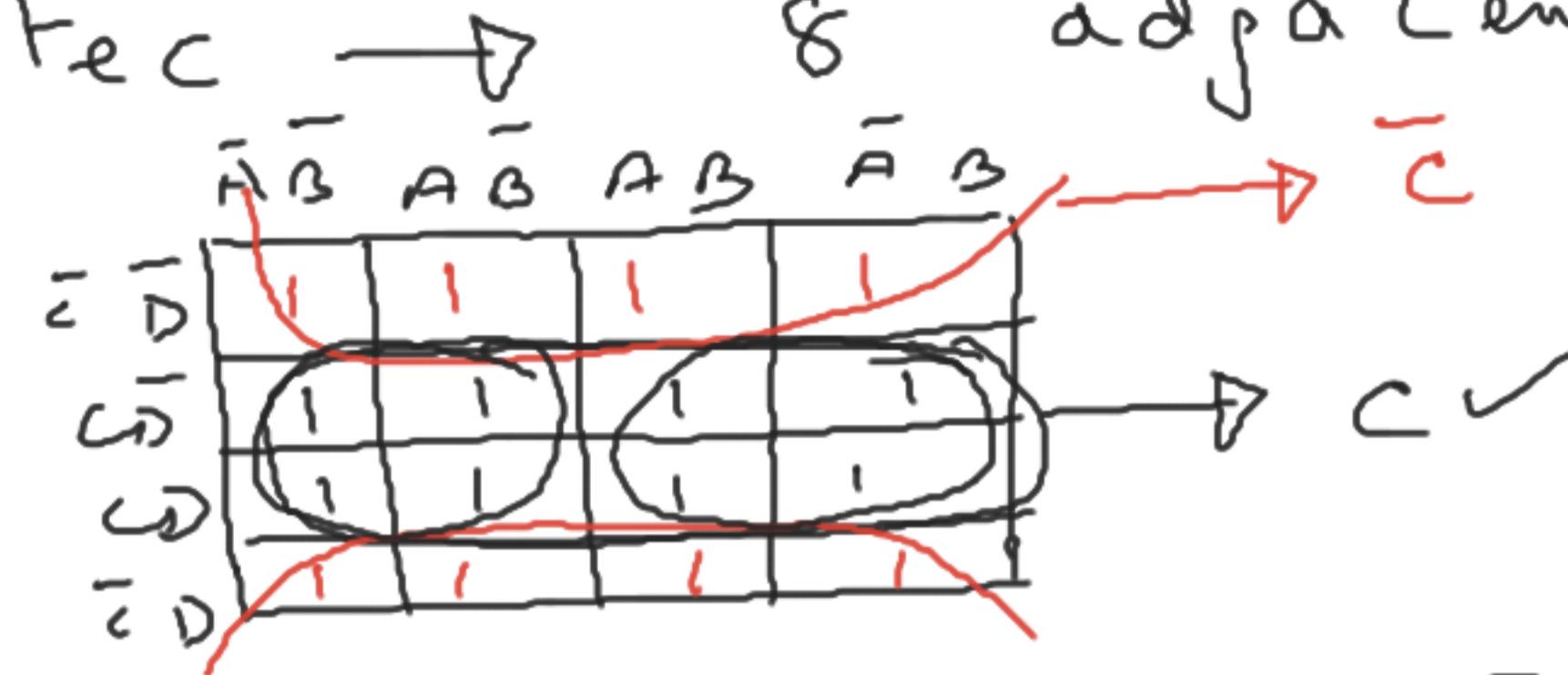
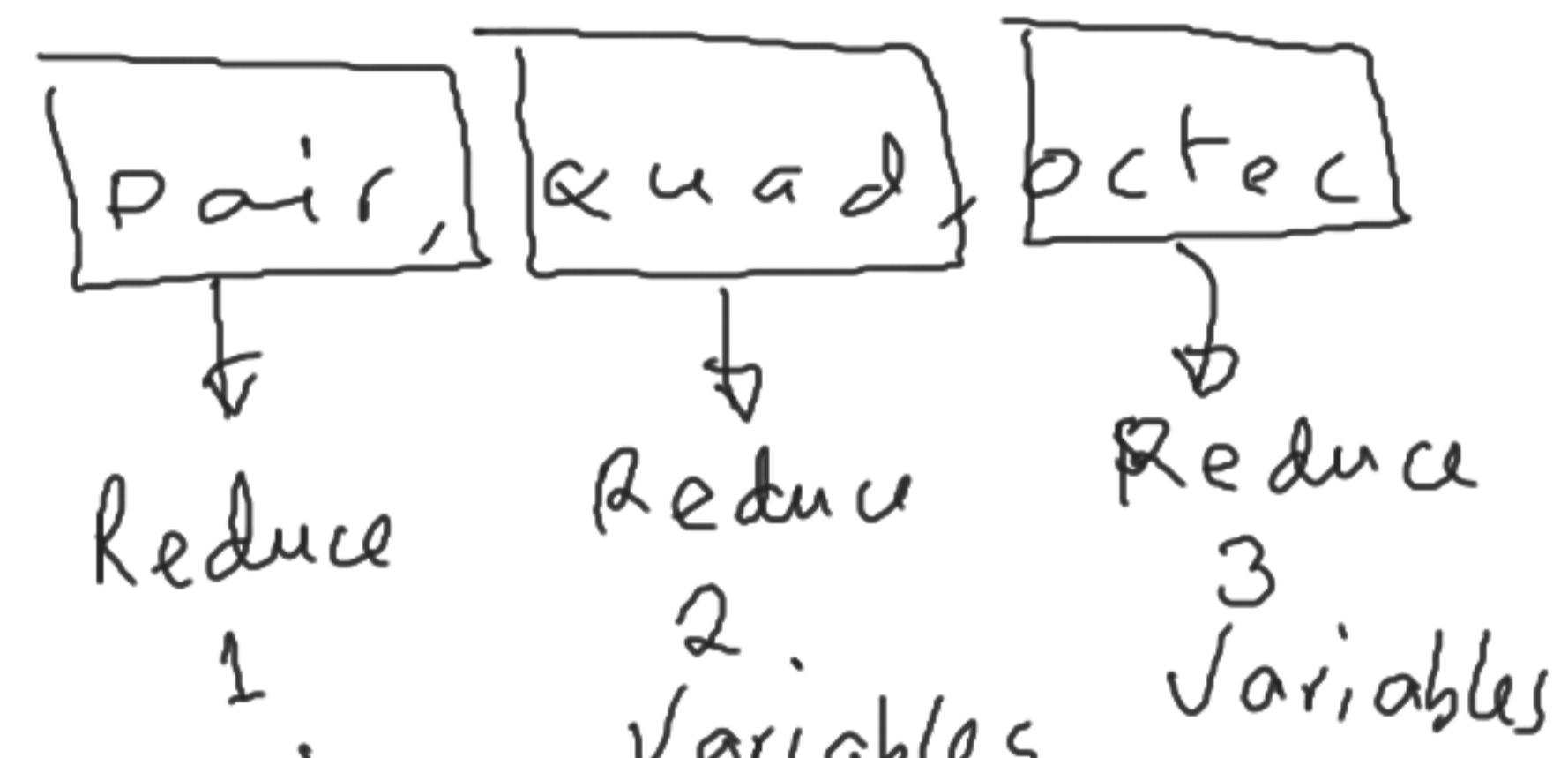
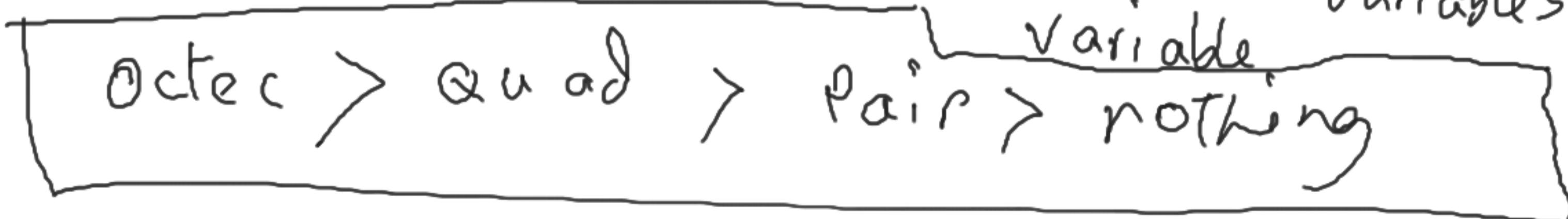


3) Octec \rightarrow 8 adjacent '1's



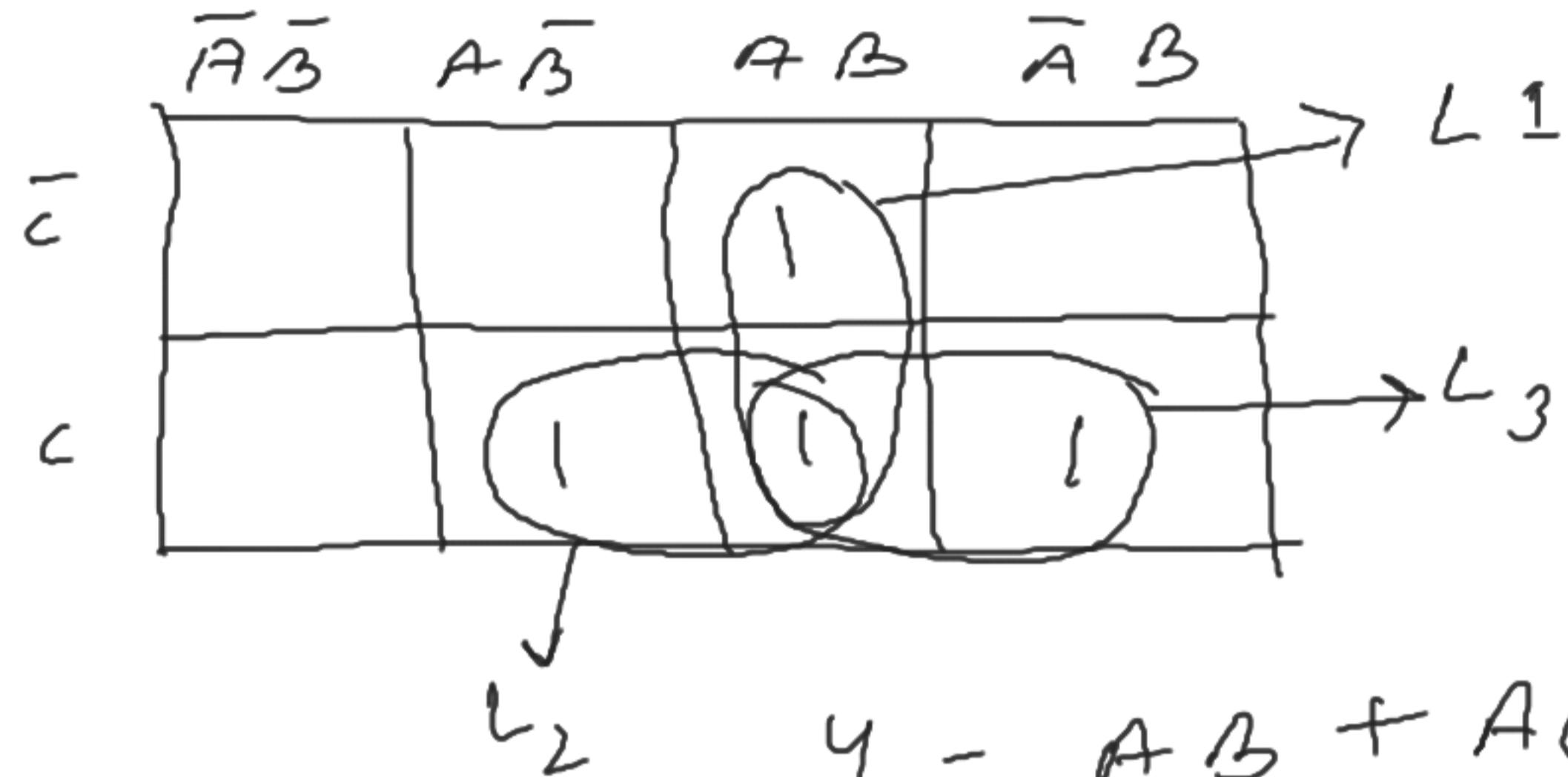
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bar{A}\bar{B}CD + A\bar{B}CD + AB\bar{C}D + \bar{A}B\bar{C}D + \bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D} + A\bar{B}C\bar{D} + \bar{A}B\bar{C}\bar{D} \\
 = & \bar{B}CD(\bar{A}+A) + BC\bar{D}(A+\bar{A}) + \bar{B}C\bar{D}(\bar{A}+A) + BC\bar{D}(A+\bar{A}) \\
 = & \bar{B}C\bar{D} + BC\bar{D} + \bar{B}C\bar{D} + BC\bar{D} \\
 = & C\bar{D}(\bar{B}+\beta) + C\bar{D}(\bar{B}+\beta) \\
 = & C\bar{D} + C\bar{D} \\
 = & C(D+\bar{D}) \\
 = & C
 \end{aligned}$$



