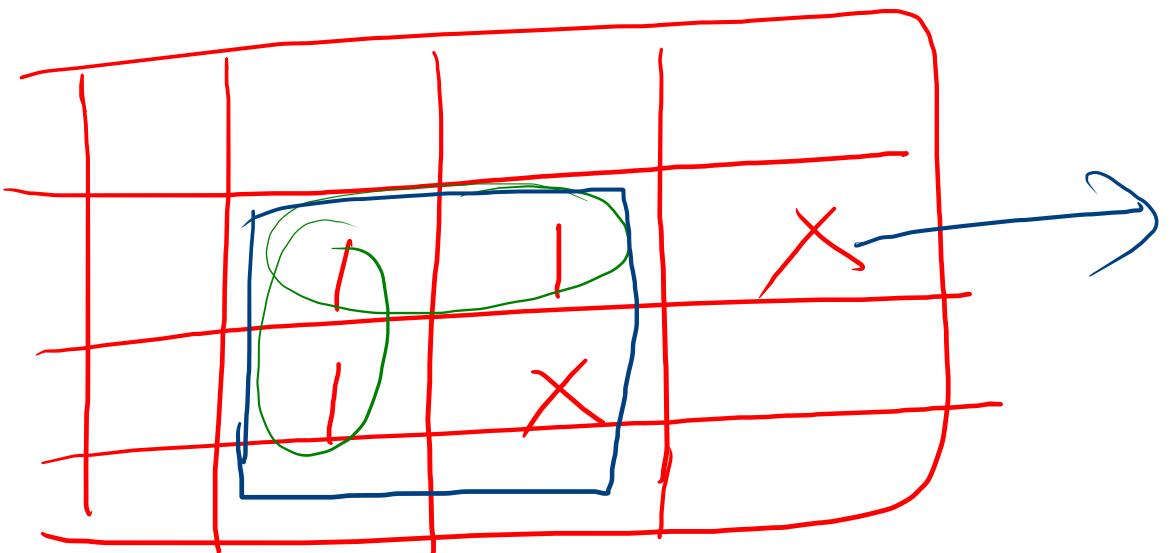
$= A'(B'C + BC')$

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

$A'(B \oplus C) + A(B \oplus C)$

$A \oplus B \oplus C = \text{Sum}$

Don't care conditions



don't care

1010, 1011,

1100, 1101,

1110, 1111

eg Binary Coded Decimal

Binary rep for each

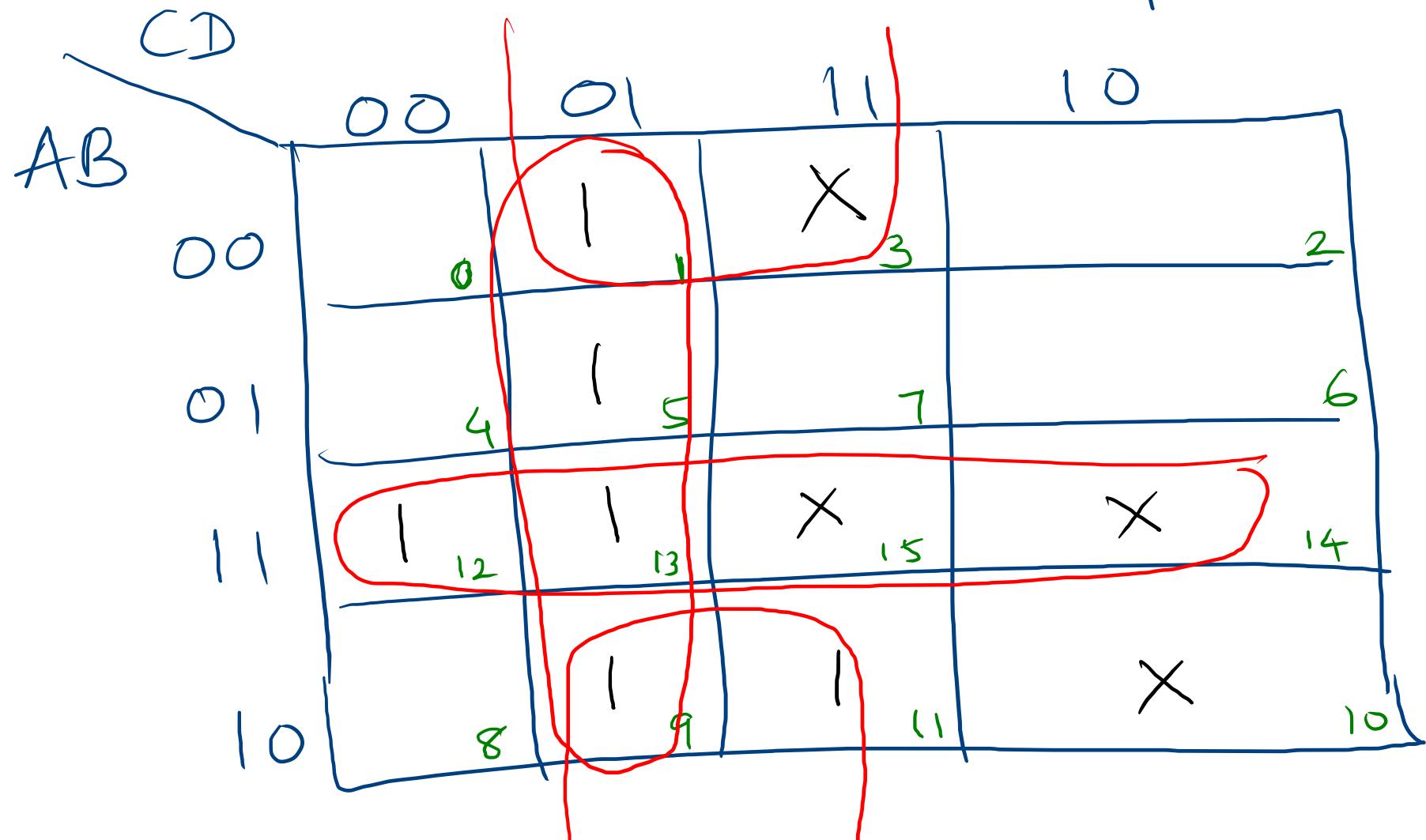
0	0000
1	0001
2	0010
3	0011
4	0100
5	0101
6	0110
7	0111
8	1000
9	1001

0 — 9

4 bits

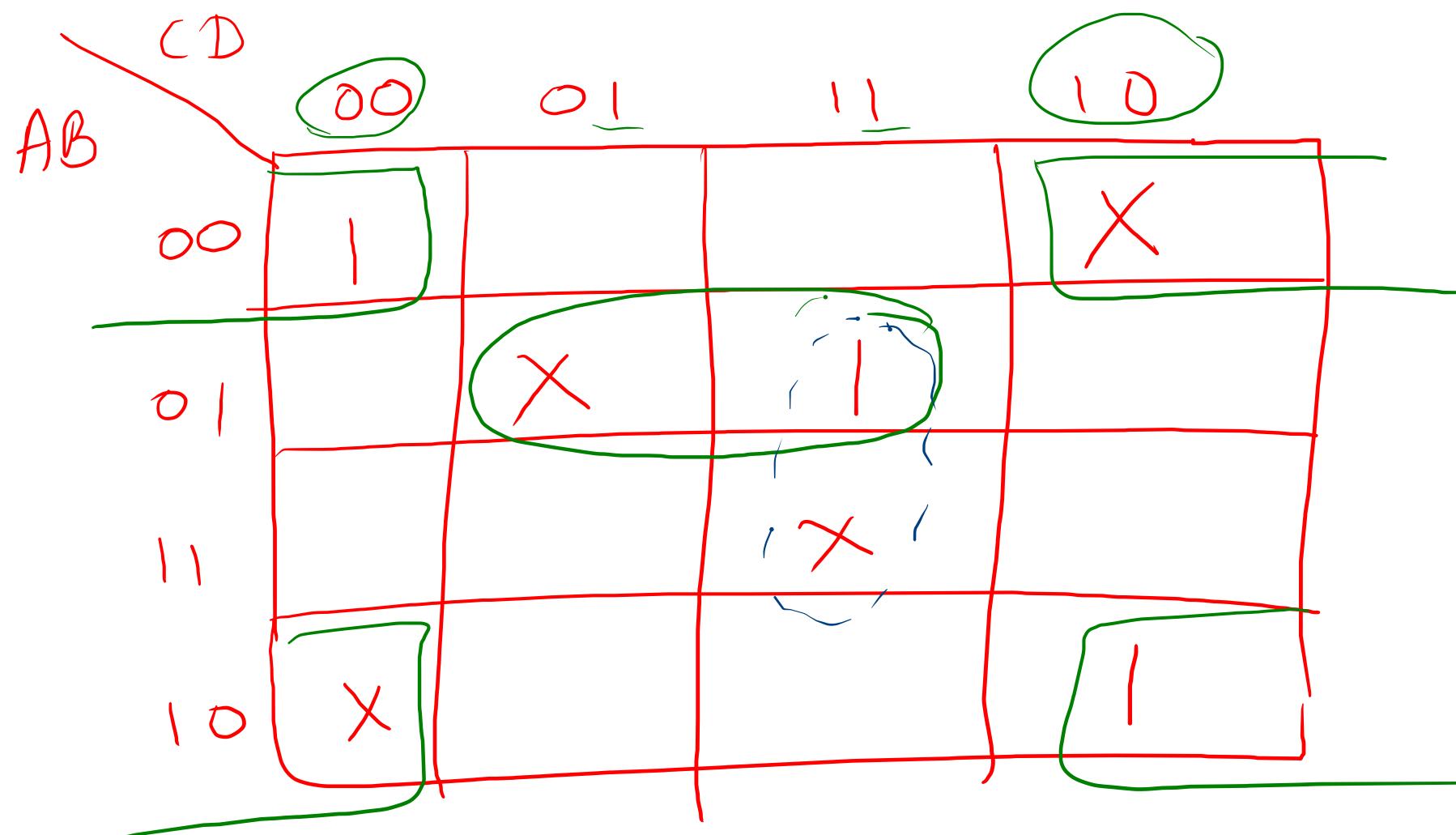
$$F = \overline{\sum(1, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13)} + \sum_{\phi}(3, 10, 14, 15)$$

