

## Chapter 5

**Exercise 5.2**

(a) the K-map for  $E(x, y, z) = \sum m(1, 5, 7)$  is:

		<u>z</u>				
		<hr/>				
x		0	1	0	0	
		0	1	1	0	
		<hr/>				
		y				

(b)  $E(w, x, y, z) = w'x'y + y'z + xz'$

		$z$				
		<hr/>				
$w$	$\left  \right.$	0	1	1	1	
		1	1	0	1	
		1	1	0	1	
		0	1	0	0	
		<hr/>				
		$y$				

**Exercise 5.6**

(a)  $E(w, x, y, z) = \prod M(1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 13, 14, 15) = \sum m(0, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12)$

$z$			
1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	0
1	1	1	0
$y$			
$w$	$x$		

minimal sum of products:  $wy'z' + wx'z + w'x'z' + w'yz' + w'xy'z$

$x$			
1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	0
1	1	1	0
$y$			
$z$	$w$		

minimal product of sums:  $(w + x + z')(w' + y' + z)(x' + y' + z')(w' + x' + z')(w + x' + y + z)$

$$(b) E(w, x, y, z) = \sum m(0, 4, 5, 9, 11, 14, 15), dc(w, x, y, z) = \sum m(2, 8)$$

$z$							
				1	0	0	-
				1	1	0	0
				0	0	1	1
$w$				-	1	1	0
				$y$			
				$x$			

minimal SP:  $w'y'z' + w'y'x + wx'z + wxy$

$z$							
				1	0	0	-
				1	1	0	0
				0	0	1	1
$w$				-	1	1	0
				$y$			
				$x$			

minimal PS:  $(w+x+z')(w+y')(x+y'+z)(w'+x'+y)$

$$(c) E(x, y, z) = \sum m(0, 1, 4, 6) = \prod M(2, 3, 5, 7)$$

$z$							
				1	1	0	0
$x$				1	0	0	1
				$y$			

minimal sum of products:  $x'y' + xz'$

$z$							
				1	1	0	0
$x$				1	0	0	1
				$y$			

minimal product of sums:  $(x + y')(x' + z')$

**Exercise 5.8**Input:  $(a, b, c, d)$ , with  $a, b, c, d \in \{0, 1\}$ Output:  $y \in \{0, 1\}$ 

Function:

$$y = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (8a + 4b + 2c + d) \text{ is prime} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

input value	abcd	y
0	0000	0
1	0001	0
2	0010	1
3	0011	1
4	0100	0
5	0101	1
6	0110	0
7	0111	1
8	1000	0
9	1001	0
10	1010	0
11	1011	1
12	1100	0
13	1101	1
14	1110	0
15	1111	0

				d
	0	0	1	1
	0	1	1	0
a	0	1	0	0
	0	0	1	0
				c
				b

From the Kmap we get the following prime implicants:  $a'bd$ ,  $b'cd$ ,  $a'b'c$ ,  $a'cd$ , and  $bc'd$

The essential prime implicants are:  $b'cd$ ,  $a'b'c$ , and  $bc'd$

A minimal sum of products for function  $y$  is:

$$y = b'cd + a'b'c + bc'd + a'cd$$

and the gate network that implements this expression is shown in Figure ??.

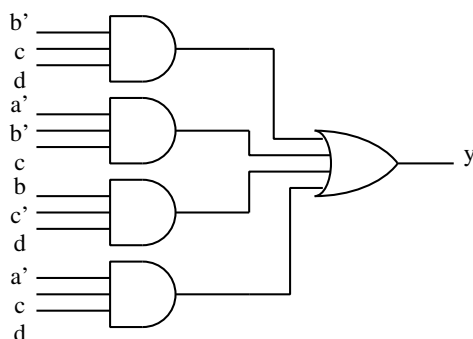
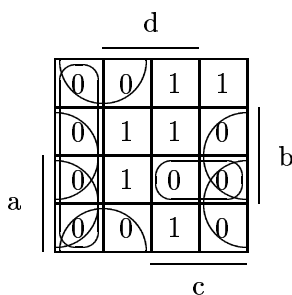


Figure 5.1: AND-OR gate network for “prime detector” (Exercise 5.8)



From the Kmap we get the following prime implicants:  $(b' + d)$ ,  $(a' + d)$ ,  $(b + c)$ ,  $(c + d)$  and  $(a' + b' + c')$ . Only the  $(c + d)$  prime implicant is not essential. So, the minimal product of sums in this case is:

$$y = (b' + d)(a' + d)(b + c)(a' + b' + c')$$

and the gate network that implements this expression is shown in Figure ???. Notice that the cost of the product of sums is lower.