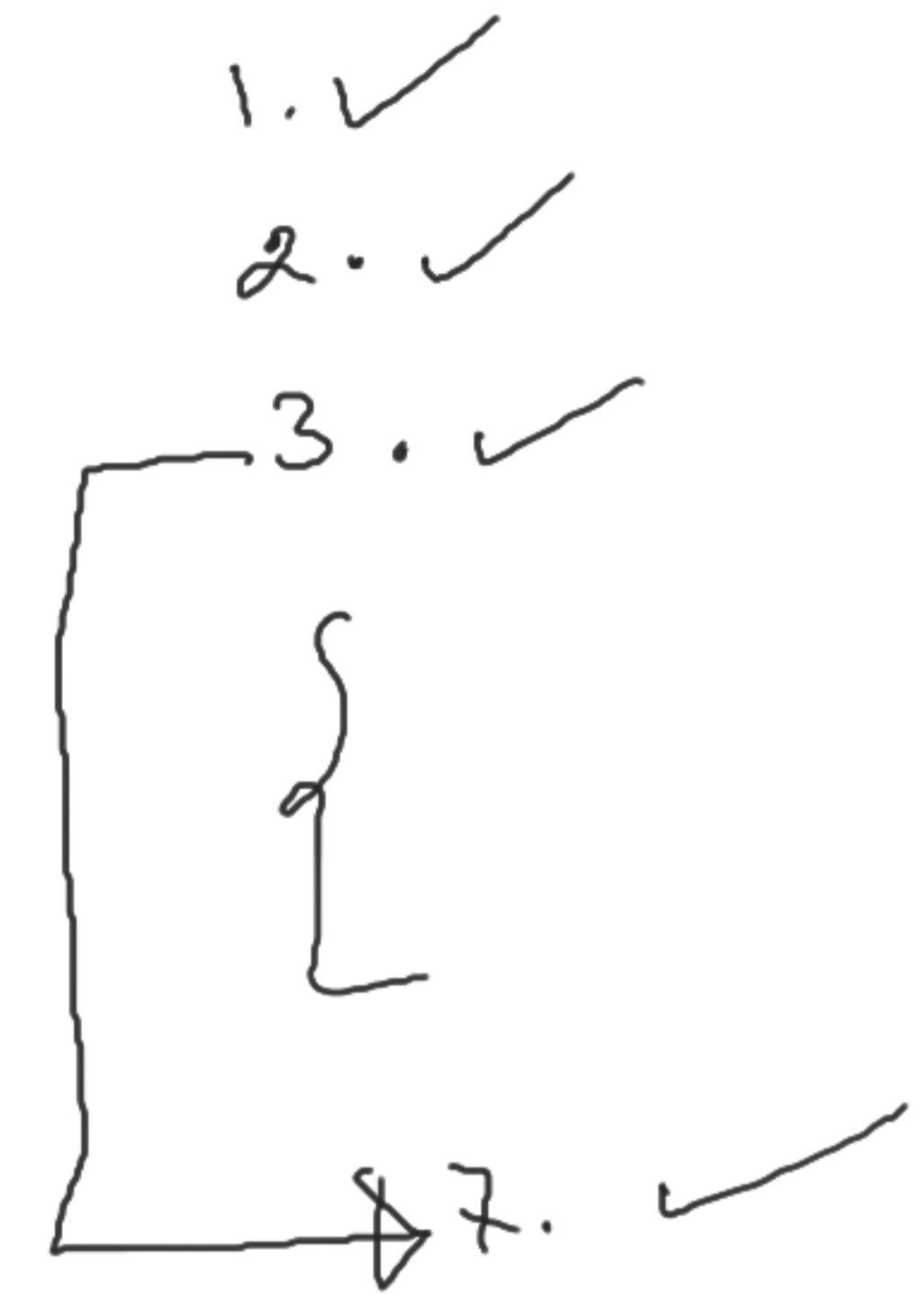
Algorithm of K-map:

1. draw the K-map according to number of inputs and insert '1's in appropriate position.
2. Find '1's (if any) that has no adjacent '1'. That '1' is called isolated 1. If so then loop it self.
3. find '1's that has only one adjacent '1'. If so pair them.
4. Find octec (if any).
5. Find quad (if any).
6. Find pair (if any).
7. write down the result of all the loops as a sum form.

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

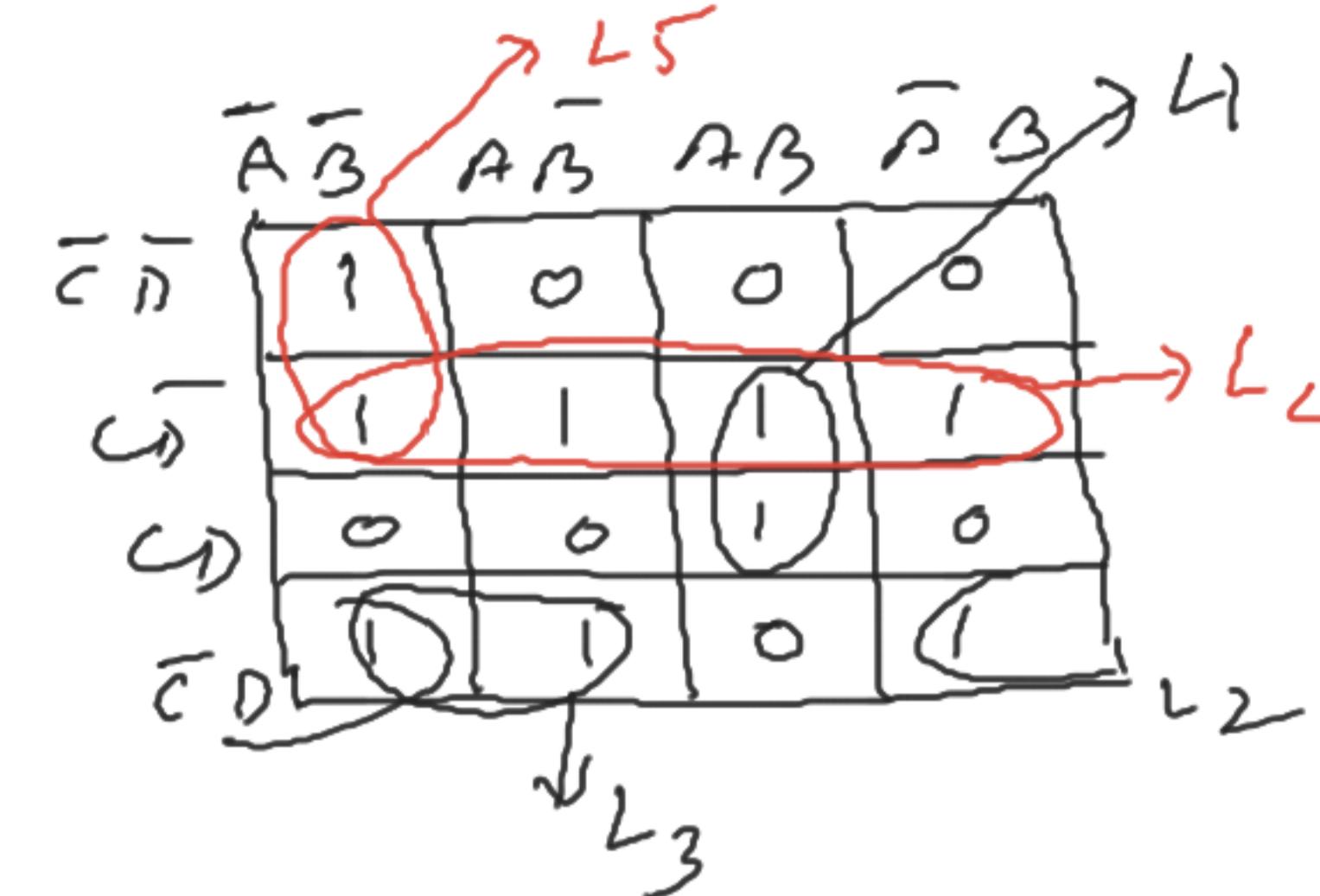


$$y = AB + AC + BC$$



3)

D	C	B	A	Y
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1



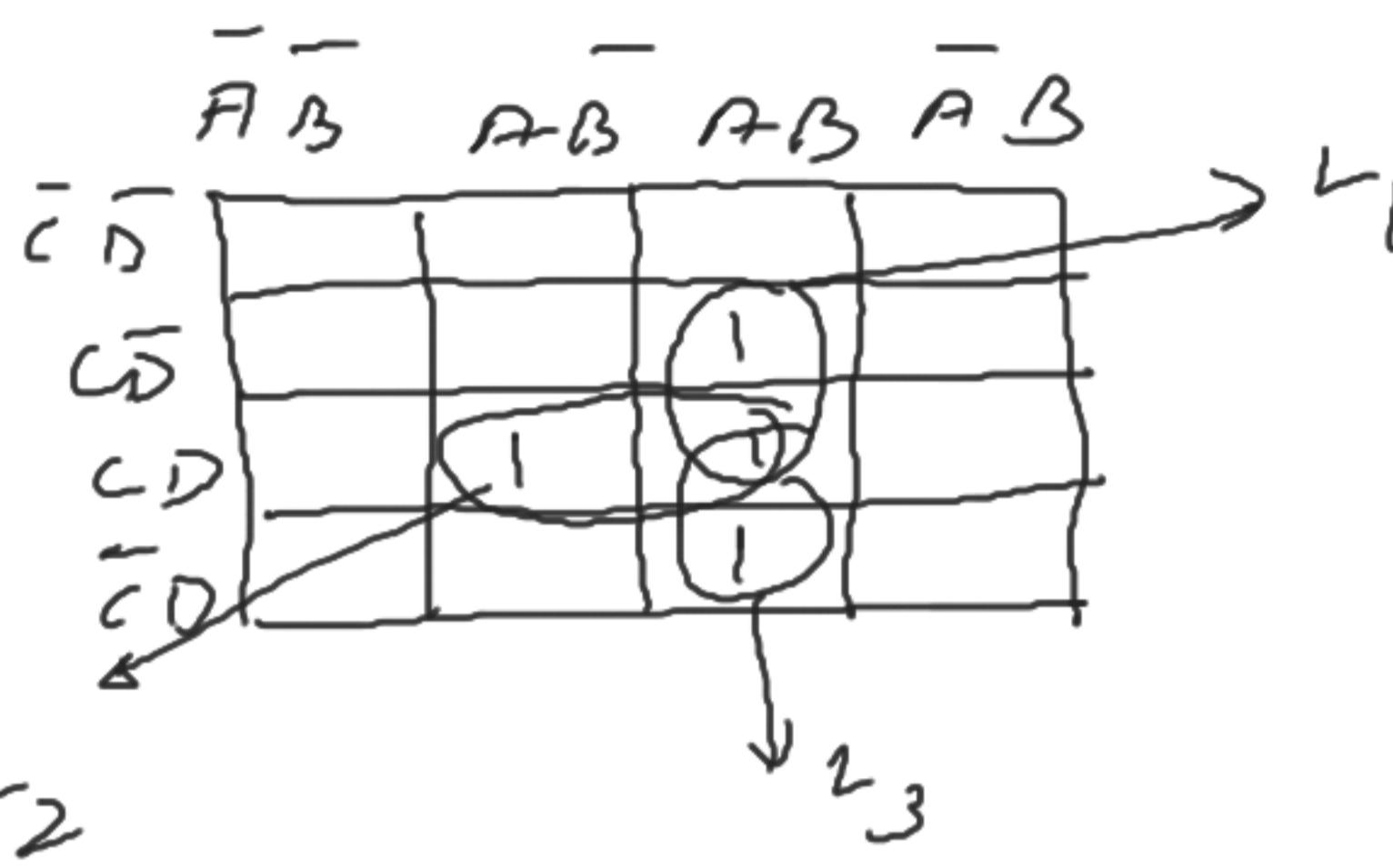
$$Y = ABC + \bar{A}\bar{C}D + \bar{B}\bar{C}D + \bar{CD} + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{D}$$