4 variable K map



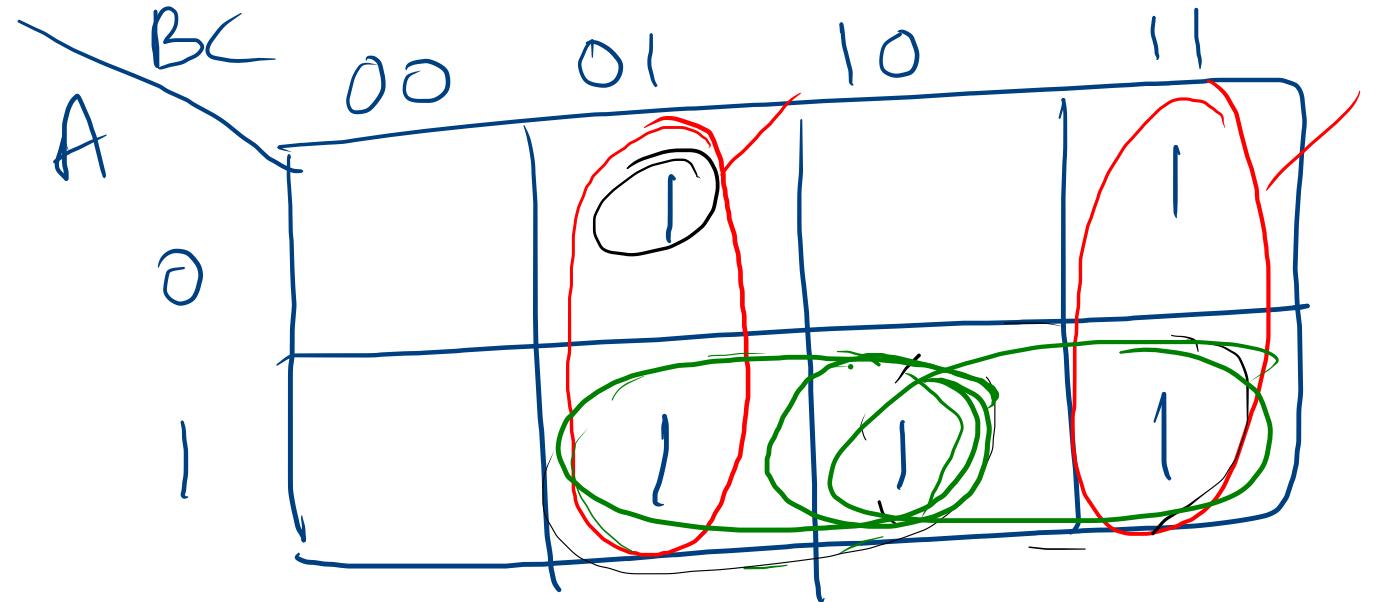
$$F = \overline{C}D + \overline{B}D + AB$$

$$F = \sum (0, 7, 10) + \sum_{\emptyset} (2, 5, 8, 15)$$



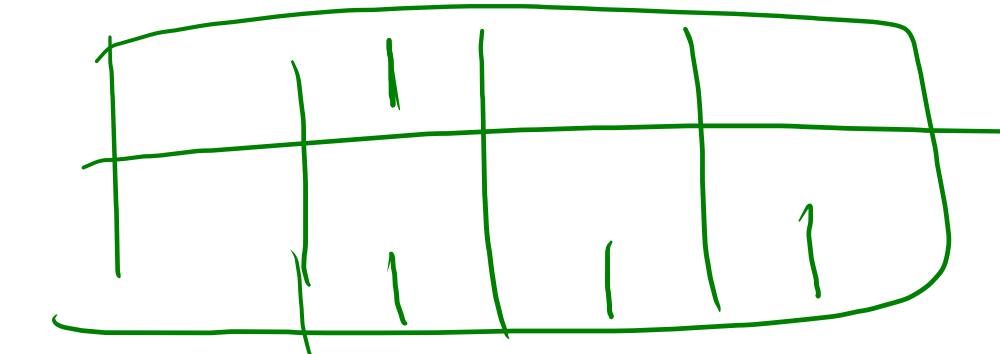
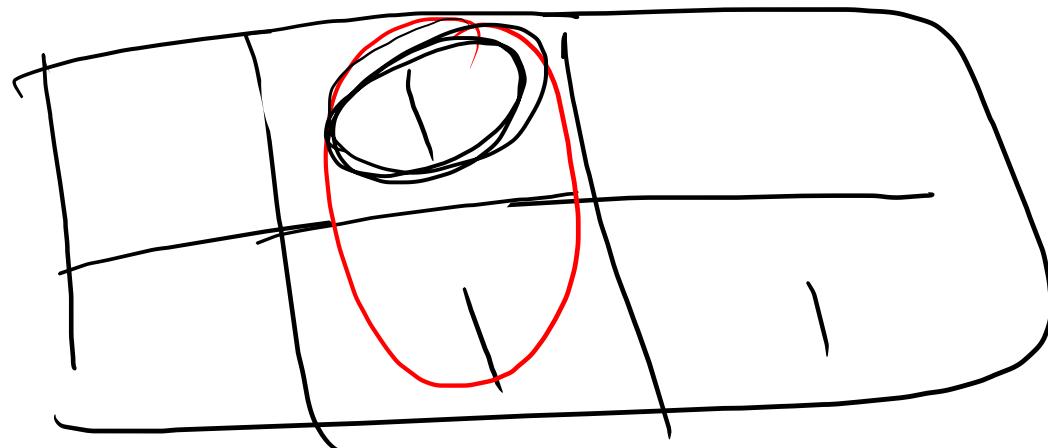
$$F = \overline{A'} \overline{B} D + \overline{B} \overline{C} \overline{D}$$

