

Number System: ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଆଧୁନିକତାର ଚିନ୍ହ ବା ଡାଳ୍ପଣ୍ଡ (ଡିଜିଟ) ସ୍ଵରୂପ କଥା-  
ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗ୍ରହ. ଲେଖା ଓ ଅବଳମ୍ବନ କରାଯାଇ ପାଇଁ ପାଞ୍ଚଟି ବଳୀ ।

Digit: অংশ্যা গোপনীয়া প্রতিকার-শব্দ-সিদ্ধি-র অক্ষ

Base: କେବଳ ଯୁଧ୍ୟା ପାଦତିଥି ହିଣି ବଲାତେ ଏବଂ ଯୁଧ୍ୟା ପାଦତିଥି ବୁକରାତି—  
—ଶ୍ରୀ— ଅନ୍ଧକ ର ପ୍ରତିକର୍ମନାଥଙ୍କ ଯୁଧ୍ୟାରେ ବୁକାଯି ।

ମୂଳ୍ୟ ପଦ୍ଧତି	Base	ଅତିକ କାଟିଙ୍କ	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	$(5AD)_{16}$

Bit: Binary Digit, କାହନେବି ଅଂଧ୍ୟ ଲକ୍ଷଣ. 0 ଏବଂ 1 ଦ୍ୱାରା ତୁଳି ପୋଲିକ  
ଅଳ୍କରଣ କରାଯାଇଥାଏଇବିରିକି ବିଶ୍ଵାସ କରାଯାଇଛି।

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

उक्त: एक के एकाधिक bit का बाहरी मिश्र संग्रह उक्त वर्णमाला कोनसेट है।  
 उक्त वर्णमाला 1.  $\therefore$  8 bit = 1 byte or 1 character,  
 16 bit = 2 character

ખાતીય માર: અંધકારિક રે ખાતે અફક્તિ વા પ્રતીકારિક અવસ્થા  
આવું ખાતીય માર વળ શકે.

## 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 ଦିଇଥିଲାଏ ମାତ୍ର ।
  - 2) Base
  - 3) ଆତିକ୍ ମାତ୍ର ।

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

Non-Positional Numbering System? એનું સાંકળિત વાગ્યાનું ઉપયોગિત

ଏବେଳା ଅନ୍ତର୍ମାଧିକାରୀ ହୁଏଥାଏ ମାତ୍ର କେବେ ପରିଚାର ଆହି କାବ୍ୟ  
କେବେ ରକ୍ଷଣ ଏବେ ପିଲାଗ୍ରୀ କାହିଁ ନା !

Positional Numbering System are 4 types!

① Decimal Number System

② Binary Number System

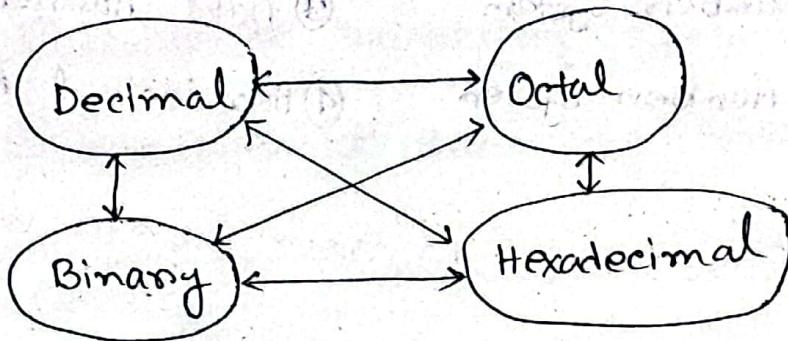
③ Octal Number System

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

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

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:

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

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

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 ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅଗ୍ରହି ଅଣ୍ଟ (0) ମାତ୍ର

ଅଗ୍ରହ

- i) ୮ ଦ୍ୱାରା ଶୁଣ
- ii) ଯତନୀଳ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅଗ୍ରହି ଅଣ୍ଟ (0) ମାତ୍ର

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

Answer:

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

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

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

$$\text{Example: } (175.15)_{10} = (?)_8$$

Answer:

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

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

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

### Case-03: Decimal to Hexadecimal

दो तरीके { i) 16 द्वारा अंगठी करने का तरीका  
 ii) भागफल पद्धति अंगठी करने का तरीका

— अंगठी { i) 16 द्वारा अंगठी करने का तरीका  
 ii) भागफल पद्धति अंगठी करने का तरीका

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

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

Answer:

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

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

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

## Case 04 : Binary $\rightarrow$ Decimal

Binary digit शूलाके विषय स्थानीय मात्र द्वाये शून करते प्राप्त  
शूनकलाक योग करते हुए विट्ठनाति अंकाति अंकाति  
अंकाति दाता याएँ।

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

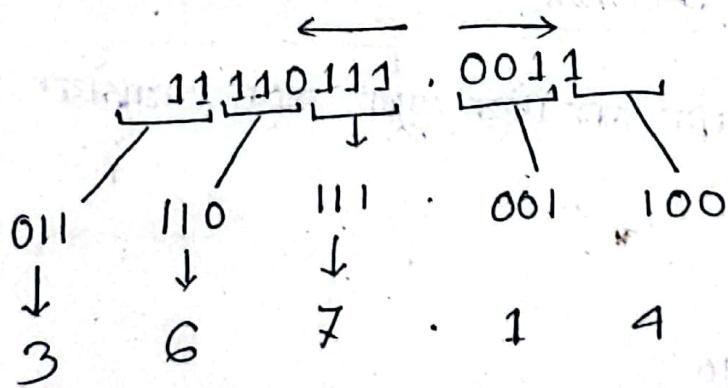
બ્યારે નાહિં રેખાળ અનુભૂતિ કૃપા નથી - કણ્ઠ શલ ૦ ૧૨૫૫૦૧  
પરંતુ અનુભૂતિ હુંઘારું જાઓ - વાણે નાહિં માત્ર - ગત વધું હુવિધા.

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

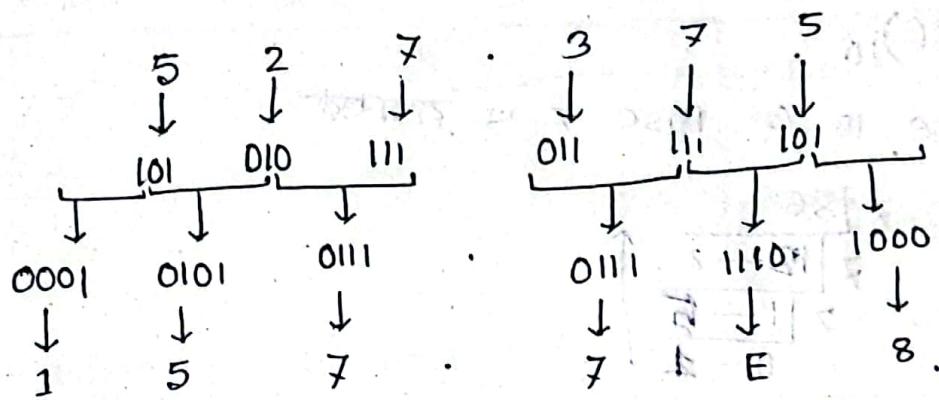
#### Case 01: Octal to Hexadecimal

এছান্তির Octal-এর Binary-ত কমপক্ষে কয়েকটি অক্ষরের মধ্যে Binary-ছাপে,

Hexadecimal-এ কমপক্ষে কয়েকটি অক্ষরের মধ্যে।

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

Answer:



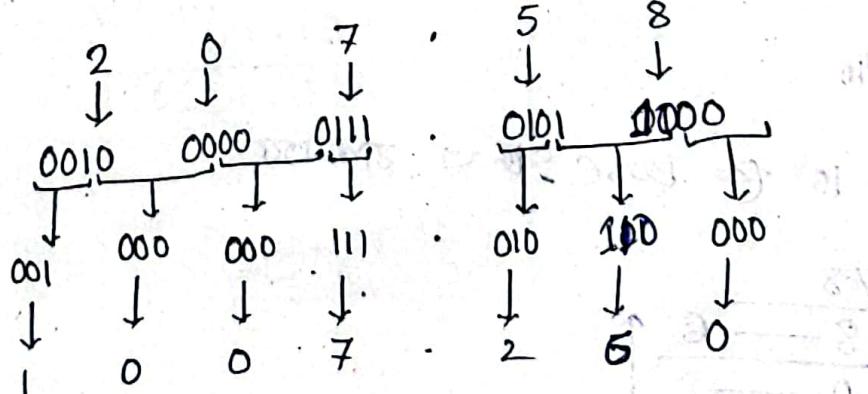
$$\therefore (527.375)_8 = (157.7E)_{16}$$

#### 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 विट्ठ बाएं carry 2 करें]

### 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

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

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

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

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 ଶର୍କ୍ଷିତ ଅଧ୍ୟାତ୍ମନ ପାଠୀ  
ଏହା, ଏକାଟି କେତେ ଯା ତାଙ୍କୁ ଅନୁକୂଳିତ ଡାକ୍ୟୁକ ଯୋଜନା କରି  
ଅନ୍ତର୍ବଳୀ- ତାଙ୍କୁ ବିଦ୍ୟା କରିବା କୁହାତ ହେଁ.