Y to 10, 0, 15

$$\#F(A, B, C, D) = \sum(0, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15)$$

b)

	A	B	C	D	
1	1	0	1	1	✓
1	1	1	0	1	✓
1	1	1	1	0	✓
1	1	1	1	1	✓



$$y = A \otimes C + A \otimes D + A \otimes B \otimes D$$

Truth table for L_2 (Y)

	$\bar{A}\bar{B}$	$A\bar{B}$	$\bar{A}B$	AB	$\bar{A}\bar{B}$	AB	$\bar{A}B$	AB	$\bar{A}\bar{B}$	$A\bar{B}$	$\bar{A}B$	AB
$\bar{C}\bar{D}$	1	1										
$\bar{C}D$	1	1	0	0								
$C\bar{D}$	0	0	0	1								
CD	0	0	1	1								

1. ✓
 2. ✓
 3. ✓
 4. ✓
 5. ✎ ???

$$y = \bar{A}\bar{B}D + \bar{B}\bar{D} + B\bar{C}$$

Truth table for L_2 (Y)

	$\bar{A}\bar{B}$	$A\bar{B}$	$\bar{A}B$	AB	$\bar{A}\bar{B}$	AB	$\bar{A}B$	AB	$\bar{A}\bar{B}$	$A\bar{B}$	$\bar{A}B$	AB
$\bar{C}\bar{D}$	1	0										
$\bar{C}D$	1	0	0	1								
$C\bar{D}$	0	0	0	0								
CD	1	0	1	1								

$$y = \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{D} + B\bar{C}$$

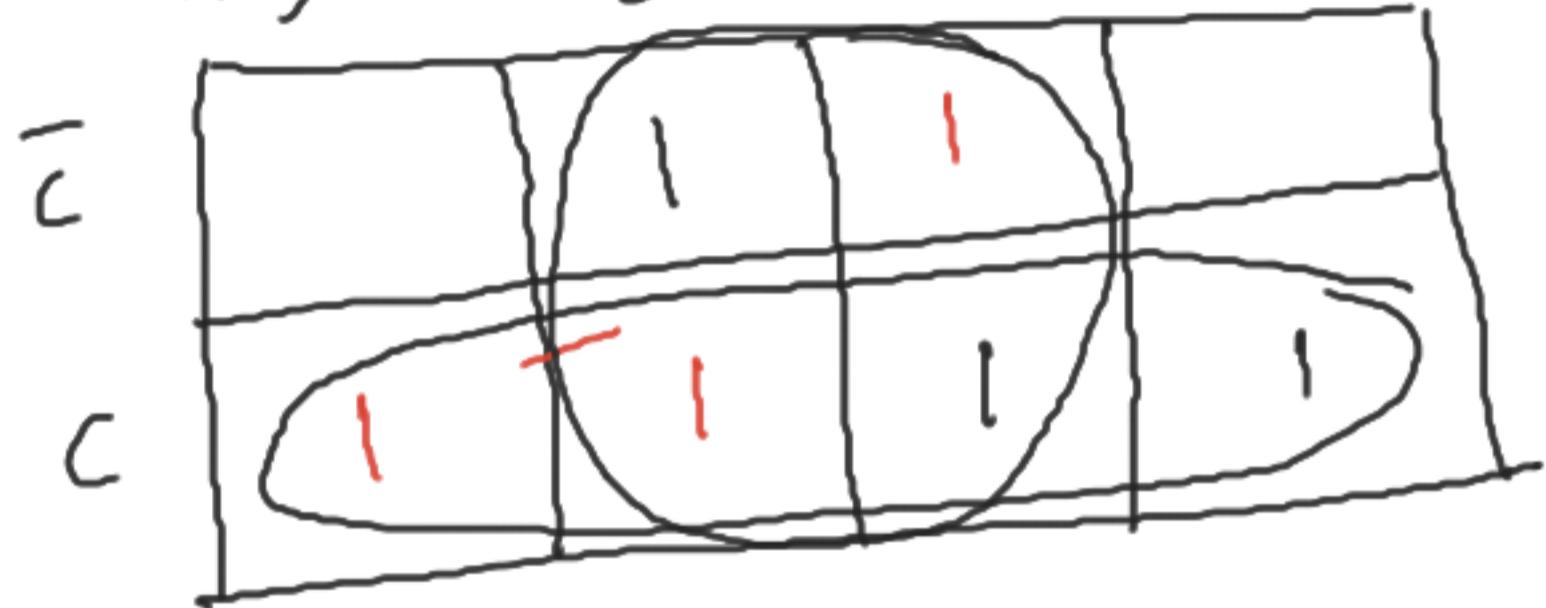
A	B	C	D	Y
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1



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

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

$$\bar{A}\bar{B} \quad A\bar{B} \quad AB \quad \bar{A}B$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &+ \textcircled{A\bar{B}} \rightarrow AB(c+\bar{c}) \\
 &+ \textcircled{C} \rightarrow c(A+A') \\
 &= c(A+A') \\
 &= \underline{AC} + \bar{A}^{\underline{C}} \\
 &= AC(B+\bar{B}) \\
 &= \bar{A}C(A+\bar{A})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$Y = C + A$$

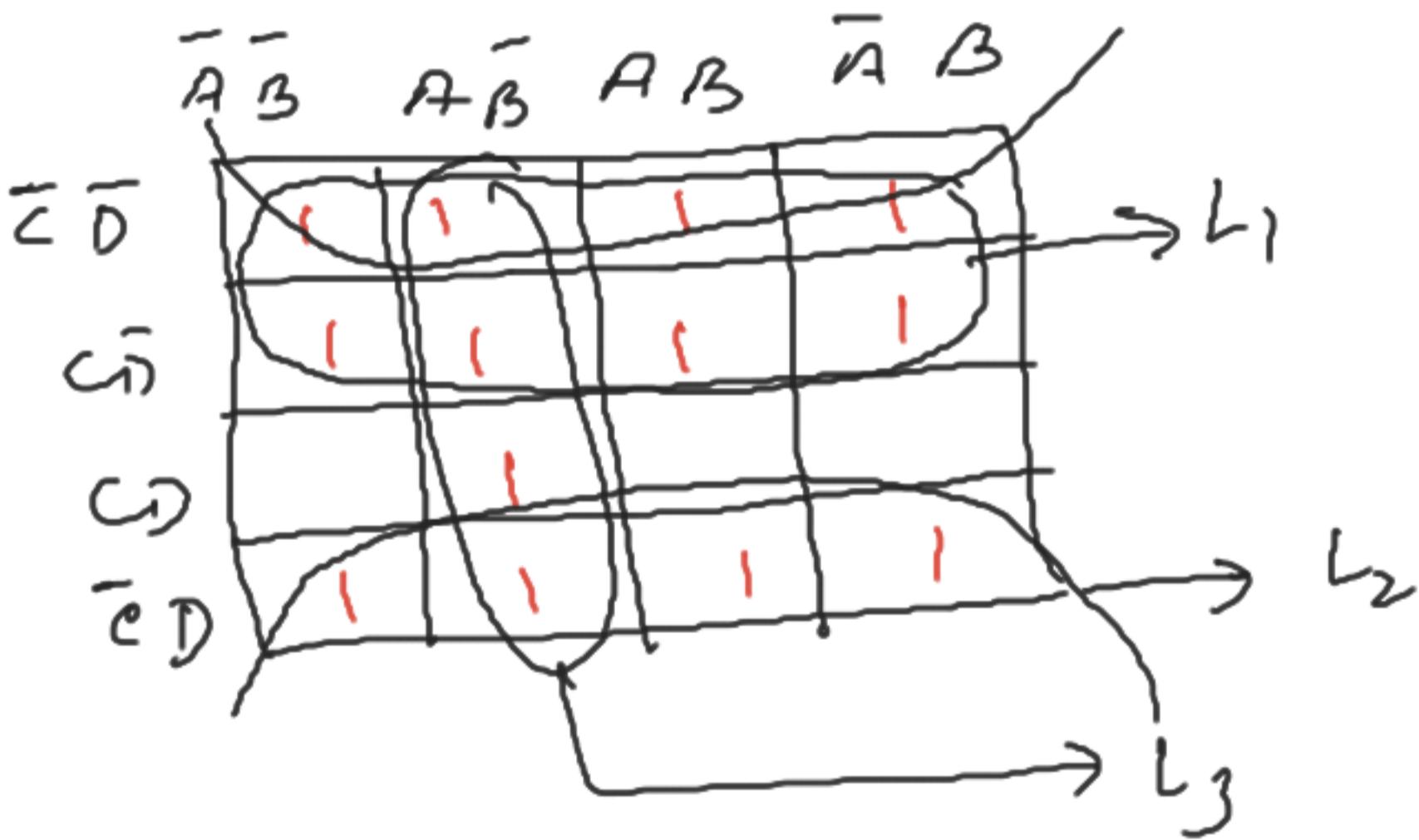
$$9) \quad y = A\bar{B}\bar{C}D + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}D' + A\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D}' + \boxed{ABC} + \boxed{AB} + \boxed{CD} + \boxed{A}$$

$\bar{A}\bar{B} \quad A\bar{B} \quad AB \quad \bar{A}B$

$= A. + CD$

$$10) \quad y = A\bar{B}\bar{C}D + \boxed{\bar{C}D} + \boxed{A\bar{B}C} + \boxed{\bar{D}}$$

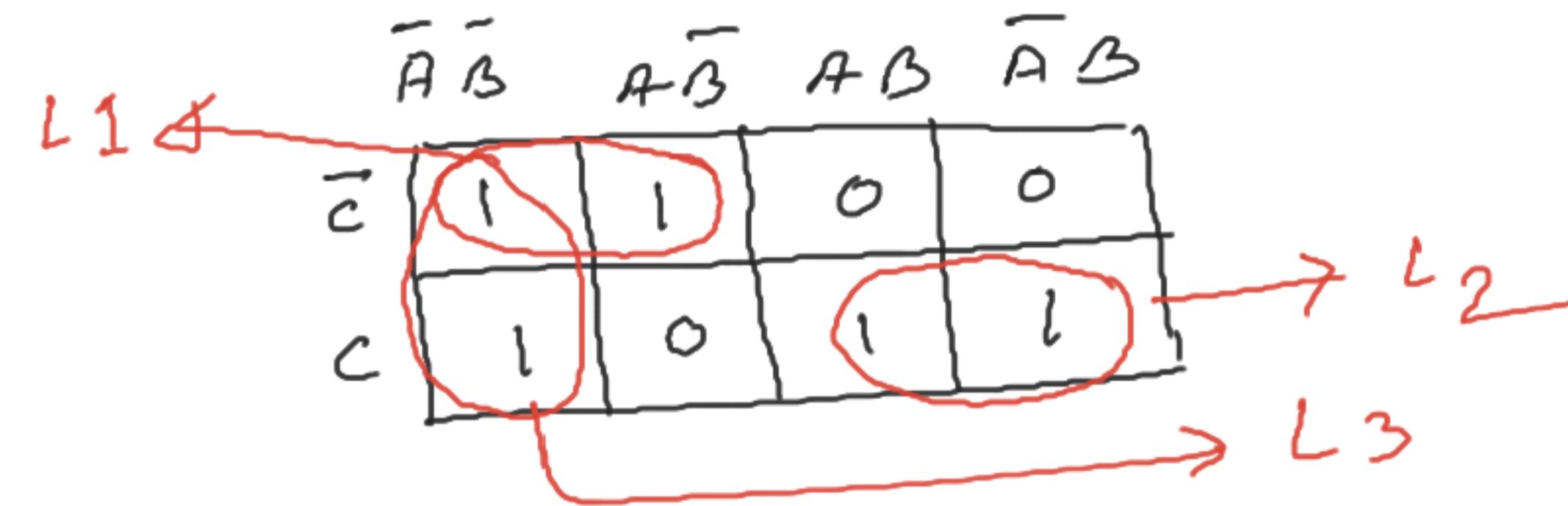
$$y = \bar{D} + \bar{C} + A\bar{B}$$



~~Implement / simplify~~ the following function:

$$\rightarrow F(A, B, C) = \sum (0, 1, 4, 6, 7)$$

	C	B	A	F
0	0	0	0	1 ✓
1	0	0	1	1 ✓
2	0	1	0	0
3	0	1	1	0
4	1	0	0	1 ✓
5	1	0	1	0
6	1	1	0	1 ✓
7	1	1	1	1 ✓

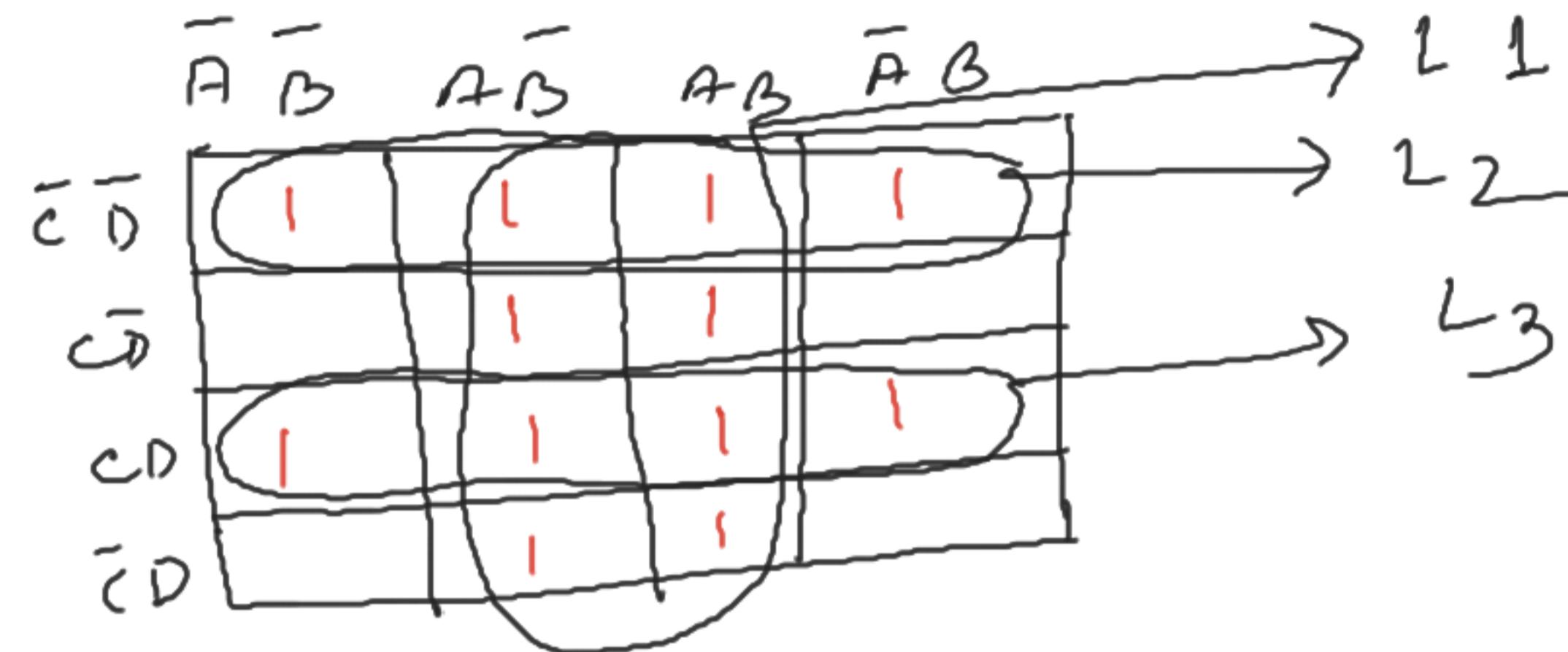


$$\begin{aligned} F(A, B, C) &= \overline{\bar{B}\bar{C}} + BC + \bar{A}\bar{B} \\ &= \overline{B \oplus C} + \bar{A}\bar{B} \end{aligned}$$

Don't draw the circuit

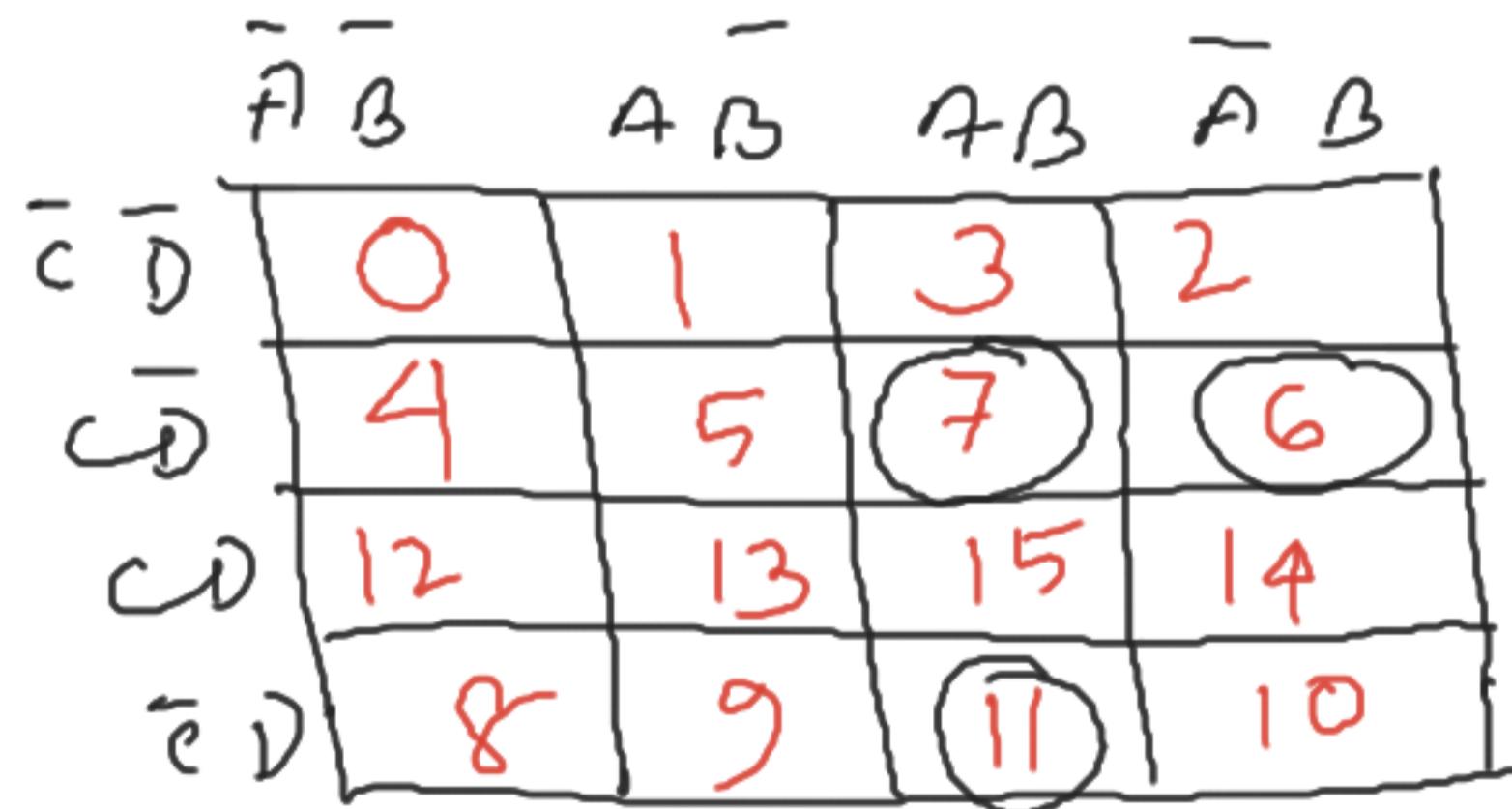
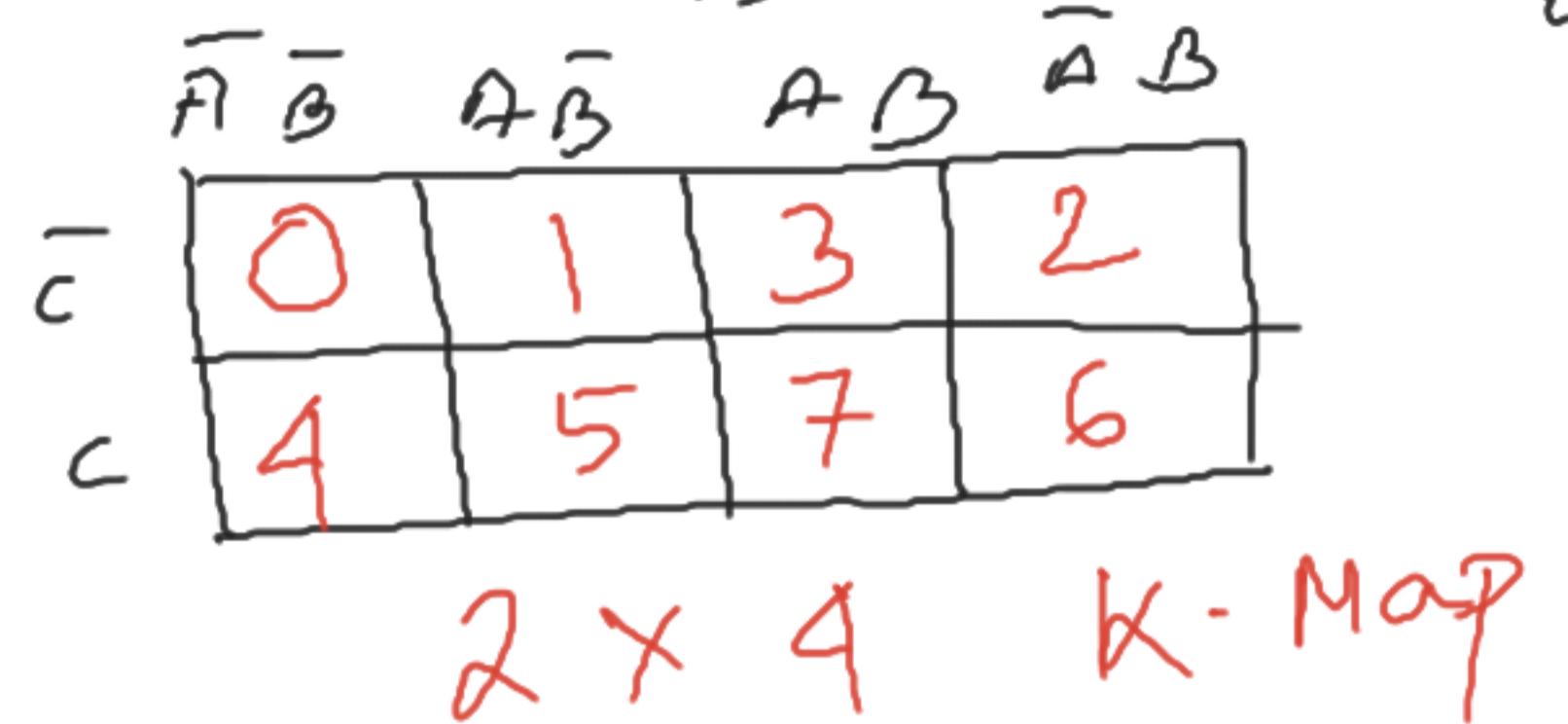
$$F(A, B, C, D) = \sum (0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)$$