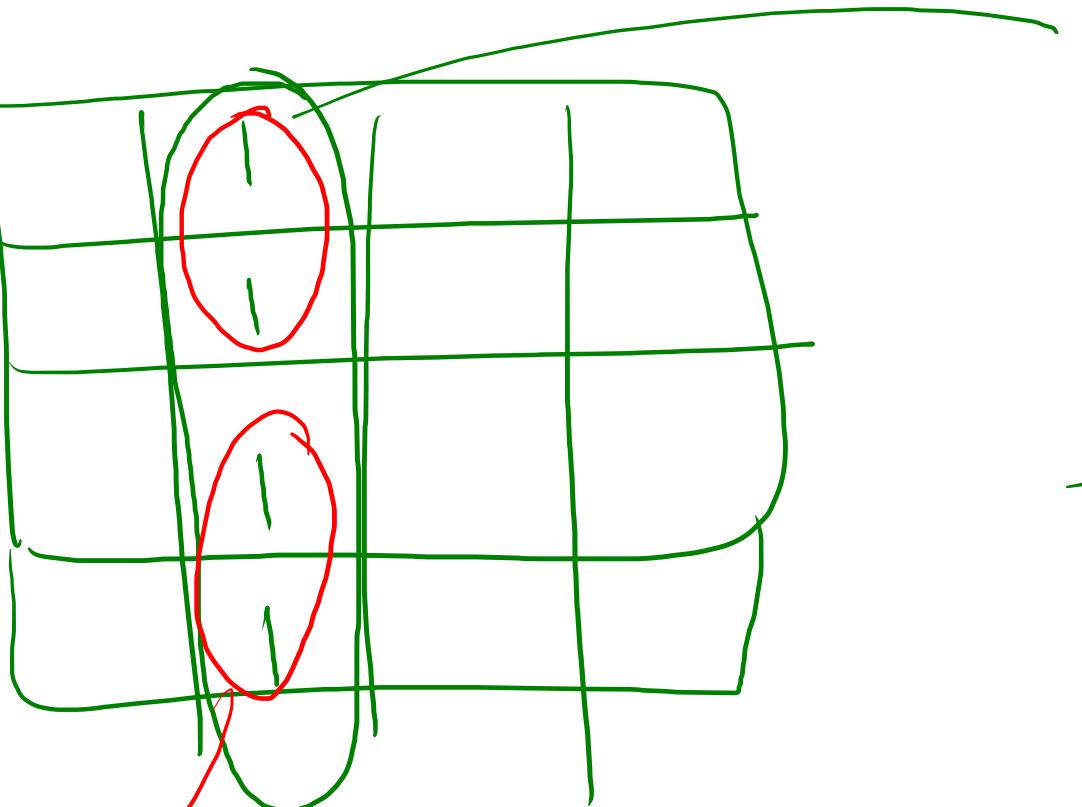
Prime Implicant



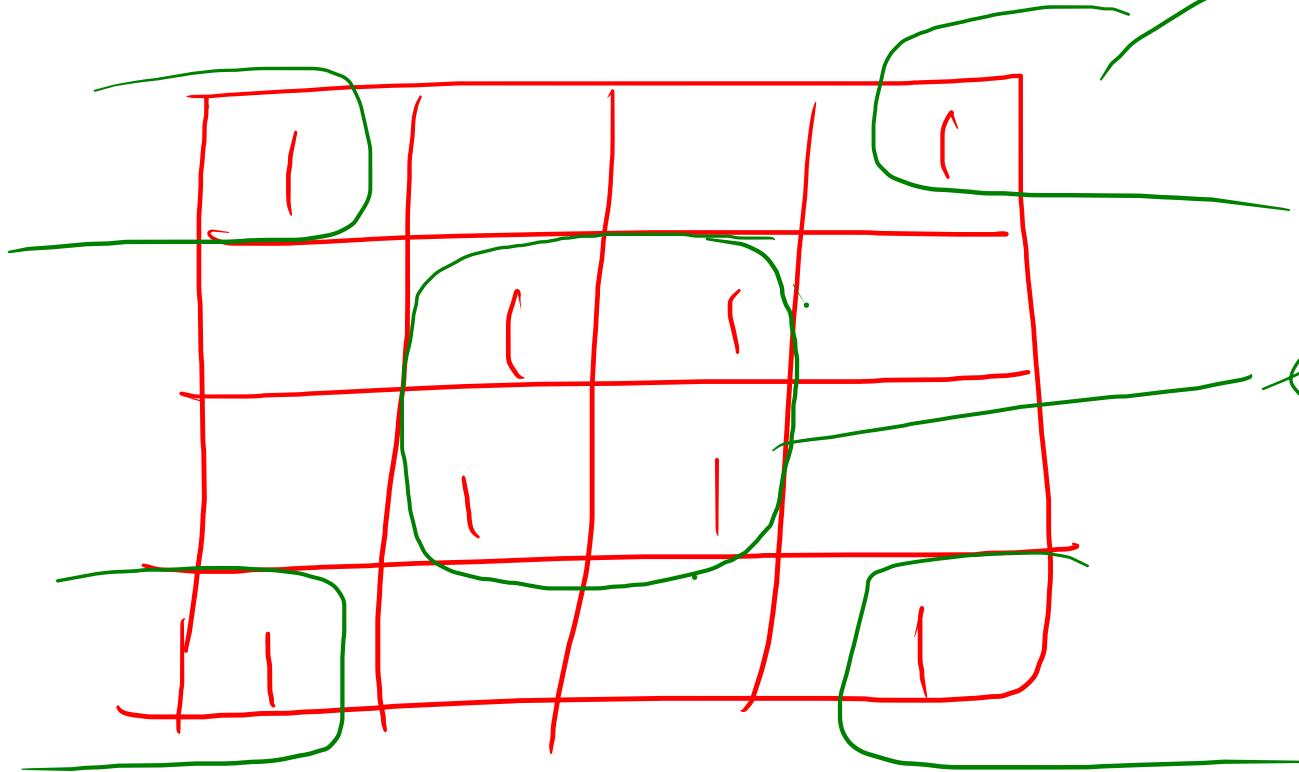
- A product term that is obtained by making the largest cube (group) for a minterm
essential PI

nonessential PI

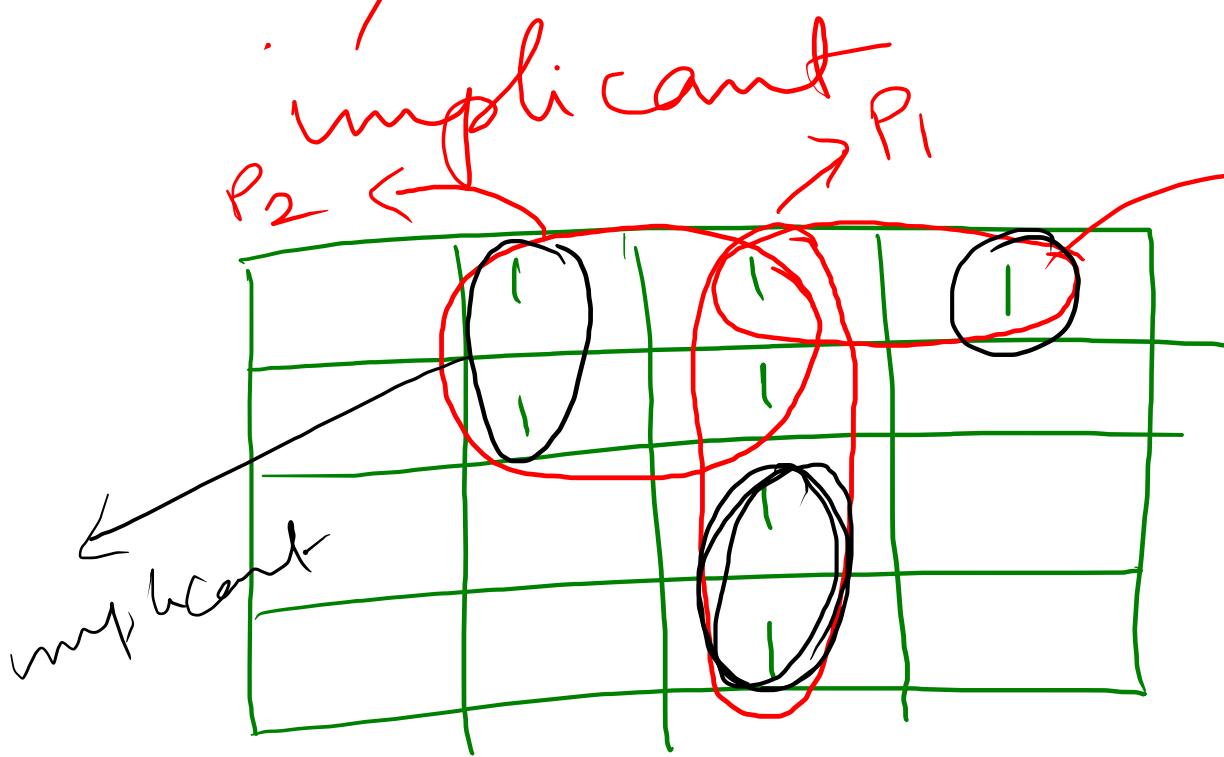




PI .