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

କୌଣସି ତାଙ୍କୁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ବଳୀ-Complement ର ବିବରଣ୍ୟ.

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 ବ୍ୟାକ ବ୍ୟାକ କିମ୍ବା 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  $(184)_{10}$

→  $(184)_{10}$  एवं प्रतिटी digit-का अंगठी decimal 9 का आवश्यक digit वह है 9 वा इसके बातों विपरीत चूपा.

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

∴  $(815)_{10}$  is the 9's complement.

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

→ 9's complement एवं जारी 1 (या वर्गमूल का) 10's complement

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

③ Obtain 1's complement of  $(1010)_2$

→ 0 अकेले 1 वा; 1 अकेले 0

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

④ Obtain 2's complement of  $(1010)_2$

→ 1's complement एवं 1 (या वर्गमूल का) 2's complement.

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

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 शृङ्खल 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

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

## 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  $= r^n - N$

$$= 10^5 - 52520$$

↪ The number of digits in

the number is  $n = 5$

$$= 47480.$$

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

$$= (10)^0 - 0.3267$$

↪ No, integer part,

so,  $10^n = 10^0 = 1$

$$= 1 - 0.3267 \\ = 0.6733$$

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 fractional 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

Techn Nature YouTube channel ଆଜି ମେଘ ବିଷ୍ଣୁ ୩୨୫

10's complement କ୍ରମଶାସ୍ତ୍ର କାହାର decimal ଜ୍ଞାନ୍ୟାଦ୍ୟ ସିଖାଏ

ନିୟମ :-

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

↓  
→ ସିଖାଇଯୁ  
→ ସିଖାଇବା

- 1) ସିଖାଇଯୁ ଏବଂ 10's complement କରନ୍ତି ଥିଲା।
- 2) ସିଖାଇଯୁ ଏବଂ 10's complement କରନ୍ତି ପାଇଁ (୨ ମଧ୍ୟ ଆମର ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଆଛି) ସିଖାଇବା ଏବଂ ଆମର ଦ୍ୱାରା କରନ୍ତି ଥିଲା।
- 3) Carry ଥାକିଲା, ଅ Ignore କରନ୍ତି ଥିଲା।
- 4) Carry ନା ଥାକିଲା, ସିଖାଇଯୁ ଓ ସିଖାଇବା ଏବଂ (ଶାଖାଗୁଡ଼ିକ) ଆବଶ୍ୟକ 10's complement (ଏବଂ କାହାର ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଆମର (-) minus କିମ୍ବା ଦିଇ ଥିଲା।

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

Answer: 10's complement of the subtract 475.

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

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

→ Carry to ignore or ना करें शब्द.

∴ 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 नाही आणि 921 फॅर्वर्ड 10's complement आहे.

शब्द :

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

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

Note: एकूण फॅर्वर्ड  
2's complement आणि  
subtraction करा याचा।  
ज्ञान 10's आणि 20's  
complement इतरा।

## 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

उपरोक्त 5 अंकों के लिए 10<sup>5</sup> digit आए तो 5 अंकों के 5 अंक वाला उनका 0 बगाना है।

$\therefore 10^5$  complement of  $N = r^n - N$

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

Now,

$M = 72532$

10's complement of  $N = 96750$

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

→ carry अर्थात् ज्ञाप।

$$72532 - 3250 = 69282$$

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

Here,  $M = 03250$

$N = 72532$

$\therefore 10^5$  complement of  $N = r^n - N$

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

$$= (27468)_{10}$$

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  $= \frac{1}{2} 69282$

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  $= 1110000$

$0001111$

$+1$

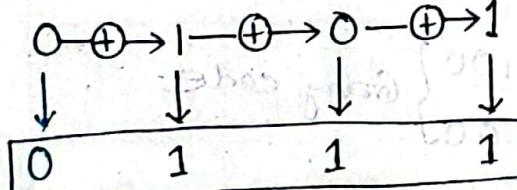
$\underline{0010000}$

Answer : -10000

## Boxed 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.

## Binary to Gray code



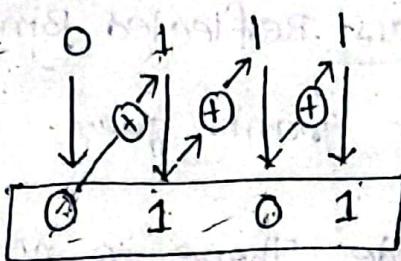
5  $\Leftrightarrow$  Gray code = 0111

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 एवं Gray code =



5 एवं Binary code = 0101

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

→ आजकल यही 3 एवं 4 एवं Binary code प्रयोग करते रहते हैं,

3 = 0011 } एकान्त व अंक 4 व ऐसे अवश्य 1 जूहे 3  
4 = 0100 } एकान्त व कोई digit परिवर्तन का ON/OFF करते हैं।

3 = 0010 } किसी Gray code पर जूहे 1 R-  
4 = 0110 } कोई bit change करते हैं।

7 = 0111 } Binary code  
8 = 1000

7 = 0100 } Gray code  
8 = 1100

∴ कम से bit change करते ही परिवर्ती में यहाँ पाउँगा याहु तो—  
इसका unit distance code कहल।  
एवं यहाँ switching operation reduce हो।

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

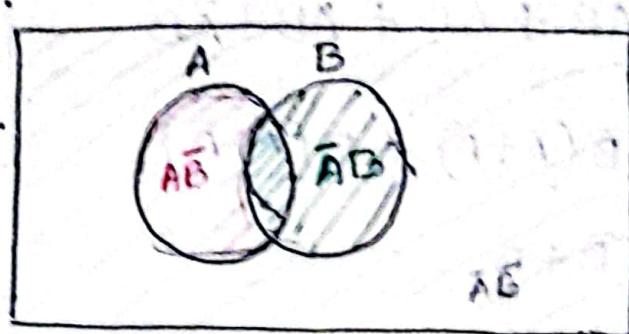
A helpful illustration that may be used to visualize the relationships among the variables of a Boolean expression in the Venn diagram.

→ 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 ନାହାର ଏହିକୁ କ୍ରମରେ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ କରିବାକୁ ପାଇଁ ଏହି ଏକ ପରିଚାରକ ହେଲାମାତ୍ର ଏହି କିମ୍ବା ଏହି କିମ୍ବା. A Present ଆହୁ ଅଛେ  $A=1$   
କିମ୍ବା. B Present ନାହିଁ କିମ୍ବା  $B=0$ . ଅଥବା ଉଠାର କିମ୍ବା ପାଇଁ.

$A\bar{B}$

ଏହିକୁ ନାହାର ଏହିକୁ ଏହି କିମ୍ବା.  $A=0; B=1$ ,  $\bar{A}B$

ଏହିକୁ ନାହାର ଏହିକୁ ଏହି କିମ୍ବା.  $A=1; B=1$ ,  $AB$

ଏହିକୁ ନାହାର ଏହିକୁ ଏହି କିମ୍ବା.  $A=0; B=0$ ,  $\bar{A}\bar{B}$

Example: Minimize the SOP expression for shaded region.

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

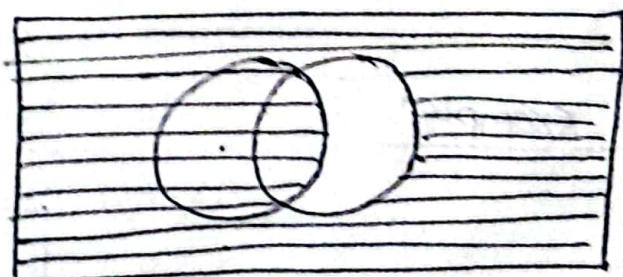
$$= A\bar{B}(\bar{A}+A) + AB$$

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

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

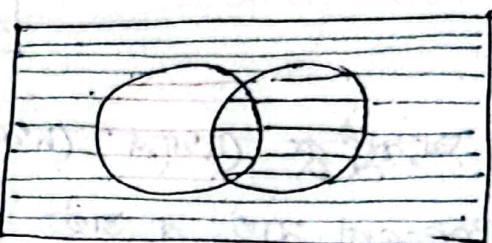
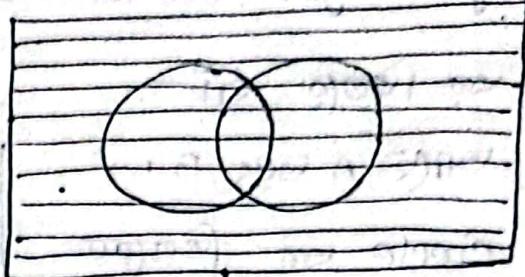
$$= (\bar{B}+A) \cdot A(B+B) \quad [\text{Distributed theorem: } A+(B \cdot C) = (A+B) \cdot (A+C)]$$