D	C	B	A	F
0	0	0	0	✓
0	0	0	1	✓
0	0	1	0	✓
0	0	1	1	✓
0	1	0	0	.
0	1	0	1	✓
0	1	1	0	
0	1	1	1	✓
1	0	0	0	
1	0	0	1	✓
1	0	1	0	
1	0	1	1	✓
1	1	0	0	✓
1	1	0	1	✓
1	1	1	0	✓
1	1	1	1	✓



$$\begin{aligned}
 F(A, B, C, D) &= A + \overline{\overline{C} \overline{D}} + \overline{CD} \\
 &= A + \overline{C \oplus D}
 \end{aligned}$$

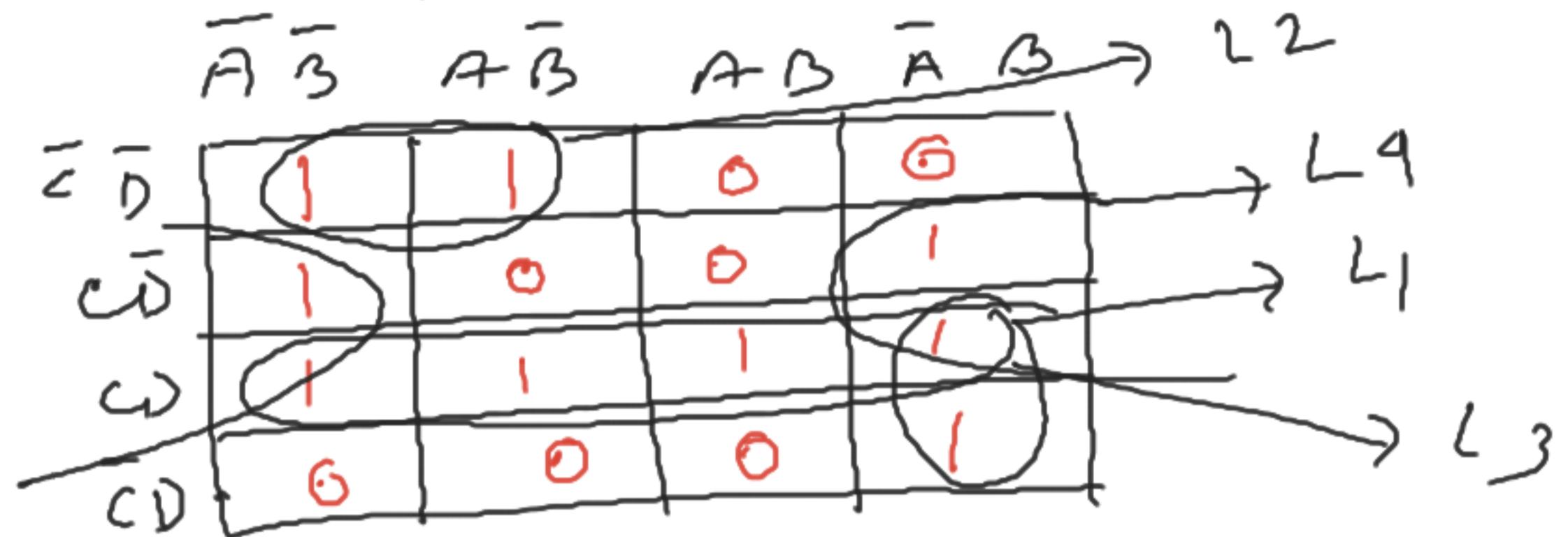
Indexing : $D < B A$



4 X 4 K-map

1011

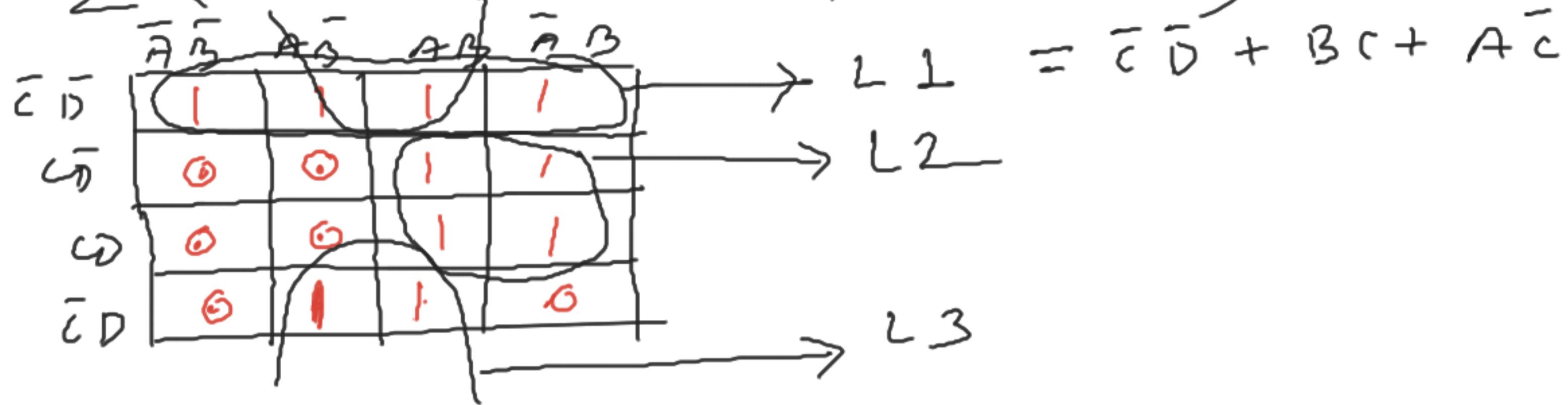
$$F(A, B, C, D) = \sum(0, 1, 4, 6, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15)$$



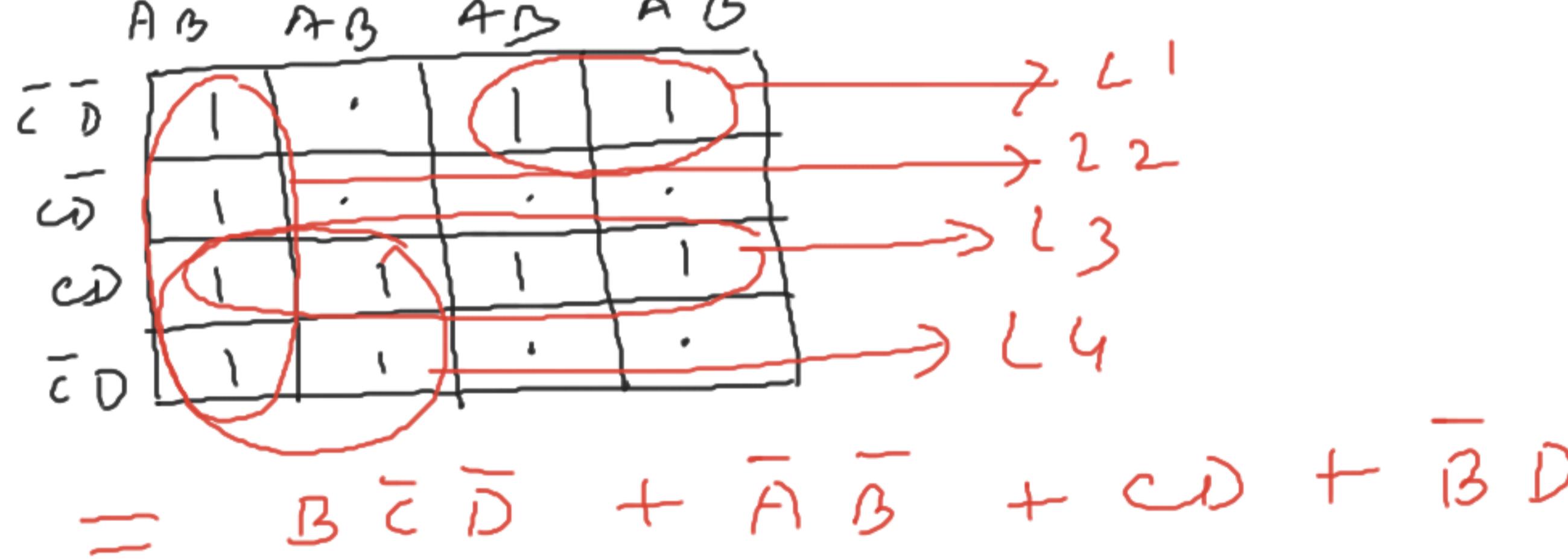
$$F(A, B, C, D) = \bar{A}BD + \bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + CD$$

$$+ \bar{A}C$$

$$7) F(A, B, C, D) = \sum (0, 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15)$$



$$8) F(A, B, C, D) = \sum (0, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15)$$



Chapter 6: Digital Arithmetics

Binary Addition:

Binary addition examples:

$0 + 0 = 00$	$0 + 1 = 01$	$1 + 0 = 01$	$1 + 1 = 10$
$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ + 0 \\ \hline 00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 0 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 01 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 0 \\ \hline 01 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \\ + 1 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$

Annotations: sum carry, sum carry, sum carry, sum carry.

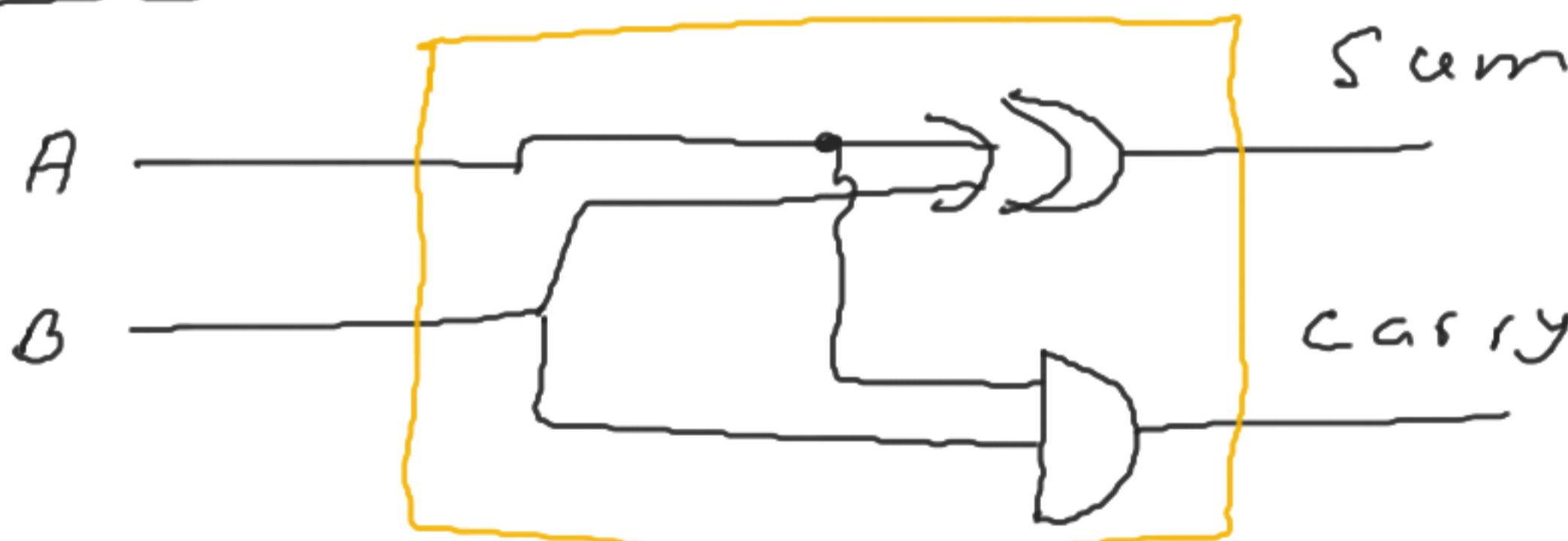
Half Adder:

A	B	Sum	Carry
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1

Simplification:

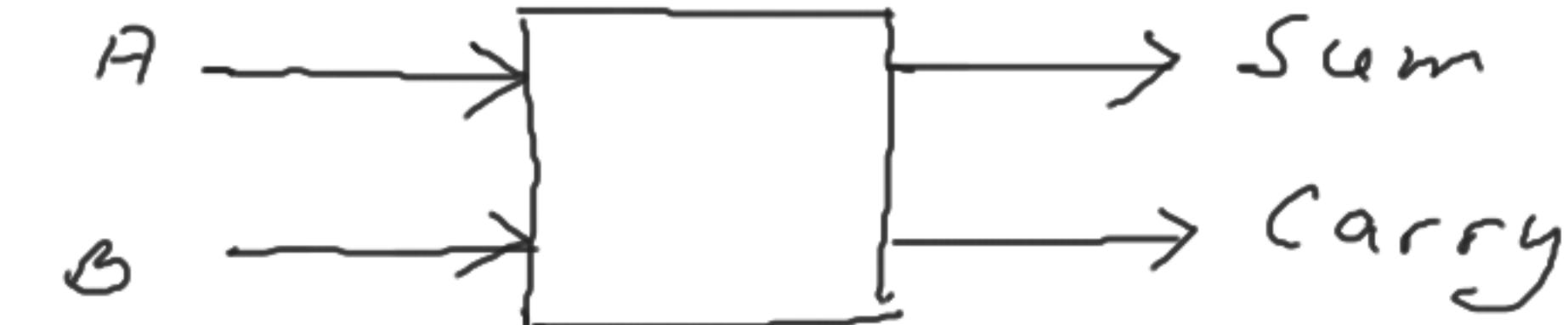
$$\text{Sum} = \bar{A}B + A\bar{B} = A \oplus B$$

Circuit:



$$\text{Carry} = AB$$

Block diagram:



Truth Table:

Full Adder : Truth Table

A	B	Cin	Sum	Cout
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1 ✓	0
0	1	0	1 ✓	0
0	1	1	0	1 ✓
—	—	—	—	—
1	0	0	1 ✓	0
1	0	1	0	1 ✓
1	1	0	0	1 ✓
1	1	1	1 ✓	1 ✓

{
 Cin → Carry Input
 Cout → Carry Output + 13 →

$$12 \rightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$$

$$13 \rightarrow \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

$$\hline$$

$$25 \leftarrow \begin{array}{ccccc} 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{array}$$

Simplification:

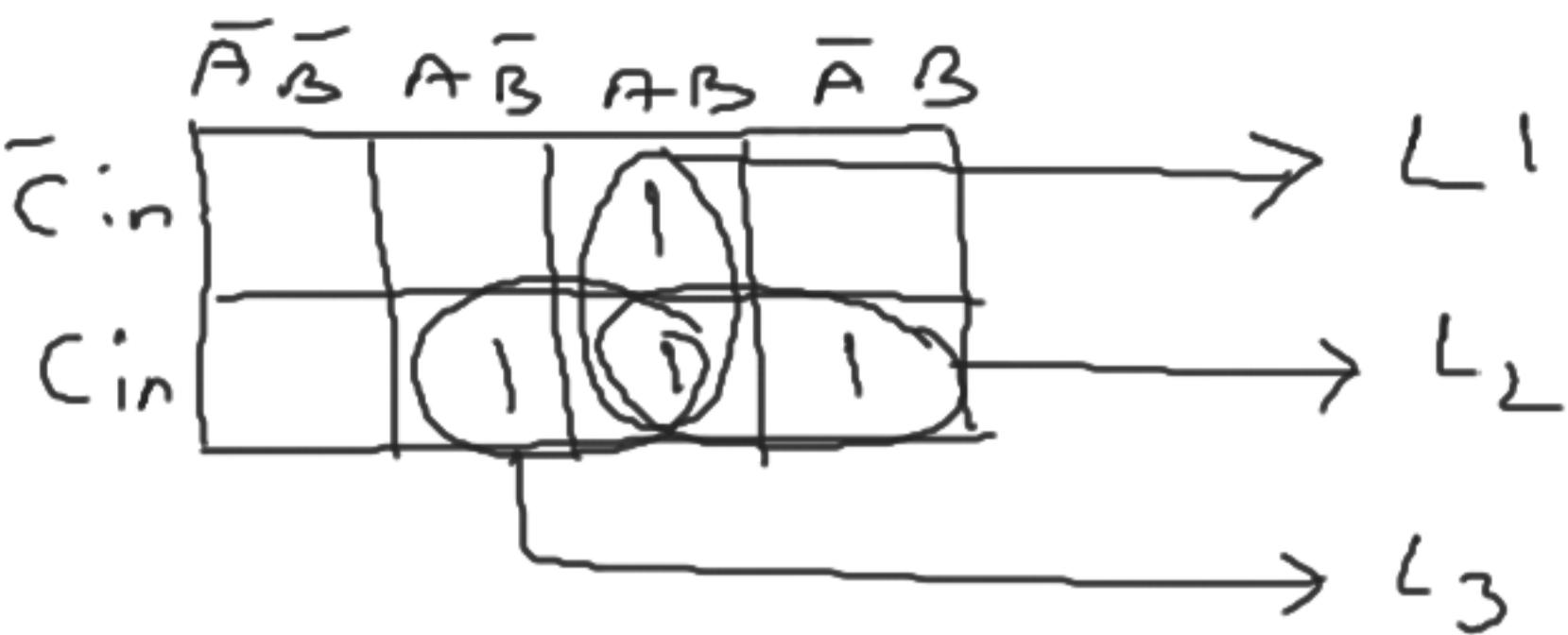
$$\text{Sum} \Rightarrow \bar{c}_{in} \begin{array}{c|c|c|c} \bar{A}\bar{B} & A\bar{B} & AB & \bar{A}B \\ \hline \textcircled{1} & & & \textcircled{1} \\ \hline \textcircled{1} & & \textcircled{1} & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sum} &= A\bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{A}B\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C + AB\bar{C} \\
 &= \bar{C}(A\bar{B} + \bar{A}B) + C(\bar{A}\bar{B} + AB) \\
 &= \bar{C}(A \oplus B) + C(\overline{A \oplus B}) \\
 &= \bar{C}X + CX \\
 &= C \oplus X \\
 &= C \oplus A \oplus B
 \end{aligned}$$

Let $A \oplus B = X$

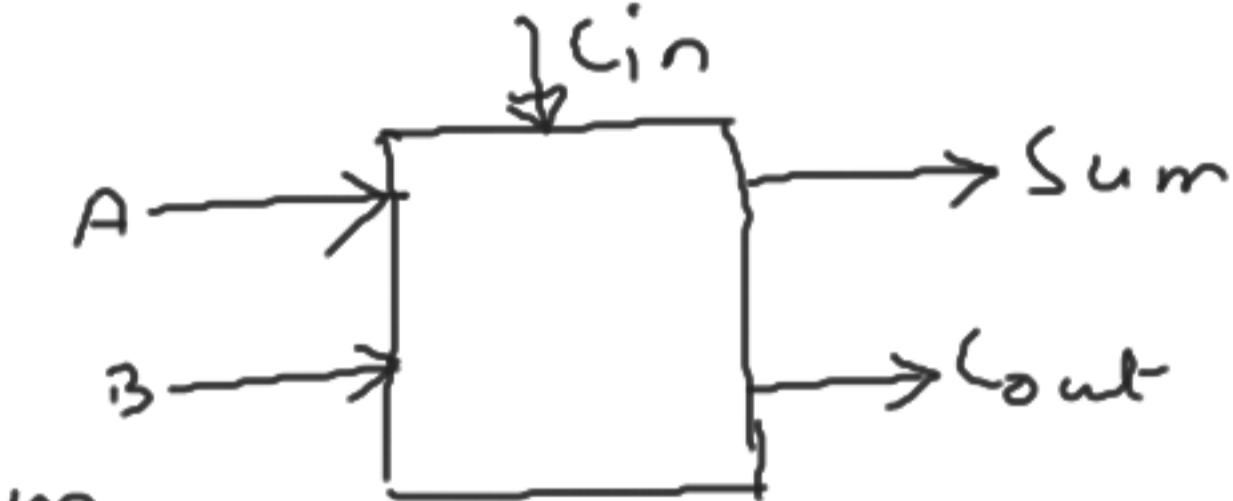
Sum = $A \oplus B \oplus C_{in}$

$C_{out} \Rightarrow$

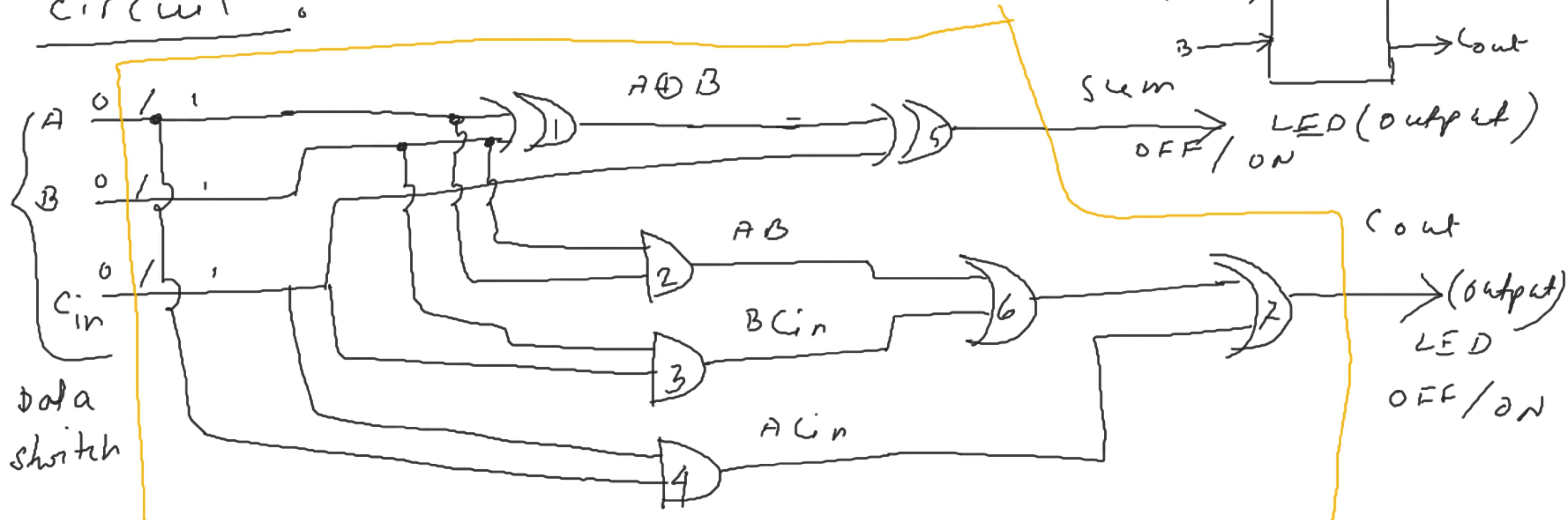


$$C_{out} = AB + BC_{in} + AC_{in}$$

Block diagram



circuit :