essential
PI

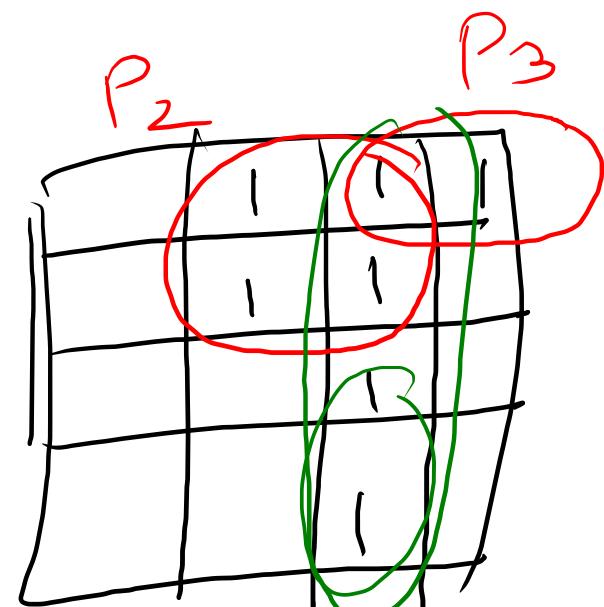


P₃

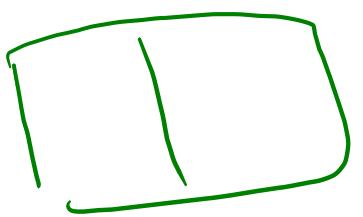
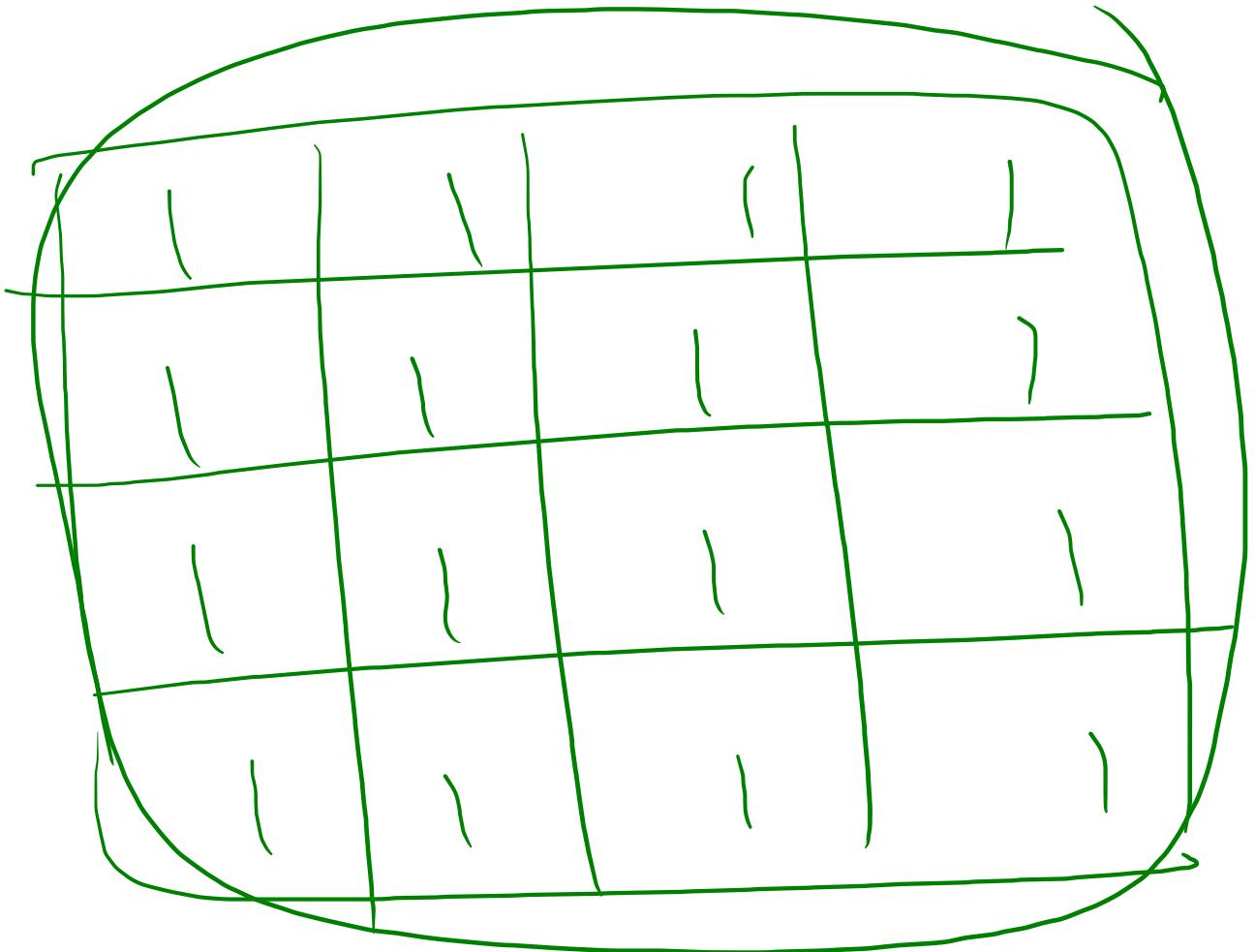
P₁ - essential

P₂ - essential

P₃



P₃



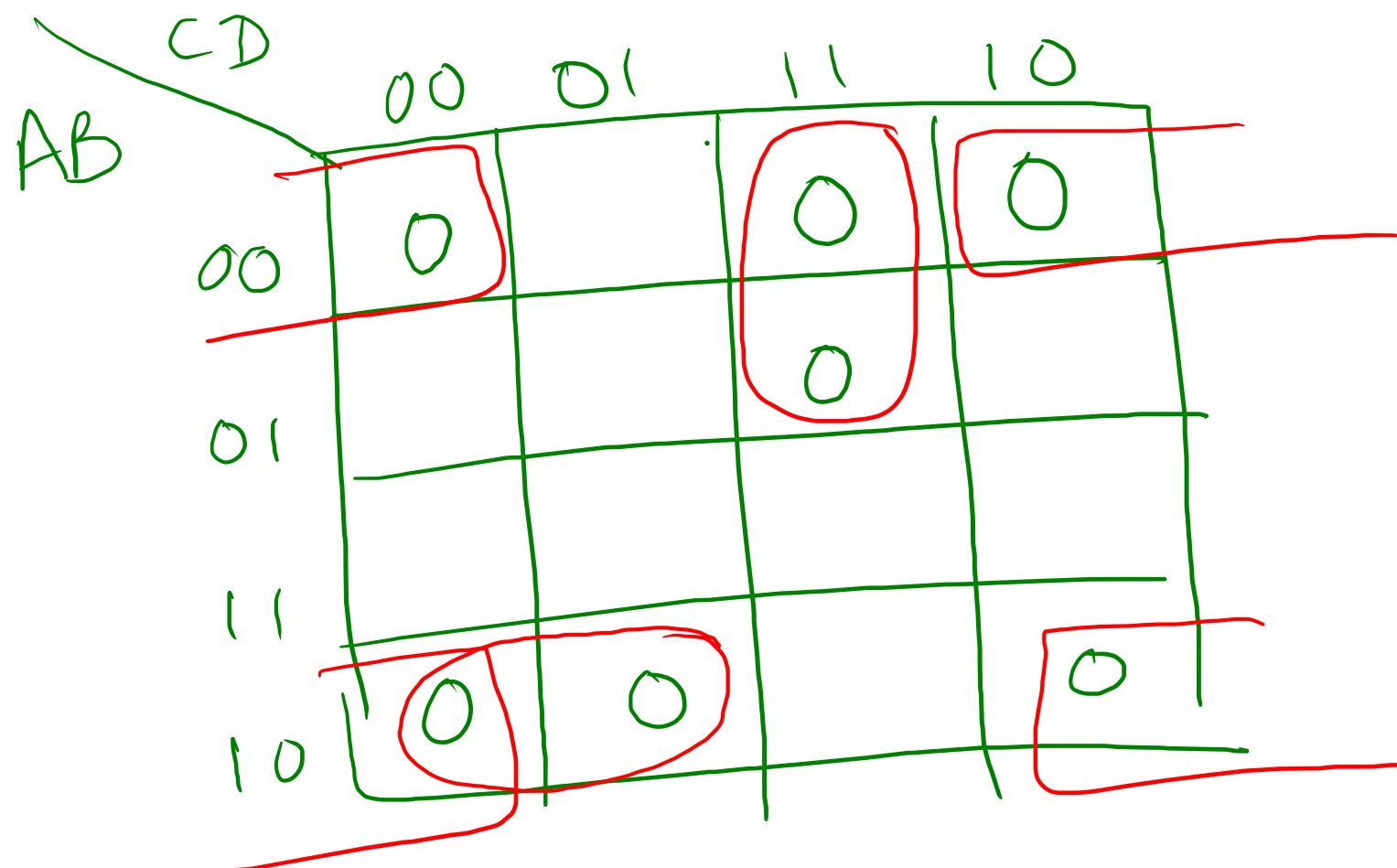
AB

$$F = I$$

K-map (POS)

$$F = \sum(1, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15) \\ = \overline{\prod}(0, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10)$$

$A \leftarrow 0$
 $A' \leftarrow 1$



$$F = (B + D)(A + C'D')(A' + B + C)$$

POS & SOP are equivalent.