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



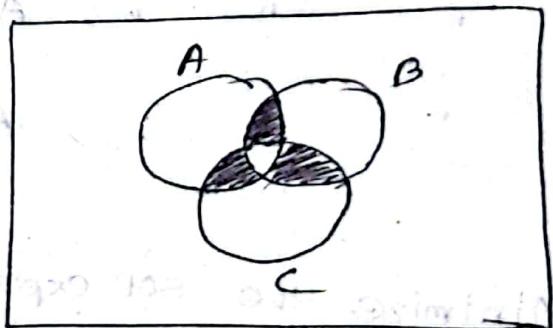
Example:

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



Example: फॉर्मल करो :-

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



example:

~~क्षेत्रफल~~

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

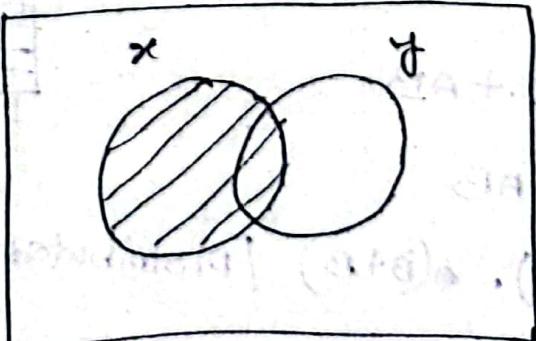


Figure 2-2:

$$x = xy + x$$

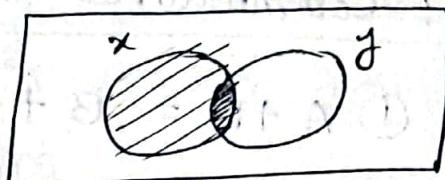
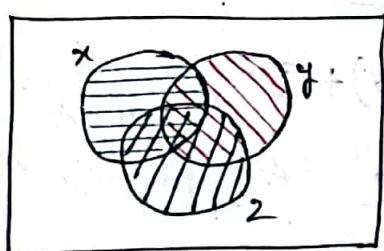
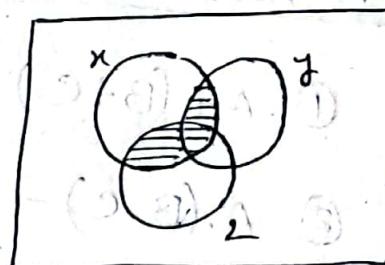


Figure 2-3:



$$x(y+z)$$



$$xy + xz$$

## Basic Theorems & Properties of Boolean Algebra

### Basic Theorem

Postulate 2 →

OR-Operation	Polarity principle	AND operation
① 0+A=A	→	① 0.A=0
② 1+A=1	→	② 1.A=A
③ A+A=A	→	③ A.A=A
④ A+A=1	→	④ A.A=0

Theorem 2 →

Theorem 2 →

Postulate 5 →

## ④ Postulate 3: Commutative Theorem

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

## ⑤ Theorem 4: Associative Theorem

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

## 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 =  $(A + B) \cdot (A + C)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Priority : + ^ . > /

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

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

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

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

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

#### 4) Secondary Theorem

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

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 কীভুল আলোচনা করিব  
প্রমাণ:

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

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 =  $\bar{A} + AB$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 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  $\Rightarrow$

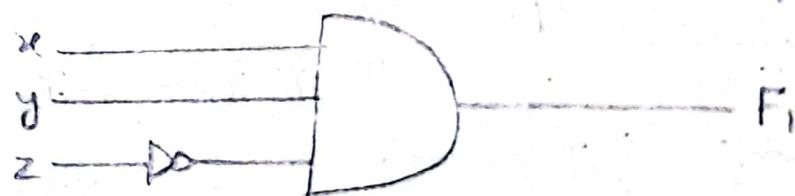
ii) NAND Gates  $\Rightarrow$

iii) XOR Gate }  $\Rightarrow$

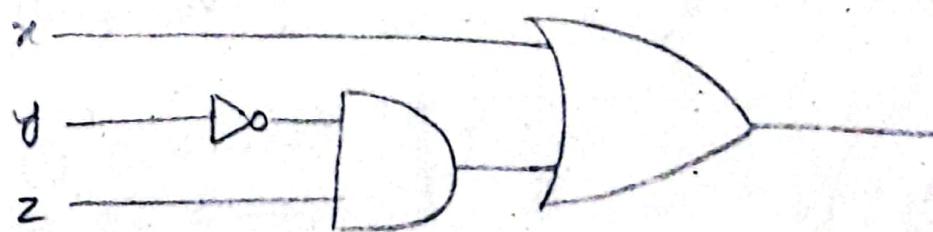
iv) XNOR Gate } Special Gate.

## Implementation of Boolean function with gates

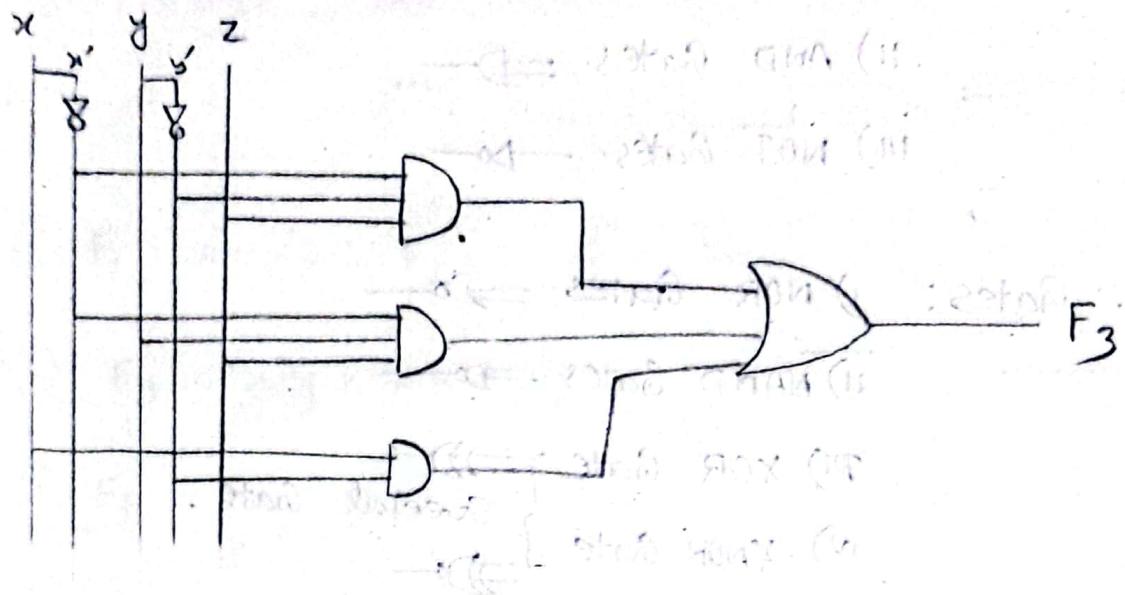
①  $F_1 = xy z'$



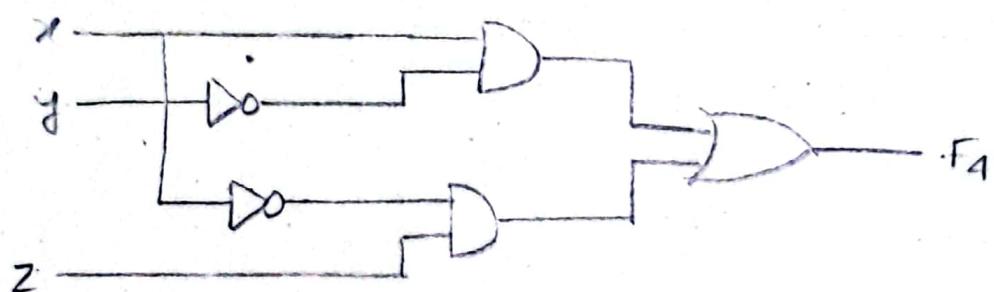
②  $F_2 = x + y'z$



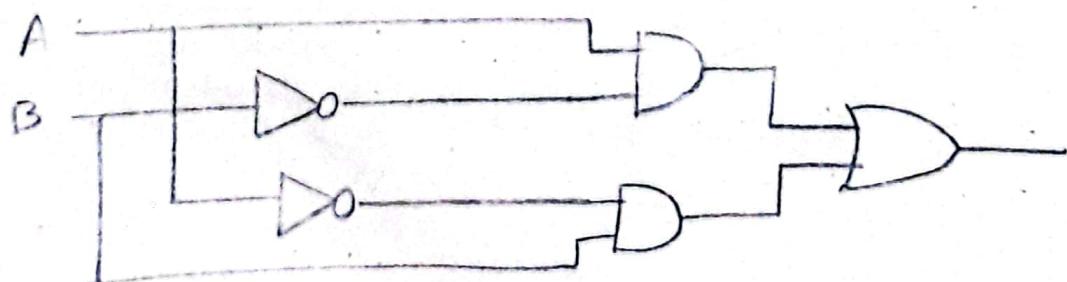
$$\textcircled{3} \quad F_3 = x'y'z + x'y z + xy'$$