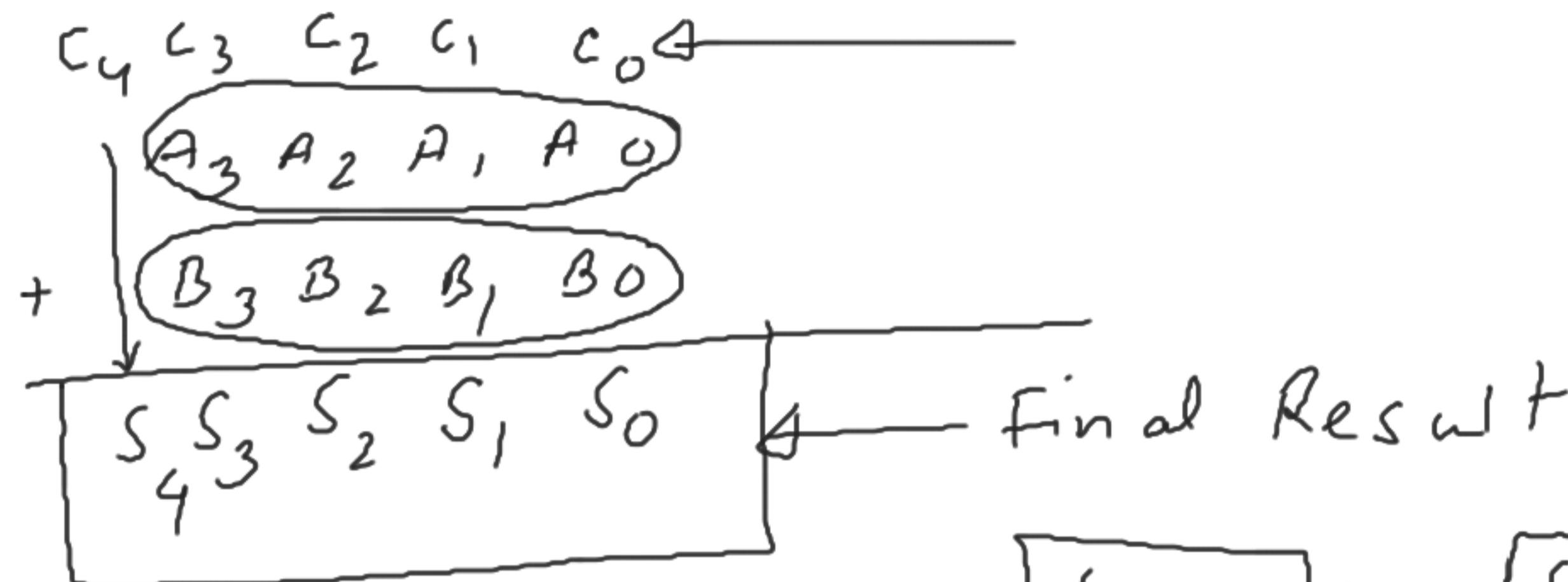
4-bit parallel adder

IC # 7483
Internal circuit

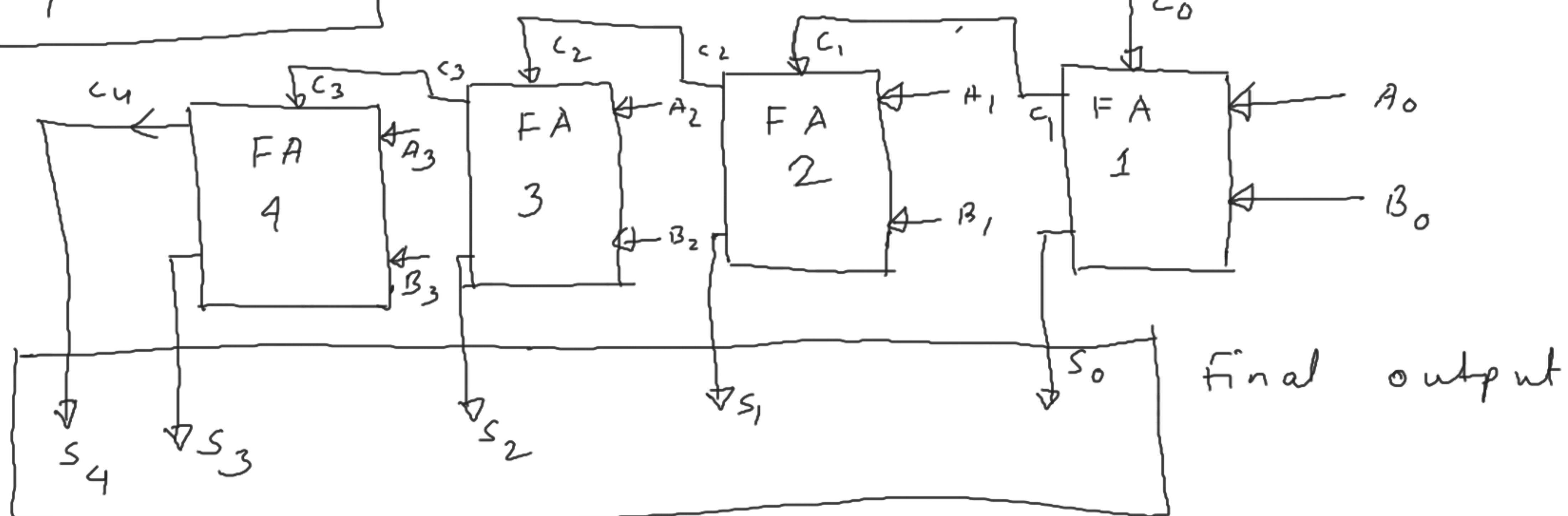
$12 \rightarrow 11000$

$13 \rightarrow 1101$

$25 \leftarrow 11001$



9 inputs
5 outputs



final output

IC # 7483

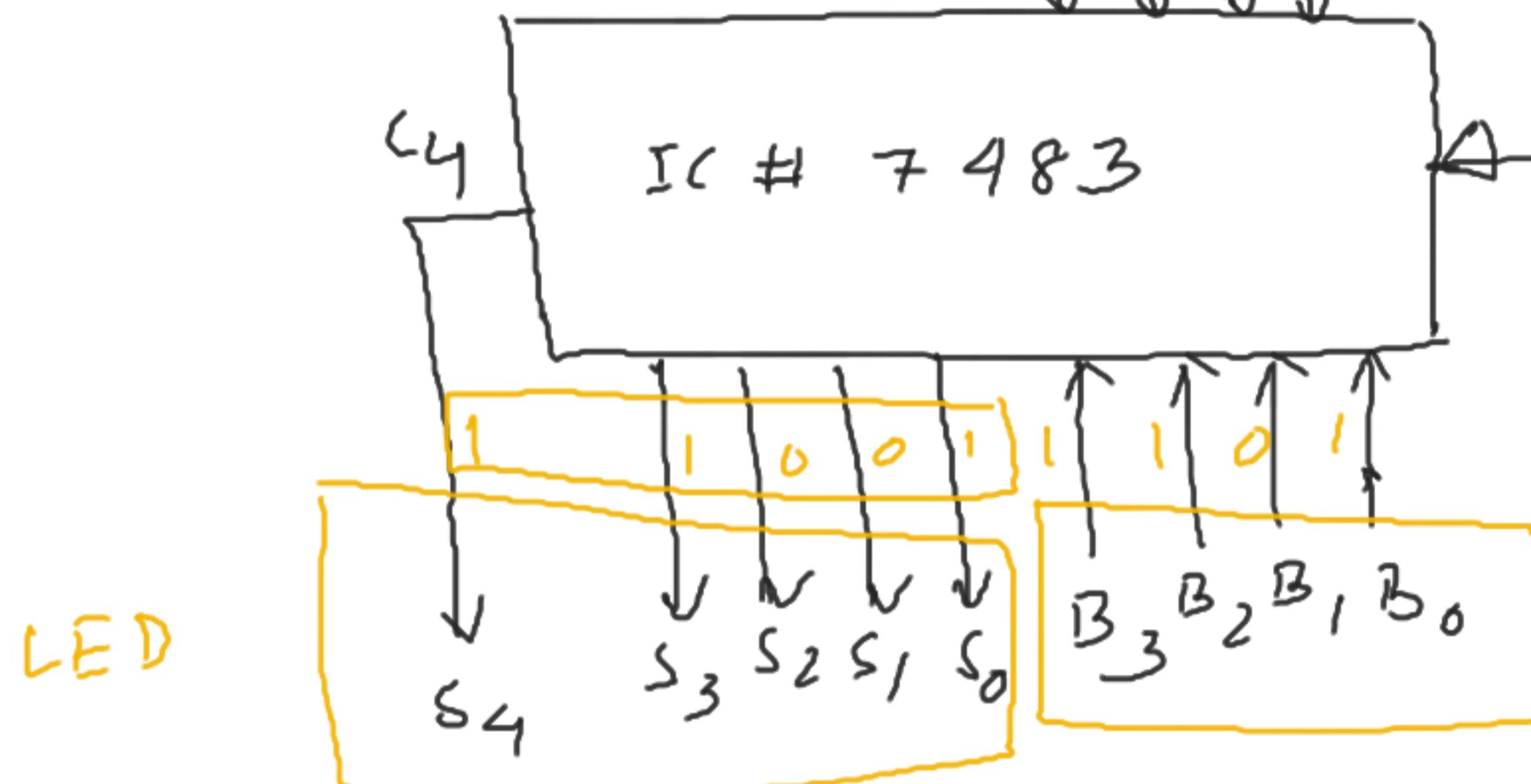
/ 74283



Block diagram

Data switch

operation of IC # 7483



$S_4 \rightarrow ON$

$S_3 \rightarrow ON$

$S_2 \rightarrow OFF$

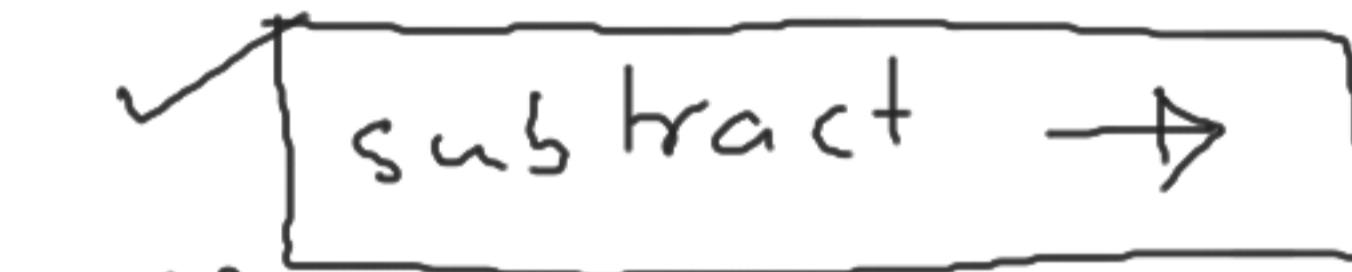
$S_1 \rightarrow OFF$

$S_0 \rightarrow ON$

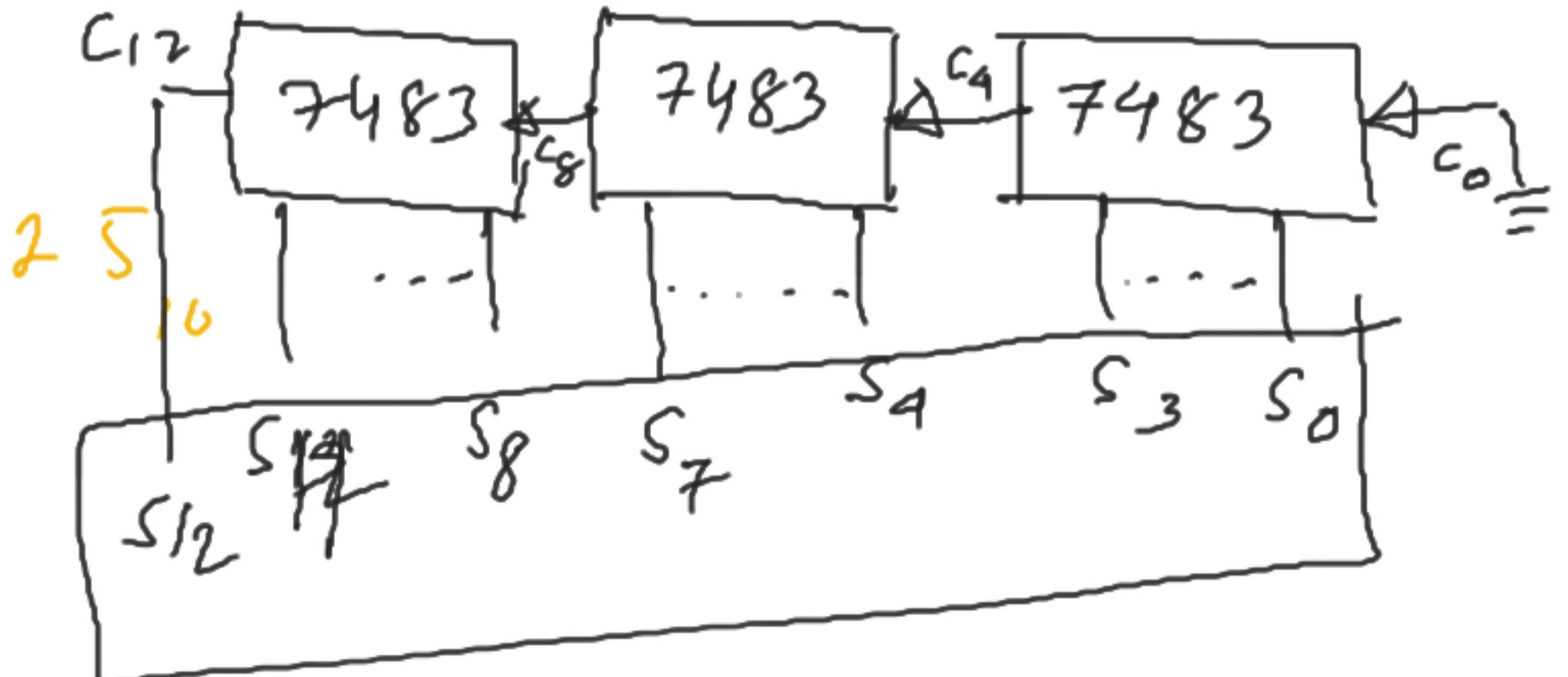
$$11001_2 = 25$$

12 + 13

$C_0 \rightarrow OPEN$

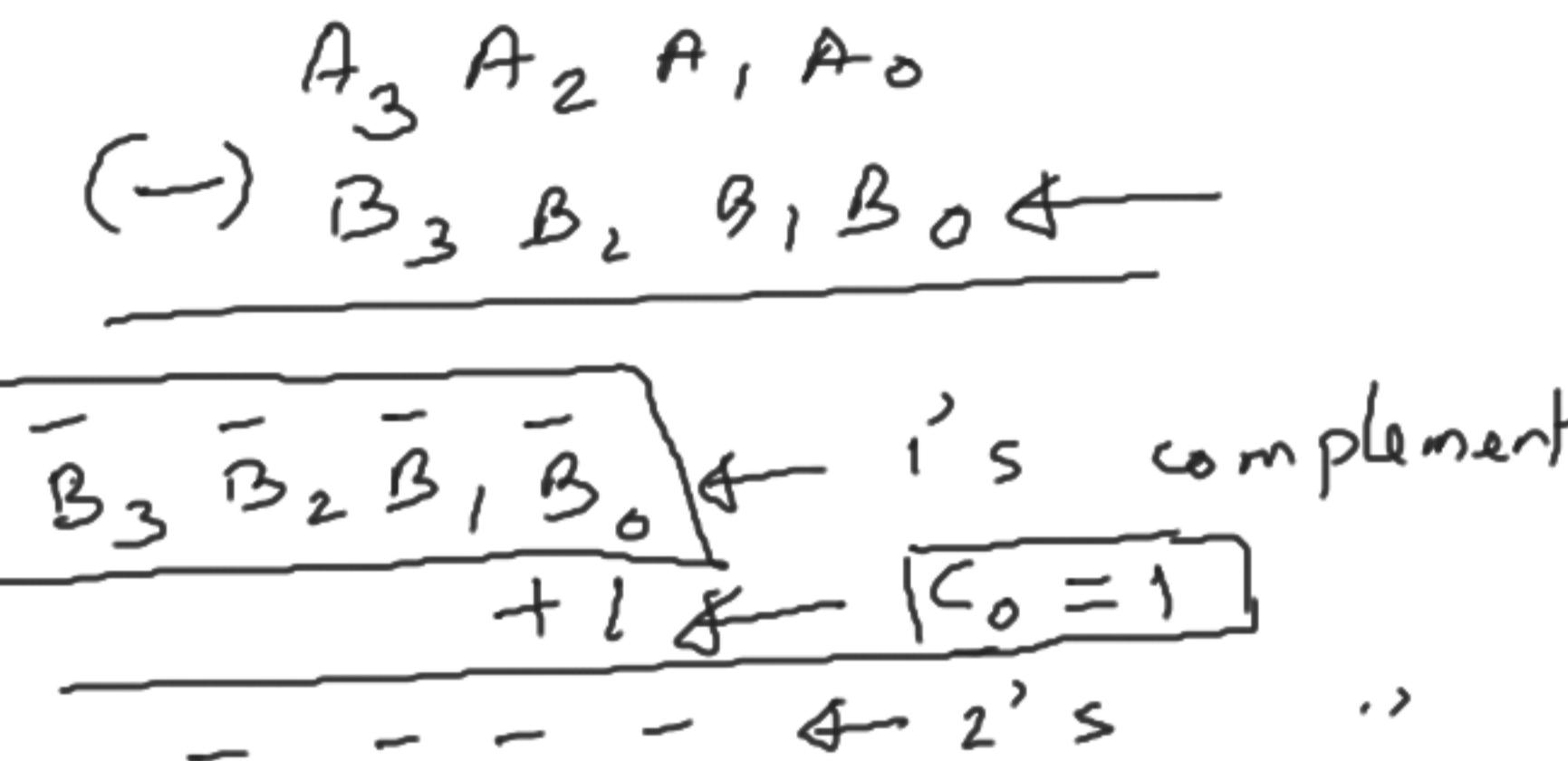
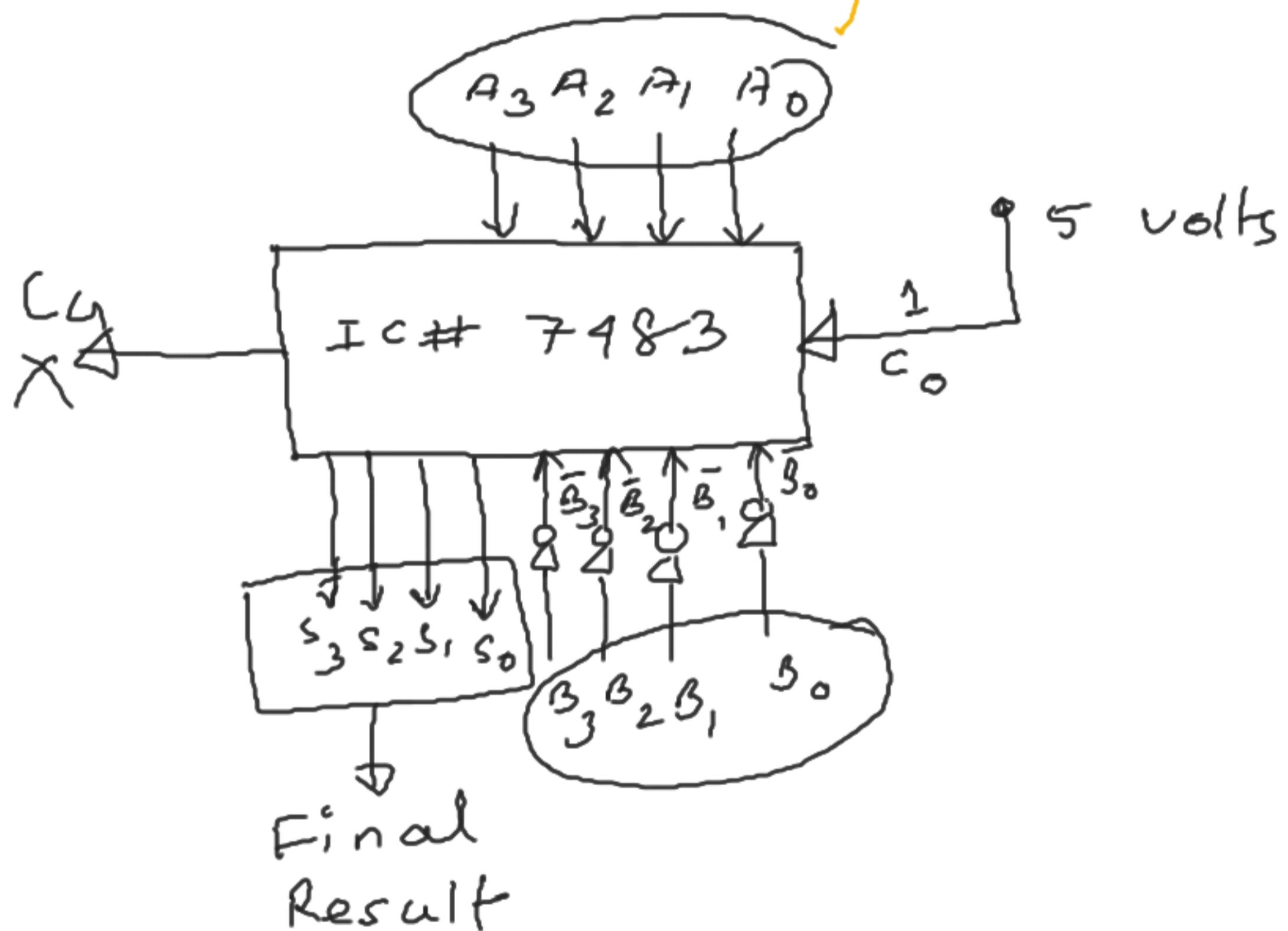


Cascading:



Design 4-bit subtractor using IC # 7483. You can use other logic gates, if necessary.