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \overline{A'BC'} + \underline{\overline{AB'C'}} + \underline{\overline{ABC}} + \overline{ABC} \\ &= \cancel{ABC'}(A+\cancel{A'}) + \cancel{AB'}(\cancel{C'}+C) + ABC(\cancel{C'}+\cancel{C}) \\ &= BC' + \cancel{AB'} + AB = BC' + A(\cancel{B'}+\cancel{B}) \\ &= BC' + A \end{aligned}$$

Max Terms

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{F} &= \overline{A'B'C} + \overline{A'B'C} \\ &\quad + \overline{A'BC} \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 & A \quad (A+B+C) (A+\bar{B}+\bar{C}) \\
 & AA + \underline{AB} + AC + \underline{AB} + BB + BC + \bar{AC} + \bar{BC} + \cancel{CC} \\
 & \underline{A + AB + AC} + \underline{B + BC} + \bar{AC} + \bar{BC} \\
 & A(1 \cancel{+ B}) + A(C \cancel{+ \bar{C}}) + B(C \cancel{+ \bar{C}}) + B \\
 & A + A + B = \underline{\underline{A + B}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{B} \quad (A + c')$$

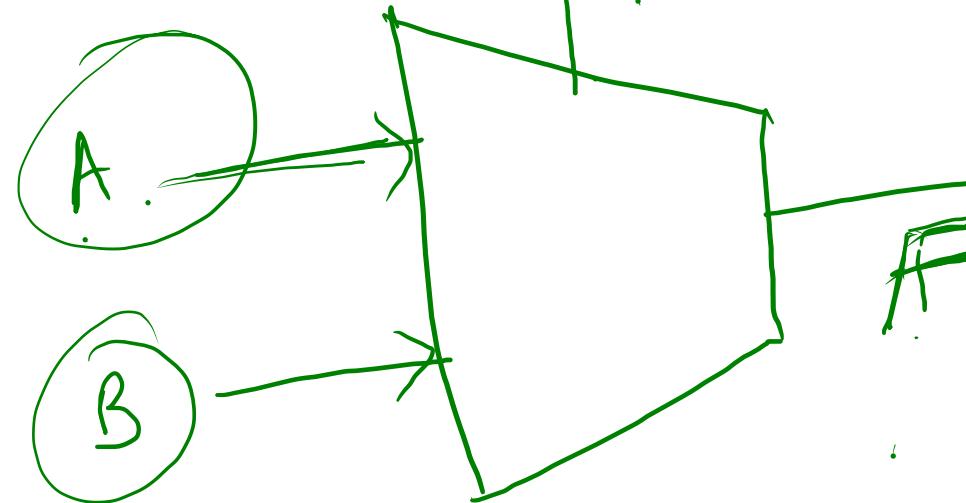
$$\begin{aligned}F &= (A + B)(A + C') \\&= AA + AB + AC' + BC' \\&= \underbrace{A + AB}_{A(1+B)} + AC' + BC' \\&= A(1+B) + AC' + BC' \\&= \underbrace{A + AC'}_{A(1+C')} + BC' \\&= A(1+C') + BC' \\&= \underline{\underline{A + BC'}}\end{aligned}$$

Functional Completeness

NAND, NOR, AND = NOT, OR - NOT

Multiplexer(MUX) 2x1 MUX

{ 2x1 MUX, 1, 0 }



$$\text{for } S=0$$

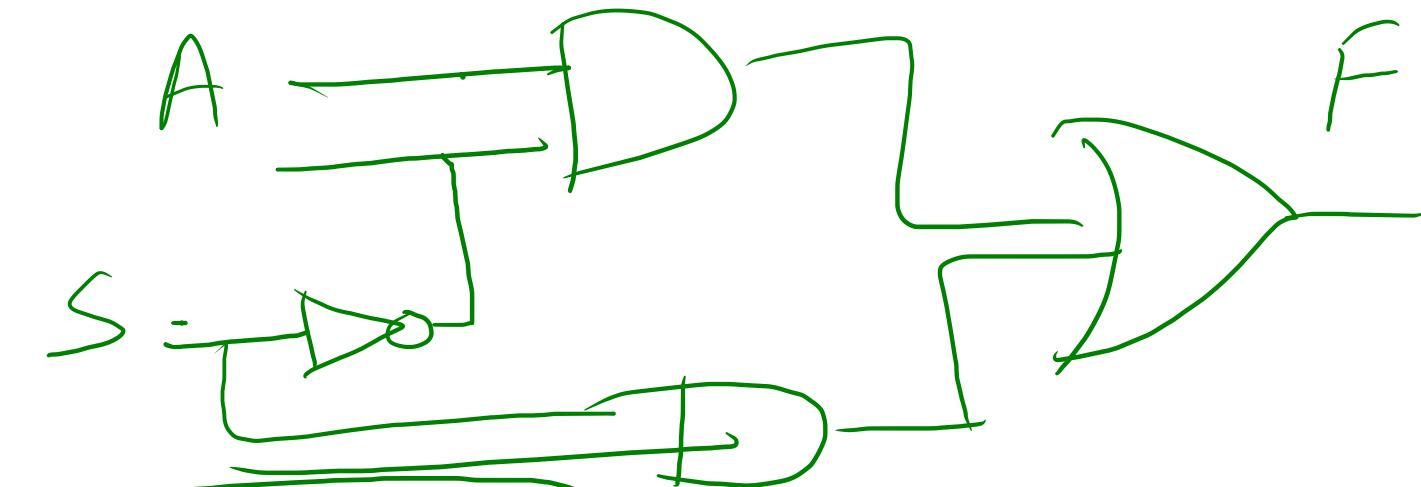
$$S=1$$

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

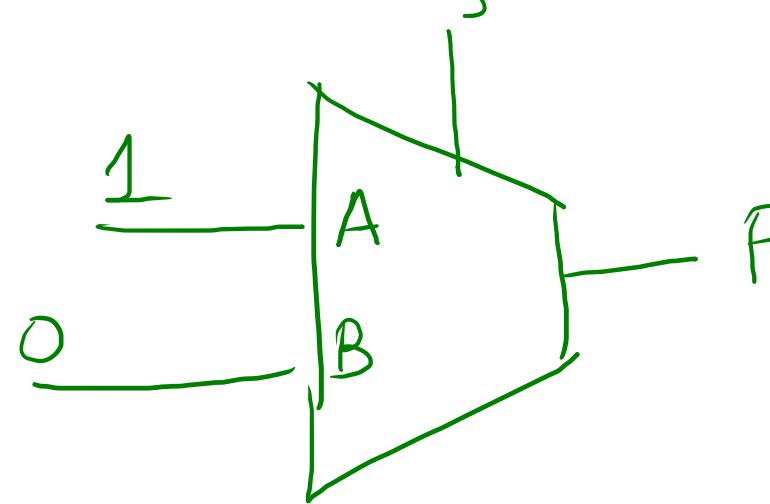
$$F = A \cdot 1 + B \cdot 0$$

$$= A$$

$$F = A \cdot 0 + B \cdot 1 = B$$



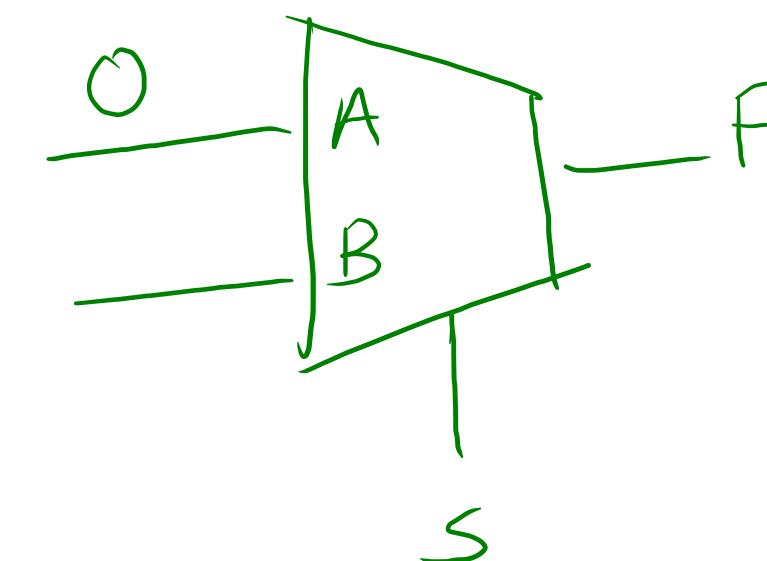
Realize a NOT gate using mux



$$\begin{aligned} F &= A\bar{S} + B\bar{S} \\ &= \bar{S} \\ &\equiv \end{aligned}$$