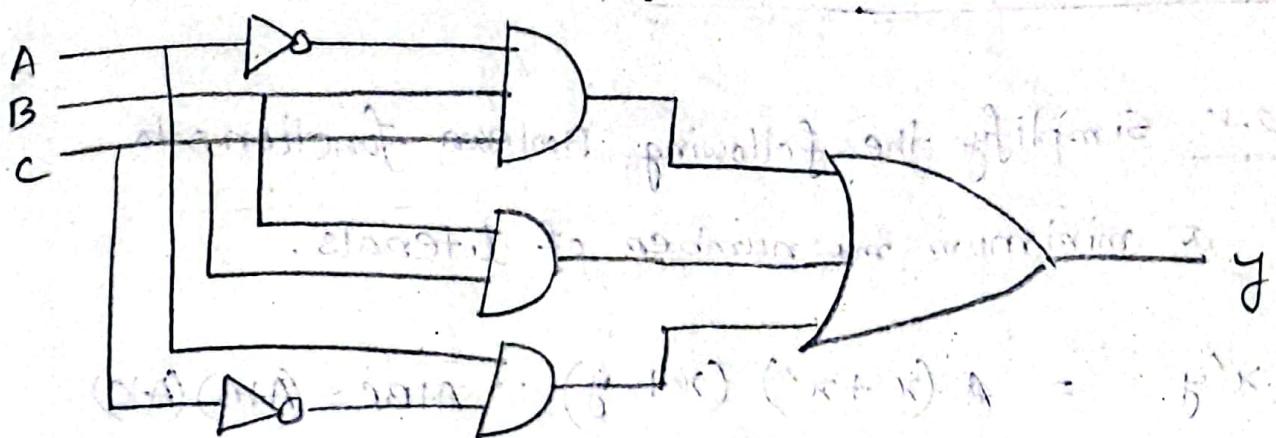
$$\textcircled{4} \quad F_4 = \underline{xy'} + \underline{x'z}$$



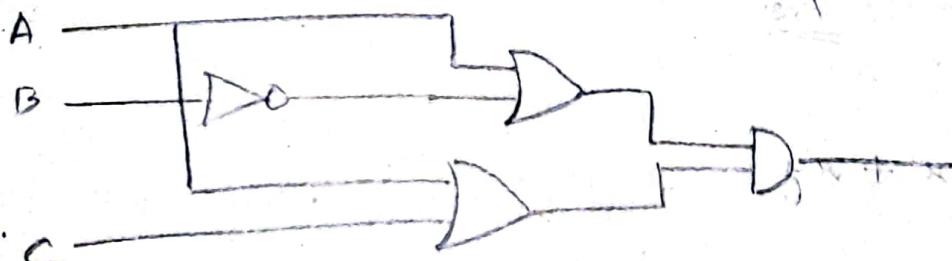
$$\textcircled{5} \quad F = A\bar{B} + \bar{A}B$$



$$⑥ y = \bar{A}BC + BC + A\bar{C}$$



$$⑦ F = (A+\bar{B}).(A+B)$$



### 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.

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{3} \quad x'y'z + x'y z + xy' &= x'z(y'+y) + xy' \\ &= x'z \cdot 1 + xy' \\ &= x'z + xy' \\ &\underline{\underline{\text{Ans.}}} \end{aligned}$$

$$④ xy + x'z + yz = xy + x'z + yz(x+x')$$

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

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

$$= xy(1+z) + x'z(1+y)$$

$$= xy + x'z \quad [\because 1+A=1]$$

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:

$$F_1 = (x'y'z' + x'yz')'$$

$$= (x'yz)'(x'y'z)' \quad [\because \overline{A+B} = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}]$$

$$= (\bar{x} + \bar{y} + \bar{z}) \cdot (\bar{x} + \bar{y} + \bar{z}) \quad [\because \overline{A \cdot B} = \overline{A} + \overline{B}]$$

$$= (x+y+z)(x+y+z) \quad [\because \overline{\overline{A}} = A]$$

Ans:

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

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  $(x+y'+z)(x+y+z') = F_1'$

→ अक्षियर/अपूर्ण

पूरी-अपूर्ण

complement

Q2

$$② F_2 = x(y'z' + yz)$$

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 वरिएटर  
 $\therefore n=3$  अल्लू;  $2^n = 2^3 = 8$  R प्रभावी combination - ८(४)

→ यहाँ output / Logical function - २ का २ आवरण लिखा गया

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

Sum of Product: SOP representation उ यहि - कोई variable

एवं मात्र 0 आवरण अश्वले अवरण complement अवावरण लिखता

इस तरीके मात्र 1 आवरण अश्वले complement शब्द नहीं

Ex:  $A = 0$  इस SOP - (उ  $\bar{A}$ ) लिखता

$A = 1$  u SOP (उ  $\bar{A}$ ) लिखता

Note: SOP ଟା ଯଥିରୁ କୋଣେ equn କିମ୍ବାତେ ହୁଏ ଯଥିରୁ output  
high ଅନ୍ଧକାର । ହୁଏ ଯଥିରୁ SOP Form ଏ ଫର୍ମ୍ରୀ

ନିଚିରୁ Truth table ଟା କିମ୍ବାତେ SOP ହୁଏ

Decimal Equivalent	Variable	Minterm $m_i$	Output (O/P)	Decimal equivalent	
				A	B
0	0 0 0	$\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} = m_0$	0	1	1
1	0 0 1	$\bar{A}\bar{B}C = m_1$	0	1	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	0	0
4	1 0 0	$A\bar{B}\bar{C} = m_4$	1	1	1
5	1 0 1	$A\bar{B}C = m_5$	1	0	1
6	1 1 0	$AB\bar{C} = m_6$	1	1	0
7	1 1 1	$ABC = m_7$	1	1	1

∴ Output  $Y = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C + AB\bar{C} + ABC$   
 → SOP form କିମ୍ବାତେ ହୁଏ

ଏହି ବେଳେ equation ଟା SOP form କିମ୍ବାତେ ହୁଏ

ଅନ୍ଧକାର sum of Products ବଳା ହୁଏ କାହାରେ, ଯାହିଁ ଏବିଟି

term / ଏହି ହୁଏ Product (ଶୂନ୍ୟ) ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ଏହି ଦ୍ୱାରା କିମ୍ବାତେ ଏହି କିମ୍ବାତେ ଏହି କିମ୍ବାତେ ଏହି କିମ୍ବାତେ ଏହି କିମ୍ବାତେ

products ଏହି କିମ୍ବାତେ

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

Minterms ; ഏഴുന്ത് പത്രിക ടെർമ്മ് കൂടി മിന്റെൻ  
ഓരോ.

Y function ഉം ഫീഡ് (ഇന്ത്യൻ ദശാലു ദിവാൻ മാർ പത്രിക) - minterm - 5  
-Truth table ഉം അദ്ദേഹിക വ്രീഡി വ്രീഡി (A, B, C) മുമ്പുണ്ടായാൽ,  
A സൗഖ്യം, B എന്നും പത്രിക ടെർമ്മ് കൂടി അഭിരീ-  
variable/literals ആണുള്ളതും കൂടി കമ്പ്ലെമെന്റ്  
എല്ലുകൾ - അഭിരീ Normal എന്നും അഭിരീ എന്നും  
സൗഖ്യം - അഭിരീ Normal Standard form എന്നും  
canonical 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.

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

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

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

ഉള്ളായ Question 4

ബഹു അഭിരീ ലാഭം

minterm കൂടി കൂടി representation

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= \bar{A}BC + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C + AB\bar{C} + ABC \\
 &= \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B}(\bar{C}+C) + AB(\bar{C}+C) \\
 &= \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B} \cdot 1 + AB \cdot 1 \\
 &= \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B} + AB \\
 &= \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A(\bar{B}+B) \\
 &= \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A \\
 &= \bar{A} \cdot X + A \quad [\text{क्योंकि } B\bar{C} = X] \\
 &= X + A \quad [\because A + \bar{A}B = A + B] \\
 &= B\bar{C} + A, \longrightarrow \text{minimum SOP Form}
 \end{aligned}$$

Example:  $Y = (A + B C)(B + \bar{C} A)$  to SOP form by Fm'g.

### Answer:

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

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

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

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

↳ Canonical SOP

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

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

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

↳ It is standard SOP

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

↳ এটি POS হিসেবে ক্ষুণ্ট Canonical POS

↳ CNF SOP      n      Standard SOP

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

$\xrightarrow{\text{SSOP}}$

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

$\xrightarrow{\text{CSOP}}$

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

$\xrightarrow{\text{CSOP}}$

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

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

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

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

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

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: प्रथमकृत्ता check करते रखें expression का SoP form व  
आरूप राखे POS form व तरीके

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

SOP	$A=0 \Rightarrow \bar{A}$
	$A=1 \Rightarrow A$

आमतौर पर, SOP फॉर्म में high output है।

जब आपका अनुभव, उचित minterm Y का O/P high रखता है।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With Truth table or major compare if it is equal to Y or not A or complement.