⇒ $A - B = A + (-B)$ ← 2's complement



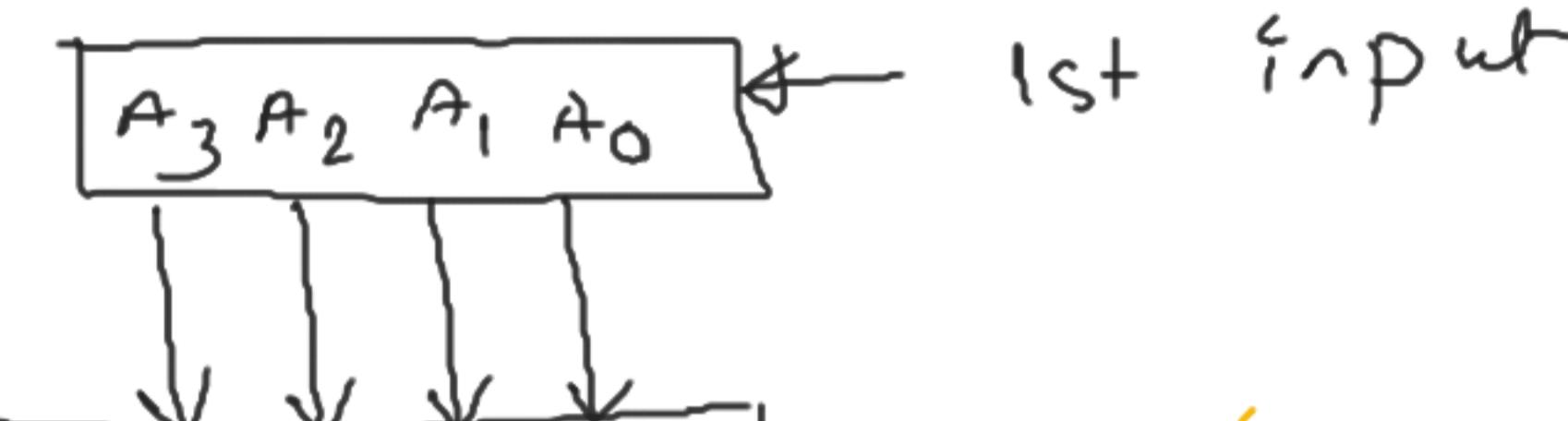
Design 4-bit parallel adder/subtractor using IC # 7483. You can use other logic gates, if necessary.

\Rightarrow switch(s) \Rightarrow ~~IF~~ $s=0$ Then addition ($A+B$)
~~IF~~ $s=1$ Then subtraction ($A-B$)

If $s=0$ Then $C_0 = 0$

If $s=1$ Then $C_0 = 1$

$$\therefore s = C_0$$



Switch (s)
0/1

$$C_0 = 0/1$$

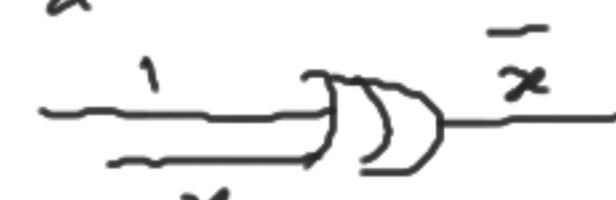
Operation:

When $s=0$ Then $C_0 = 0$,
 1st inputs are $A_3 A_2 A_1 A_0$
 2nd inputs are $B_3 B_2 B_1 B_0$
 \therefore This is addition

When $s=1$ Then $C_0 = 1$
 1st inputs are $A_3 A_2 A_1 A_0$
 2nd inputs are $\bar{B}_3 \bar{B}_2 \bar{B}_1 \bar{B}_0$
 \therefore This is subtraction

$$S = 0, B_0, B_1, B_2, B_3$$

$$S = 1, \bar{B}_0, \bar{B}_1, \bar{B}_2, \bar{B}_3$$



Final output