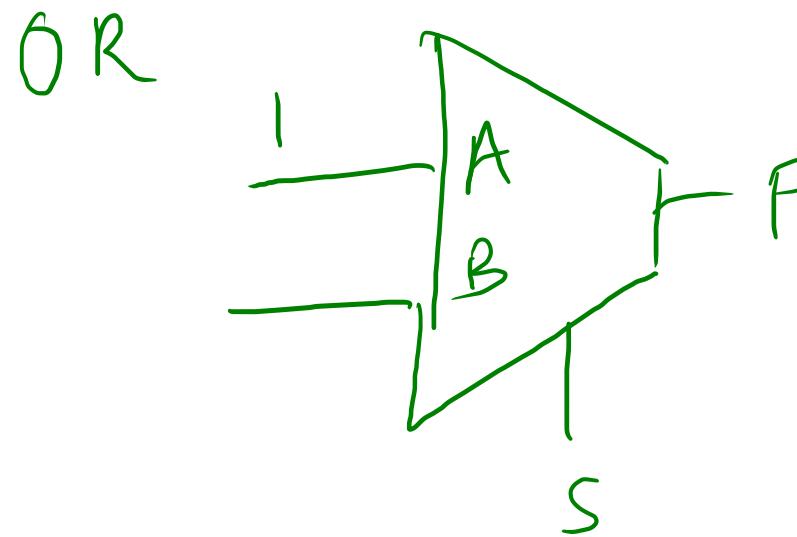
{ 2x1 MUX, {1,0} }

AND.



$$\begin{aligned} F &= \cancel{\bar{A}\bar{S}} + B\bar{S} \\ &= \underline{B\bar{S}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x + x'y &= x + y \\ x' + xy &= x' + y \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} F &= \bar{A}\bar{S} + BS \\ &= \cancel{\bar{S}} + BS \end{aligned}$$

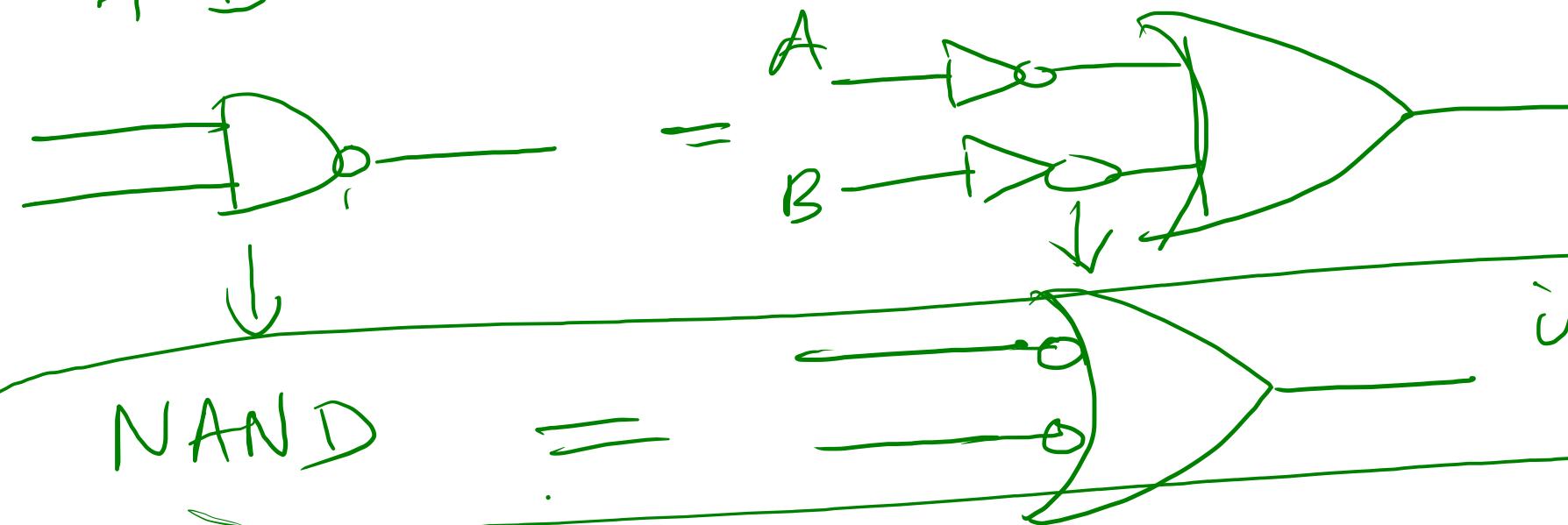
$$= \cancel{(S+B)}$$

(Absorption law)

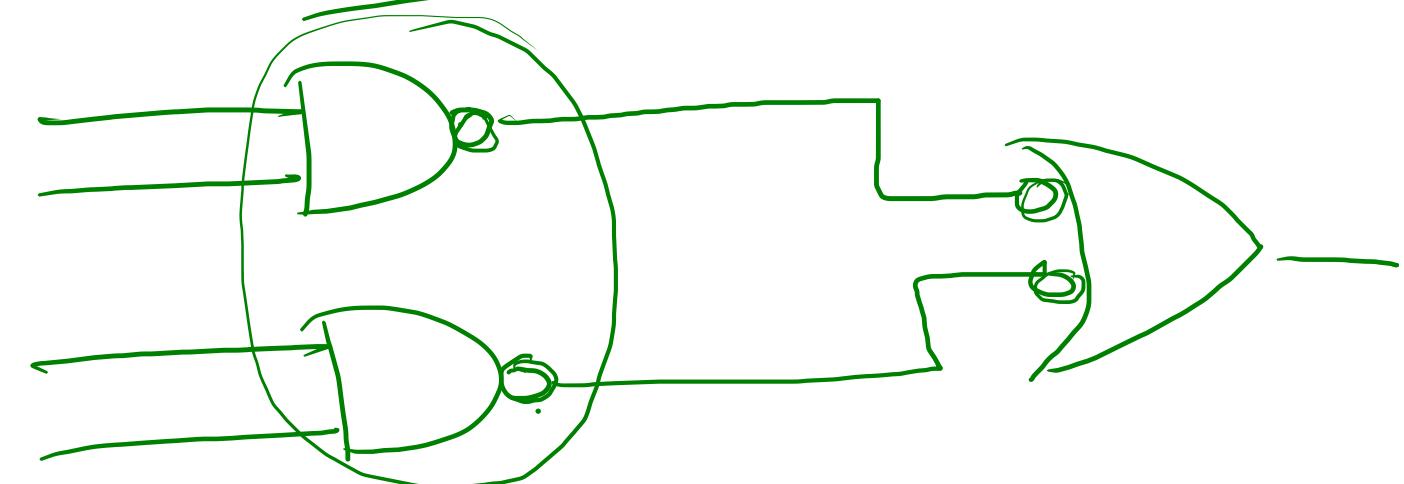
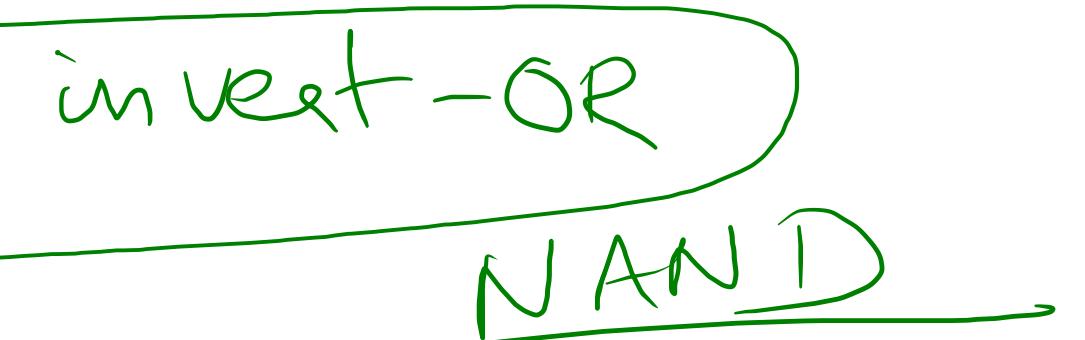
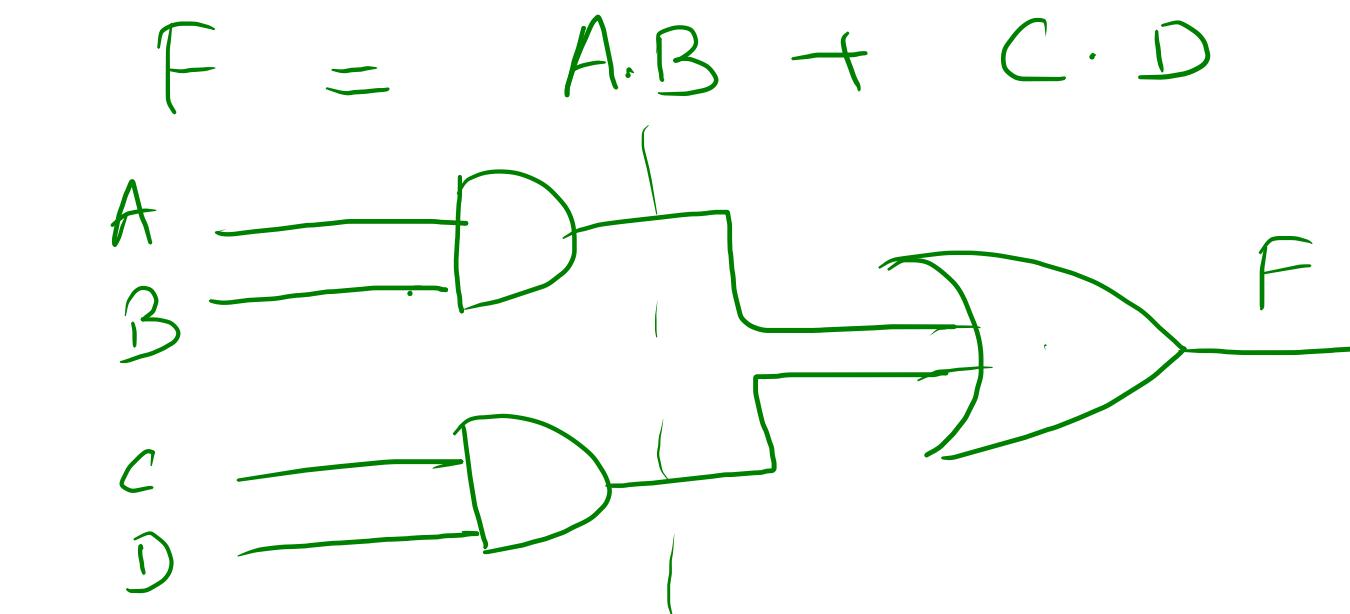
2 level AND - OR circuit is equivalent to NAND-NAND