A is not equal to Y or not A or 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	Maxterms	O/P
	A B C	M <sub>i</sub>	
0	0 0 0	$A + B + C = M_0$	1 ✓
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	$A + \bar{B} + \bar{C} = M_3$	0 ✓
4	1 0 0	$\bar{A} + B + C = M_4$	1 ✓
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

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

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

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

Example:  $Y = (A+BC) (B+\bar{C}A)$  ( $\Rightarrow$  POS form व लिख.

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

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

④ ~~Standard~~ ~~max~~ 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.

	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 ✓

Answer: (मिनीमल) PoS (low voltage अवधि)

Temp 25°C

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

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

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

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

$$[ \text{हाफ़}, \bar{A}+C = X ]$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

POS  $\boxed{F = \pi M(3, 4, 6, 7)}$  → पर्दि Question आउने  
 SOP  $\boxed{F = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 5)}$  जस्तै F अहो SOP  
 form हुँदै छ यस्तै, अहोले  
 यस्तै यस्तै जस्तै गर्ने  
 जिम्बुलाई शब्द SOP !

आउन, POS form, SOP  
 form वा समूह रूप,  
 vice-versa.

$\therefore$  Maxterm = Complement of Minterms

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

## 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  $R^c(A, B, C)$  എഴുപ്പ്, Expression വരെ combination എപ്പുണ്ട്  $2^n = 2^3 = 8$   $R^c$  അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അംഗീകൃത combination എപ്പുണ്ട്  $(0-7)$  എങ്കിൽ  $f(A, B, C)$  തന്റെ complement എങ്കിൽ  $f(A, B, C)^c$  എന്നും അംഗീകൃത POS - പാതയാണ് Complement എപ്പുണ്ട്  $(0-7)$  എങ്കിൽ combination എപ്പുണ്ട്  $m(3, 4, 6, 7)$ .

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

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

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

000      001      010      101

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

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f(A, B, C)^c &= \overline{\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C + \bar{A}B\bar{C} + \bar{A}B\bar{C}} \\ &= \overline{(\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C})} \overline{(\bar{A}\bar{B}C)} \overline{(\bar{A}B\bar{C})} \overline{(\bar{A}B\bar{C})} \\ &= (\bar{A} + \bar{B} + \bar{C})(\bar{A} + \bar{B} + C)(\bar{A} + B + \bar{C})(\bar{A} + B + C) \\ &= (A + B + C)(A + B + \bar{C})(A + \bar{B} + C)(A + \bar{B} + \bar{C}) \\ \Rightarrow f(A, B, C) &= (A + B + C)(A + B + \bar{C})(A + \bar{B} + C)(A + \bar{B} + \bar{C}) \end{aligned}$$

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

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

### 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 કરીતું હોય કે ટ્રાન્સફર કરીતું હોય

માટે  $A+B+\bar{C}$

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

$\underbrace{0 \ 0 \ 1}_{\text{Decimal } 01} \rightarrow \text{POS}$

$\underbrace{0 \ 0 \ 1}_{\text{Decimal } 01} \rightarrow \text{SOP}$

Ans,  $M_1$

અને SOP વિના કરી એટાં !

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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  
logic

Step 2: Add term to missing variable ~~missing term~~

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Step 3: } F &= ABC + A\bar{B}\bar{C} \\ &= AB(C + \bar{C}) = AB \cdot 1 = AB \end{aligned}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$\hookrightarrow$  ~~standard~~ Canonical form.

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

## 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,

$$\begin{aligned}
 Y &= (A+BC)(B+\bar{C}A) \rightarrow \text{for start of POS form} \\
 &= (A+B)(A+C)(B+\bar{C})(B+A) \quad \text{variable/literal} \\
 &\quad [\because A+\bar{C} = (A+B)(A+C)] \quad \text{commut. property} \\
 &= (A+B)(A+C)(B+\bar{C})(\underline{A+B}) \\
 &= (\cancel{A+B})(A+C)(B+\bar{C}) \rightarrow \text{minimal Pos form. } \text{canonical} \\
 &\quad \text{कानूनी रूप।}
 \end{aligned}$$

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

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ → missing

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

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

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

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

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

↳ ~~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

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

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \bar{A}C \cdot 1 + AB \cdot 1$$

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

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

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

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 minterms.

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:

$$\begin{aligned} F &= A + B'C \\ &= ABC + ABC' + AB'C + AB'C' + ABC + A'B'C \\ &= ABC + ABC' + AB'C' + AB'C + A'B'C \quad [\because A+A=A] \\ &= m_7 + m_6 + m_4 + m_5 + m_1 \\ &= m_1 + m_4 + m_5 + m_6 + m_7 \\ &= \sum m(1, 4, 5, 6, 7) \end{aligned}$$

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:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= xy + x'z \\
 &= (\underbrace{xy + x'}_{BC + A}) (xy + z) [\because A + BC = (A + B)(A + C)] \\
 &= (x' + x) (x'y) (z + x) (z + y) [\because x' + x = 1] \\
 &= (x + x') (x'y) (x + z) (y + z) \\
 &= (x'y) (x + z) (y + z)
 \end{aligned}$$

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:

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

$$= M_0 M_1 M_4 M_5 = \prod M(0, 1, 4, 5)$$

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 शैया।

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

Example:  $ABC + A\bar{B}C + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + (\bar{A}C)$  → (A वाले B वाले तर्फ- A वाले पर अंक  
common वाले निया।)

		B	
		00	01
		11	10
0		1	1
1 A	{	1	1

Ans: C

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

		B	
		00	01
		11	10
A	/	$BC$	
0		00	01
1 A	{	1	1

$= BC + AC$   
→ AC वाले अंक  
common हो।

$BC$  वाले अंक common हो।

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

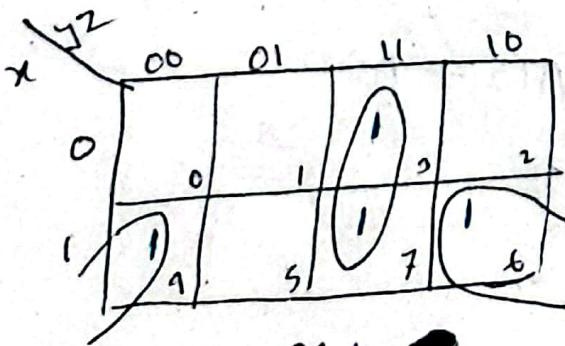
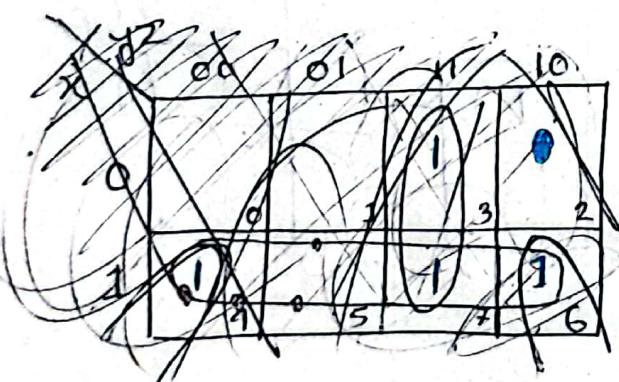
$$F = \bar{x}y + x\bar{y}$$

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 v

### 3 variable K-map (missing variable)

$$F = x'y'z' + x'y'z + x'y'z + x \cdot z \\ = x'y'z' + x'y'z + x'y'z + xz \cdot 1 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} x \cdot 1 = x \\ x + \bar{x} = 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$= xy'z' + x'y'z + x'yz + xz(y+z)$$

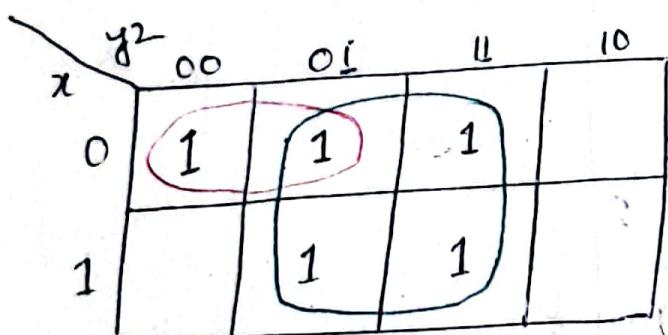
$$\Rightarrow x'y'z' + x'y'z + xy'z + xyz' + xyz \rightarrow SOP \text{ form}$$

$$0 \rightarrow \bar{A}$$

संविधानसभा के द्वारा लिखी गई अपील

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

000 001 011 111 101



K-Map ट्रिभी काला रहे प्रथम काल  
 K-Map ट्रिभी काला रहे -S1-S2-S3-S4  
 ग्रोप ट्रिभी काला,  $\therefore$  3 R  
 रहे ग्रोप ट्रिभी काला २१ पर  $8 \rightarrow 9 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$   
 variable अक्षण्ड रहे था

କାଳ ଏବଂ ପ୍ରତିକାଳ ଏବଂ ପରିମାଣ କାହାର ଦେଖିଲୁଛା ?

କେବଳ ଦର୍ଶକ-ପ୍ରକାଶ ଏବଂ ମନ୍ତ୍ରିକାରୀ ଏବଂ ମନ୍ତ୍ରିକାରୀ ଏବଂ ମନ୍ତ୍ରିକାରୀ

Note: minimize ~~max~~ ~~total value~~ ~~per value change~~ ~~total value~~  
minimize ~~max~~ ~~total value~~ ~~per value change~~ ~~total value~~

For  $x = 0$ ,  $y$  has value & change w.r.t.  $x$  is  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$ .

ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏହାକିମ୍ବାନୀ ଦେଖିଲୁଛାନ୍ତିରେ ଏହାକିମ୍ବାନୀ ଦେଖିଲୁଛାନ୍ତିରେ

2 സാമ്പത്തിക രൂപ വിലയും സാമ്പത്തിക രൂപ മര്യാദയാശിനിയും ഒരു കണക്കാണ്.

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

from book

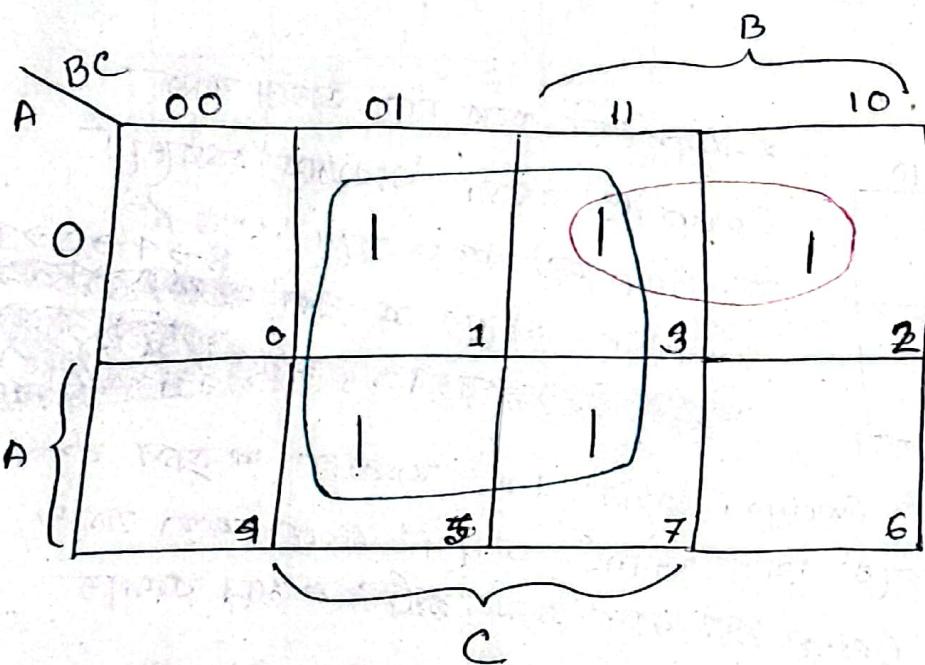
Example 3-3: Simplify the boolean function:

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

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

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

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



$0 \rightarrow \bar{A}$   
 $1 \rightarrow A$ .

$$F = C + A'B$$

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  $01 \rightarrow 10$  or 2-bit output

## 4-variable K-map

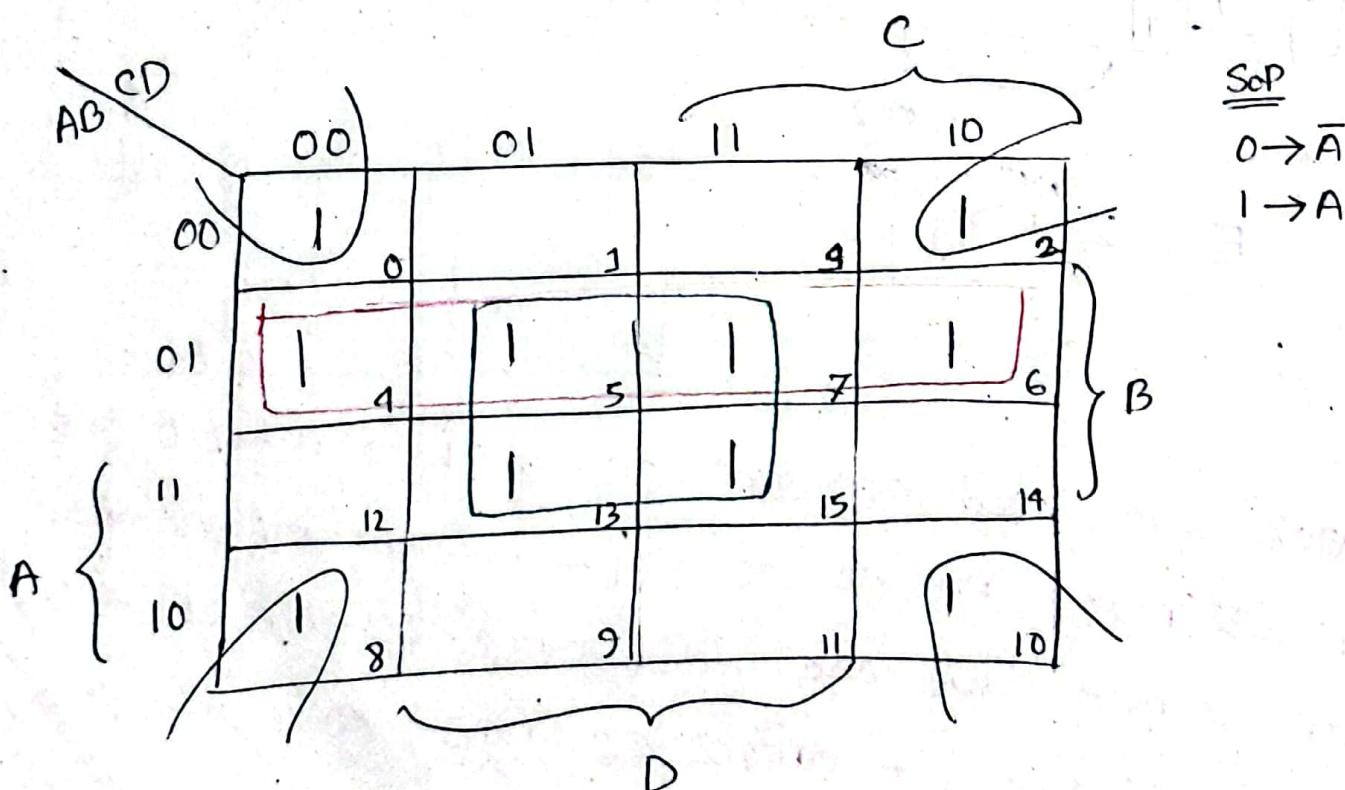
$$F = \sum m(0,0,0,0) + m(0,0,1,0) + m(0,1,0,0) + m(0,1,0,1) + m(0,1,1,0) + m(0,1,1,1) + m(1,1,1,1) + m(1,1,0,1) + m(1,0,0,0) + m(1,0,1,0)$$

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

① ଅପ୍ରାଚ୍ୟ କାହିଁ ଏଥି ତୁମ୍ହି—କାହାର (16→8→4→2→1)

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 ଶାସ୍ତ୍ରିୟବିଜ୍ଞାନ  
ବ୍ୟାକୁ, ଅଛି ଏବଂ ବିନ୍ଦୁଧର୍ମ ମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ମୁଣ୍ଡରେ ।

From book

$m_0$	$m_1$	$m_3$	$m_2$	00	01	11	10
$m_4$	$m_5$	$m_7$	$m_6$	00	$\bar{w}\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z}$	$\bar{w}\bar{x}\bar{y}z$	$\bar{w}\bar{x}yz$
$m_{12}$	$m_{13}$	$m_{15}$	$m_{14}$	01	$\bar{w}w\bar{y}\bar{z}$	$\bar{w}w\bar{y}z$	$\bar{w}wy\bar{z}$
$m_8$	$m_9$	$m_{1P}$	$m_{10}$	11	$wx\bar{y}\bar{z}$	$wx\bar{y}z$	$wxy\bar{z}$