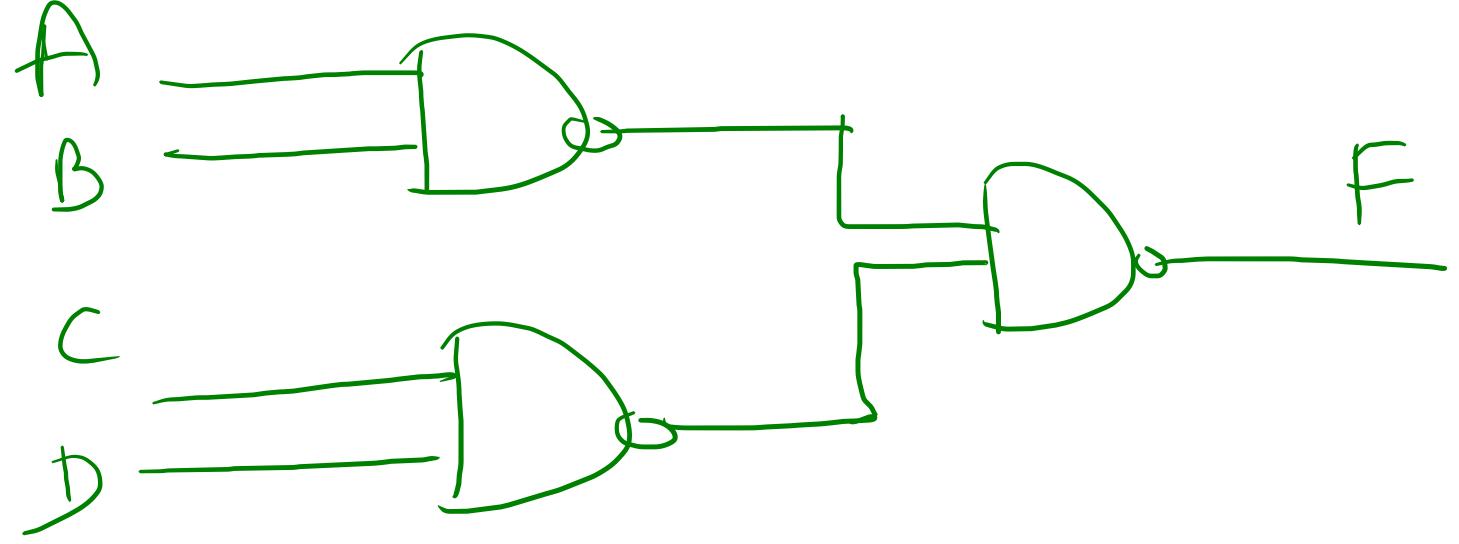
De Morgan's law

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



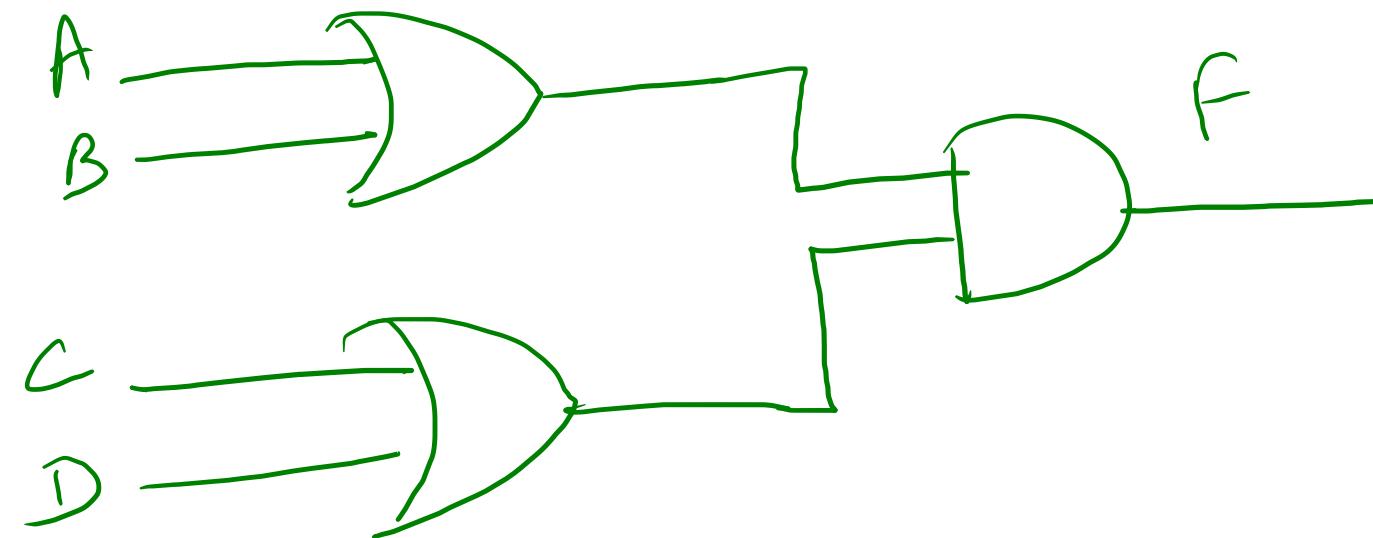
(5) $+x = y + 5$





Two level OR - AND

$$F = (A + B) \cdot (C + D)$$



$$\overline{A+B} = A' \cdot B'$$

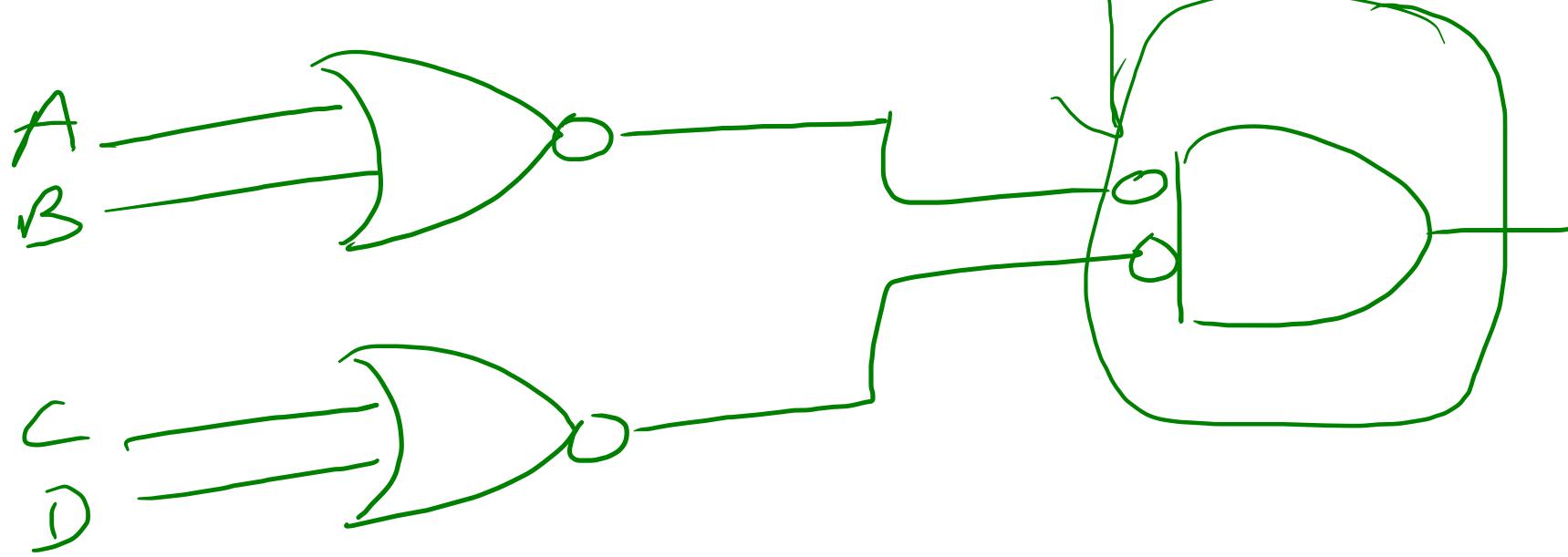
The diagram illustrates two distinct paths, labeled A and B, originating from a single node on the left and terminating at a single node on the right. Path A consists of a horizontal segment followed by a vertical segment. Path B consists of a horizontal segment followed by a diagonal segment.