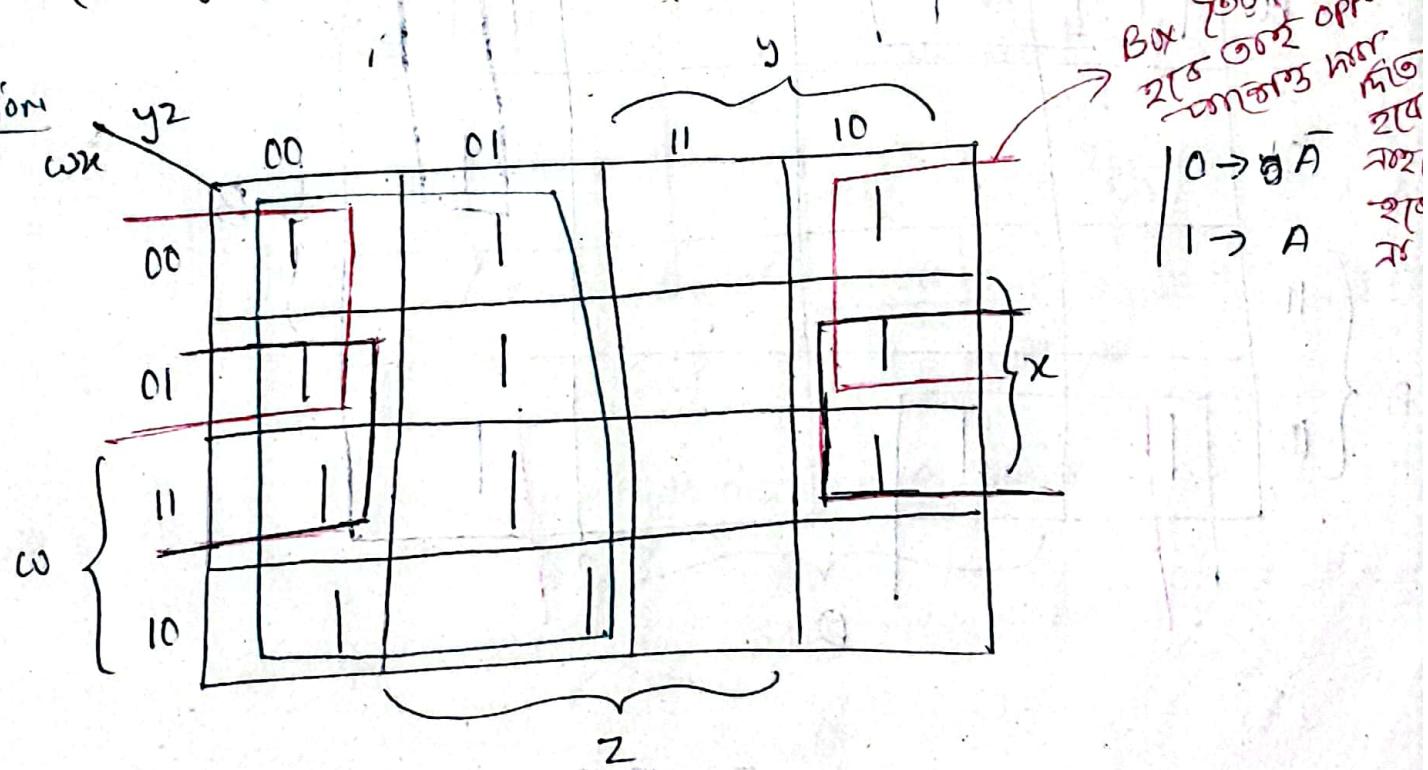
  

$m_0$	$m_1$	$m_3$	$m_2$	00	01	11	10
$m_4$	$m_5$	$m_7$	$m_6$	00	$\bar{w}\bar{x}\bar{y}\bar{z}$	$\bar{w}\bar{x}\bar{y}z$	$\bar{w}\bar{x}yz$
$m_{12}$	$m_{13}$	$m_{15}$	$m_{14}$	01	$\bar{w}w\bar{y}\bar{z}$	$\bar{w}w\bar{y}z$	$\bar{w}wy\bar{z}$
$m_8$	$m_9$	$m_{1P}$	$m_{10}$	11	$wx\bar{y}\bar{z}$	$wx\bar{y}z$	$wxy\bar{z}$

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



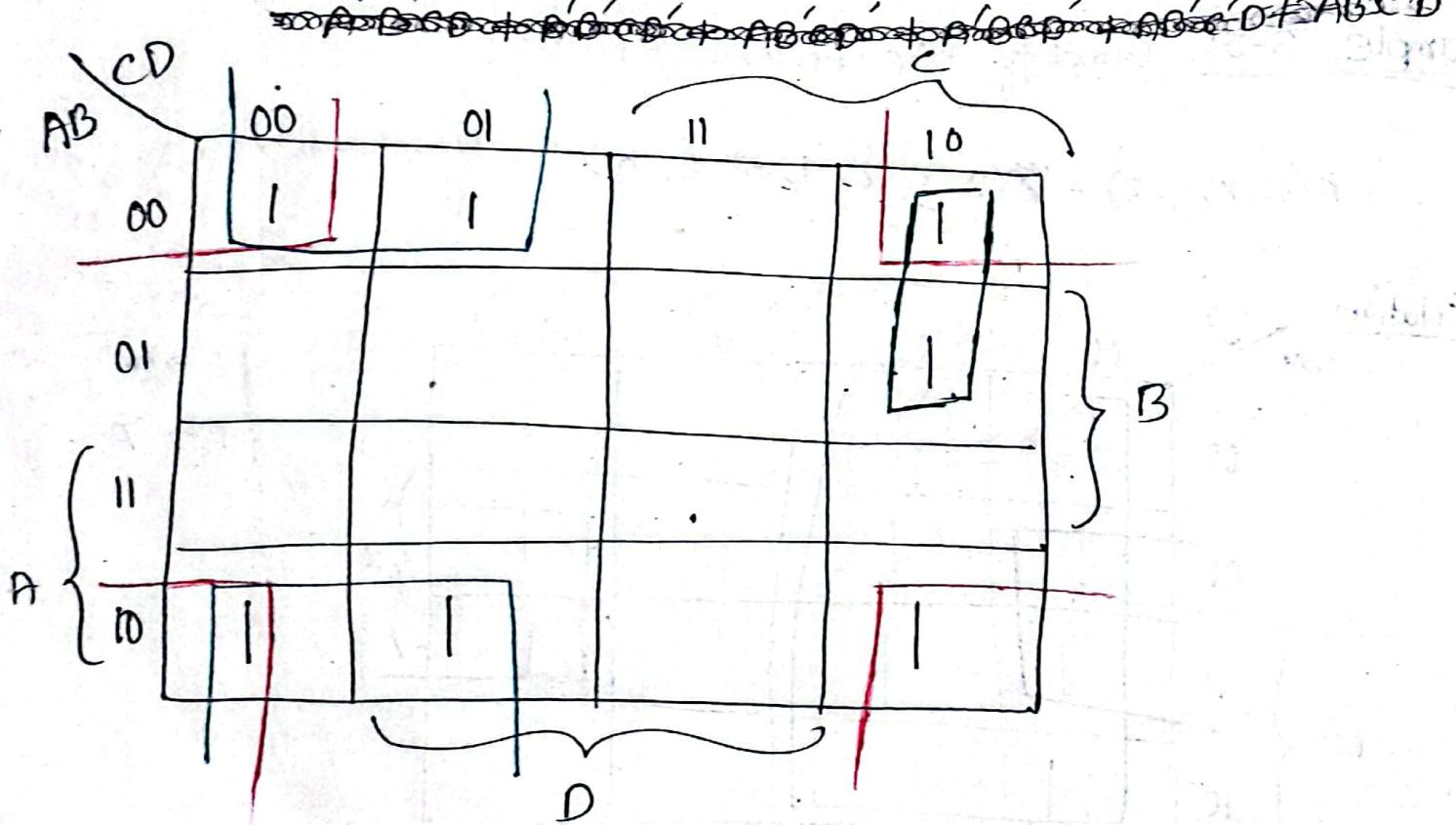
$$F = \bar{Y} + \bar{W}\bar{Z} + X\bar{Z}$$

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 অশুল 4'ত  
 variable এর কাজ কোম। এবং পকাৰ এৰ 16 Box ৰ P=0 ক'রে আৰু  
 এৰ পকাৰ এৰ 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	

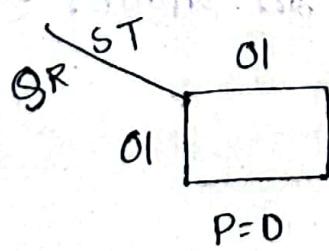
$P = 0$

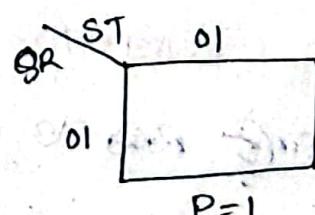
	ST	00	01	11	10
QR	00	16	17	19	18
01	20	21	23	22	
11	28	29	31	30	
10	24	25	27	26	

$P = 1$

মনে ক'রি আম'র মিস এবং আম'র অবস্থা আনত আছ'।



মান আঁকত আছ'।



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

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

Question:

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

प्राप्त कर शून्य, एक सेट के लिए अवधि overlap करा.

Overlap करने वाले नीले अंक एक ग्रुप.

लाल अंक एक ग्रुप। अद्युत अंक एक ग्रुप.

Pencile अंक एक अलग ग्रुप।

→ नीले अंक P का मान change → १०१, QR तो ०० का मान परिवर्तित हो।

∴  $\bar{S}\bar{T}$

→ लाल अंक R, T अलग हों,  $\bar{R}\bar{T}$

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

→ अलग n P=1 अंक ; ST तो ०० का मान परिवर्तित हो।  $PQR$

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

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		

$$A = 0$$

$$A = 1$$

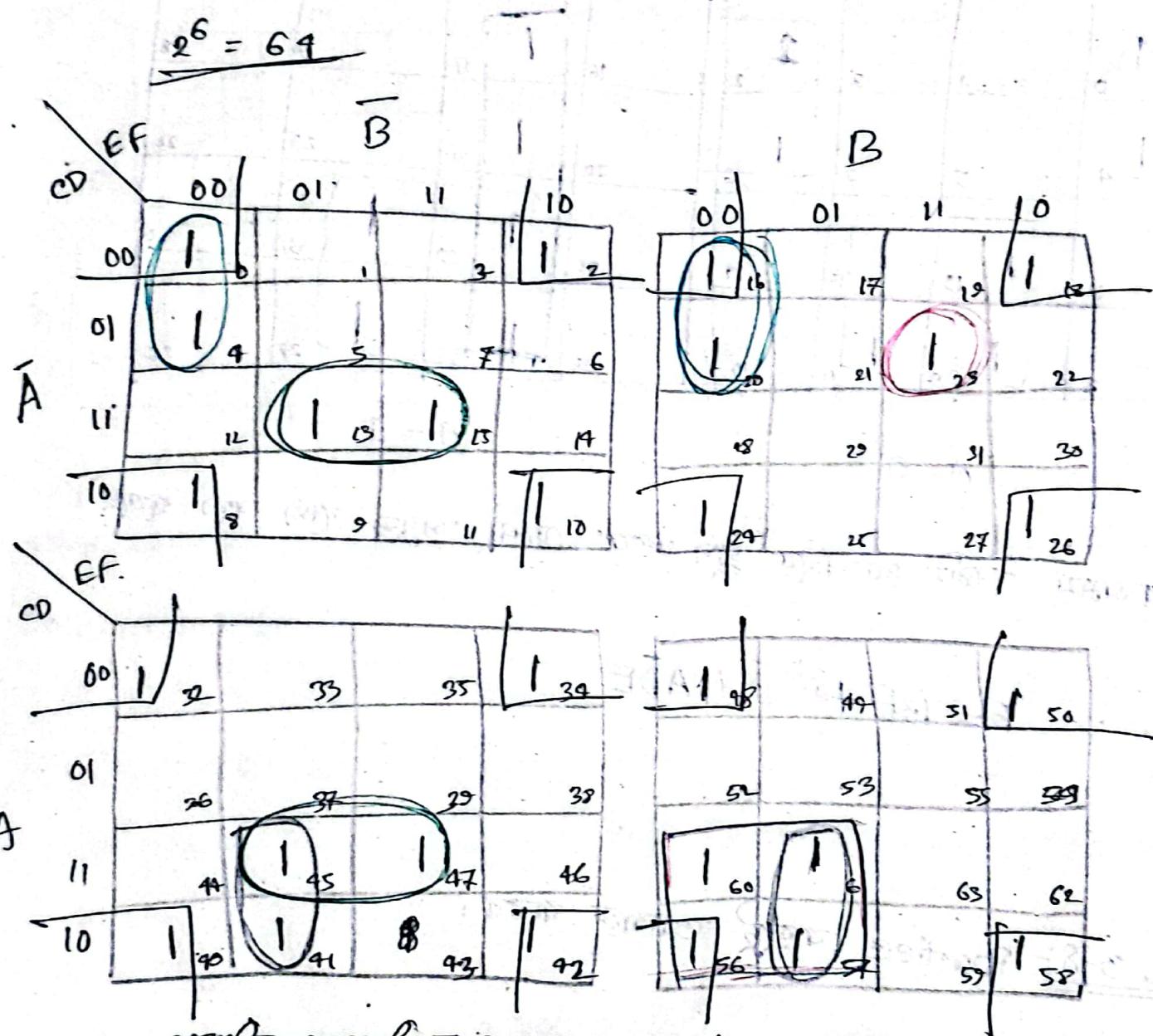
সব অবস্থায় কোনো পরিস্থিতি নেই। (যদি সব অবস্থা বিদ্যুৎ রূপ হয়ে থাকে।)

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

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 କ୍ଷେତ୍ର କିମ୍ବା circuit - ଏହା unspecified output ହୁଏ ଥାଏଇ. ଏବଂ Don't Care condition for  $X$  କ୍ଷେତ୍ର ଦେଖନ୍ତି ଅଛି.



① Unspecified output

② Denoted by  $X$

Don and Don't of don't care conditions

① ଯାହି ଆମର କିମ୍ବା function - କୁ minimize କାହାର କାହାର  
don't care condition ଉପରେ କାହାର ଦାର୍ଶନିକ ହେଲା ?

D	D	
D	X	X
-	-	-
-	-	-

ଆମର କାହାର କାହାର କିମ୍ବା function - କୁ minimize କାହାର  
function କାହାର କାହାର କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ?  
କାହାର don't care କାହାର include କାହାର group ?

② ଯାହାର କାହାର don't care condition କାହାର function କାହାର  
include କାହାର ?

X			
X			
X			
1	1	1	1

କିମ୍ବା ଆମର Group-1, କିମ୍ବା, କିମ୍ବା 1 ଦାର୍ଶନିକ  
କାହାର କାହାର Group-1, କାହାର କାହାର Group-2 କାହାର  
କାହାର, ଏ କାହାର କାହାର କାହାର Group-2 କାହାର କାହାର  
କାହାର Group-2 କାହାର କାହାର, କାହାର କାହାର don't  
care କାହାର କାହାର ?

କାହାର କାହାର group-2 କାହାର କାହାର  
don't care condition କାହାର ?

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

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

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

W<sub>2</sub> → y<sub>2</sub>

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 अंतर में जो भिन्नता होती है वह bit के पारियों के बीच होती है। यह उसे द्वारा किया जाता है कि उसके बीच अंतर होता है। यह अंतर एक अंतर के बीच होता है। यह अंतर एक अंतर के बीच होता है। यह अंतर एक अंतर के बीच होता है।

Step-1 ଓ ଟାବି ଓ କ୍ଷିତି ଦିଆ ଚିନ୍ହିତ କରିବ (ଏ କାମିପାଇଁ  
macted pair ଅଛି, ତାପି କ୍ଷିତି macted pair ଏହି ଏ ଅଛି  
ତାପି କାମି କରିବାକାବ୍ୟାଳିତିରେ)

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 ଟାବି କାମିପାଇଁ - match ହେବାକାବ୍ୟାଳିତି ନାହିଁ ।

Step-3 | ଓ Step-4 ଅବଶୀ କାମି । ଆମାର ଯା Step-2 ରେ କାମିପାଇଁ  
କିମ୍ବା ଉଠିଲା (-) ଚିନ୍ହିତ କରିବାକାବ୍ୟାଳିତି ଥିଲା । (-) ଓ ଧର୍ମ  
ପରିମାଣ ଯାଥିରେ differ କରିବାକାବ୍ୟାଳିତି ଥିଲା । ଆମେ ତାପି  
ଆମାର ଚିନ୍ହିତ ଧର୍ମ ଅବଶୀ କାମିପାଇଁ କରିବାକାବ୍ୟାଳିତି ଥିଲା ।

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 -

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Step-2 } \xrightarrow{\text{unmatched}} 0, 8 - 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \rightarrow \overline{B} \overline{C} \overline{D} \\ \end{array}$$

Step-1 →  
unmatched 5 → 0 1 0 1 → ABCD

## Step - 4:

Prime Implicant	0	5	8	9	10	11	14	15
8, 9, 10, 11			X	(X)	X	(X)		
<del>10, 11, 14, 15</del>				(X)				
10, 11, 14, 15					X	X	(X)	(X)
0, 8	(X)		X					
5		(X)						

सिंगल (एक अंकन) column एक single cross वर्ग वा एक घेरावाला circle कोण होता है।

Draw Row to Circle & draw 1st Row w.r.t Prime implicant w.r.t storage variable starting from 1

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

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 -
	0, 4, 1, 5	X 0 - 0 -
1	1, 5, 9, 13	- - 0 1 } $\bar{AC}$
	1, 9, 5, 13	- - 0 1 } $\bar{CD}$

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

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					
$\bar{A}C\bar{D}$			X				
$ABD$							X

don't care don't care

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

Answer द्वारा किया गया K-map ब्रॉड

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

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

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