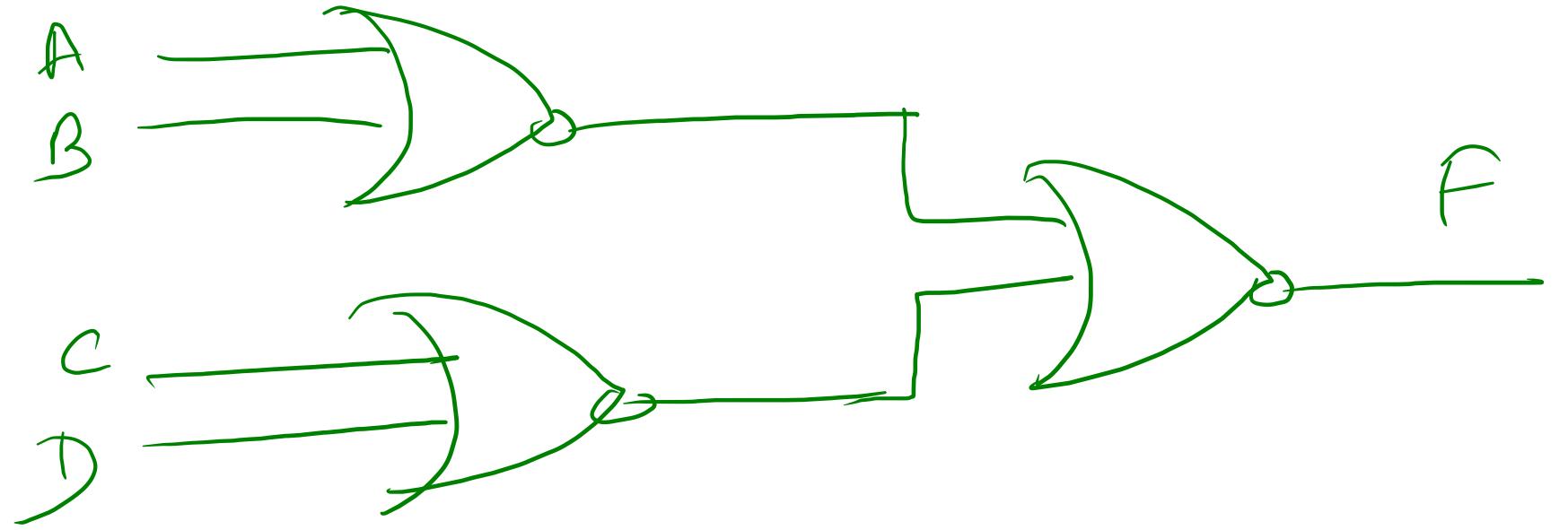
NOR

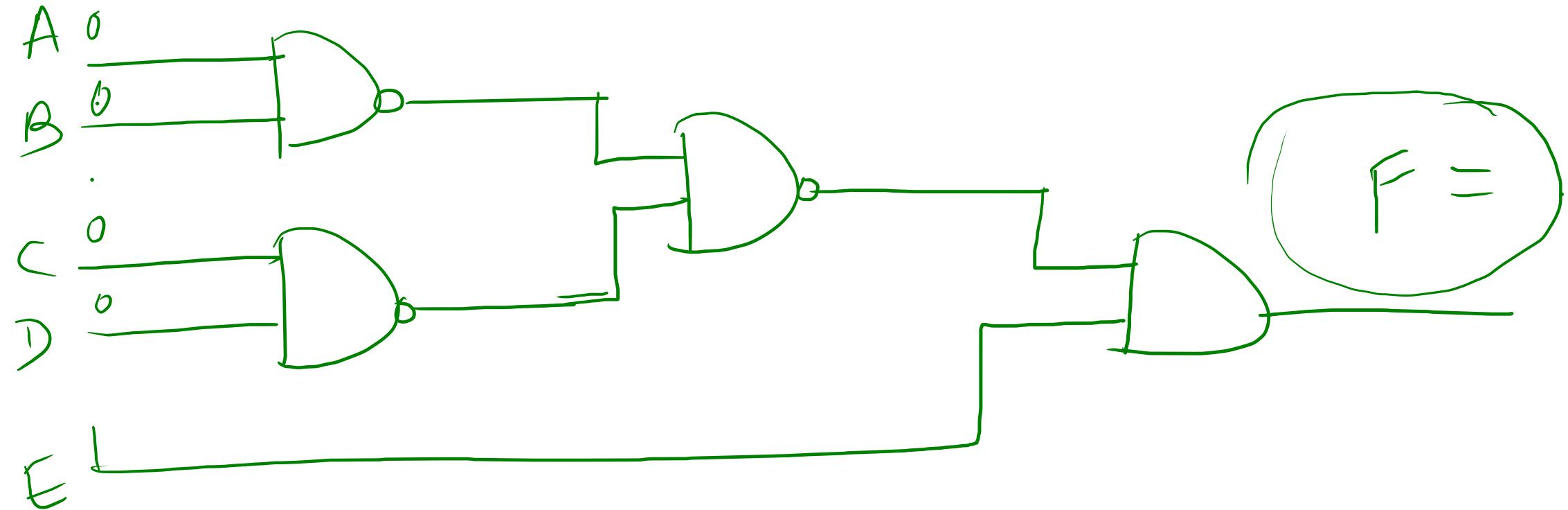
A hand-drawn diagram consisting of two green circles. A vertical line connects them. A horizontal line extends from the left circle to the right, and another horizontal line extends from the right circle to the left.

equivalent

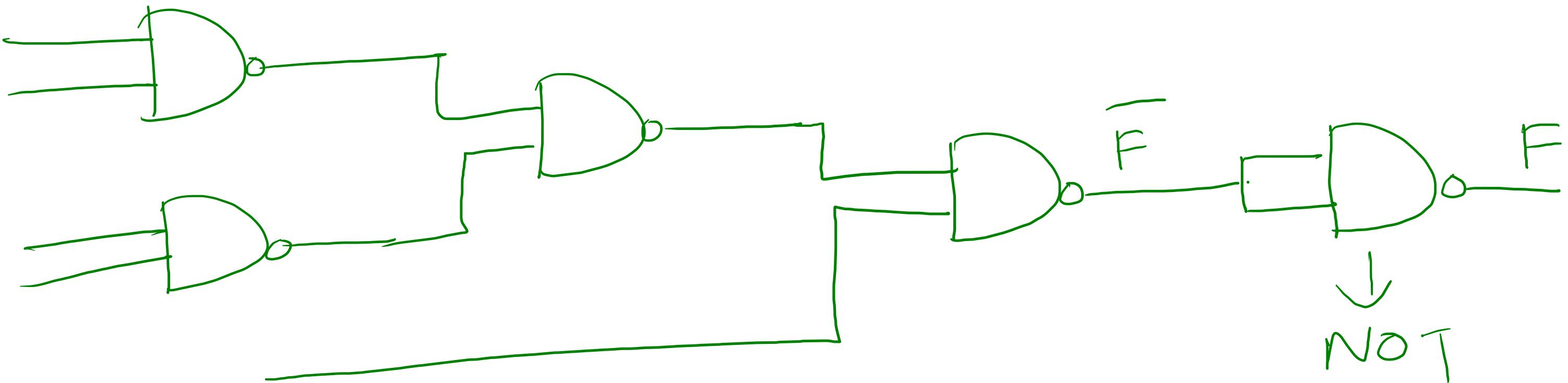
NOR - NOR







$R \uparrow$
G.
 \downarrow



NOT

Design of Combinational circuits

Adders, subtractors

Multiplexer, Decoder

A B S C

0	0	0	0
0	1	✓	0
1	0	✓	0
1	1	0	1

$$\begin{array}{r}
 & 1 \\
 & | \\
 & 1 0 1 \\
 + & 0 0 1 \\
 \hline
 & 0
 \end{array}$$

Half adders

$$S = A'B + AB' = A \oplus B$$

$$C = AB$$