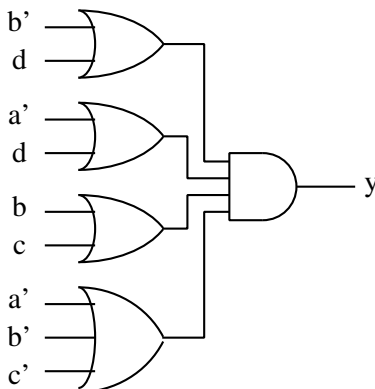


Figure 5.2: OR-AND gate network for “prime detector” (Exercise 5.8)

**Exercise 5.14**

The multiplier is specified as follows:

Inputs:  $x, y$  where  $x, y \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$

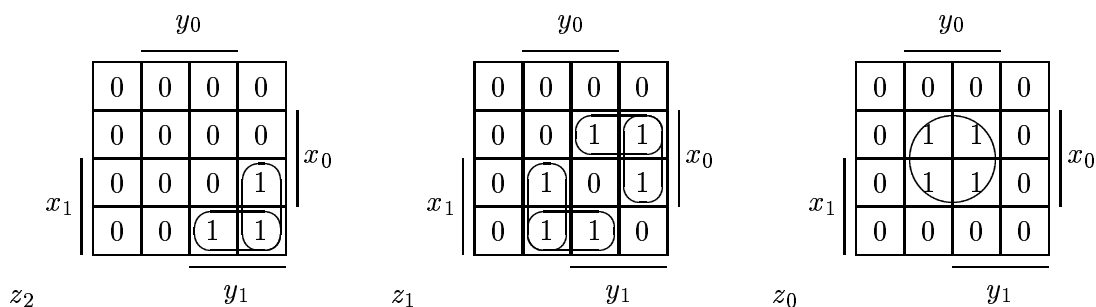
Output:  $z \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9\}$

Function:  $z = x \cdot y$

Coding the inputs and outputs in a binary code, produces the switching function of the following table:

x		y		z			
$x_1$	$x_0$	$y_1$	$y_0$	$z_3$	$z_2$	$z_1$	$z_0$
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1

From the table we get the following K-maps and expressions for the multiplier binary outputs:



$$z_0 = x_0 y_0$$

$$z_1 = x_1 x'_0 y_0 + x_0 y_1 y'_0 + x'_1 x_0 y_1 + x_1 y'_1 y_0$$

$$z_2 = x_1 x'_0 y_1 + x_1 y_1 y'_0$$

Output  $z_3$  corresponds to only one minterm (no Kmap is needed in this case):

$$z_3 = x_1 x_0 y_1 y_0$$

The NAND-NAND network is obtained directly from the sum of products. The corresponding network is presented in Figure ??.

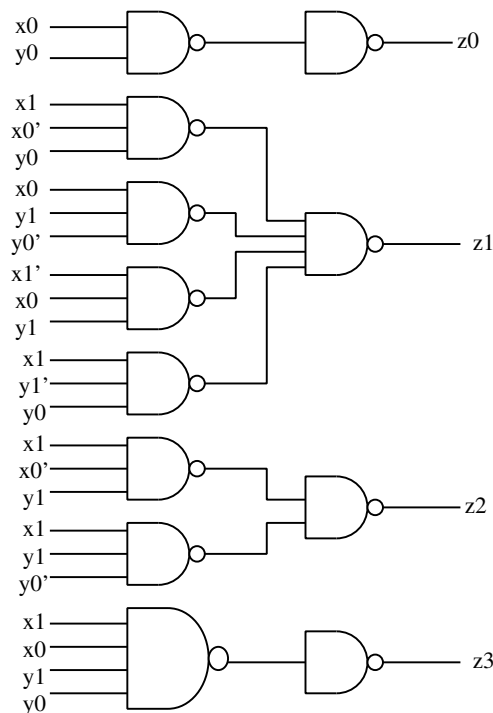


Figure 5.3: Network for a 2x2 bit multiplier. Exercise 5.14

**Exercise 5.18** A high-level specification for the system is:

Input:  $x$  is a decimal digit, represented in BCD

Output:  $y$  is an unsigned integer represented in binary

Function:  $y = x^2$

The switching functions for this exercise are given as:

$x$ (BCD)	$y = x^2$ (Binary)
0000	0000000
0001	0000001
0010	0000100
0011	0001001
0100	0010000
0101	0011001
0110	0100100
0111	0110001
1000	1000000
1001	1010001

Using K-maps we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_0 &= x_0 \\
 y_1 &= 0 \\
 y_2 &= x_1 x'_0
 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned}
 y_3 &= x_2'x_1x_0 + x_2x_1'x_0 \\
 y_4 &= x_2x_1' + x_2x_0 \\
 y_5 &= x_2x_1 \\
 y_6 &= x_3
 \end{aligned}$$

The PLA implementation of this system is shown in figure ??.

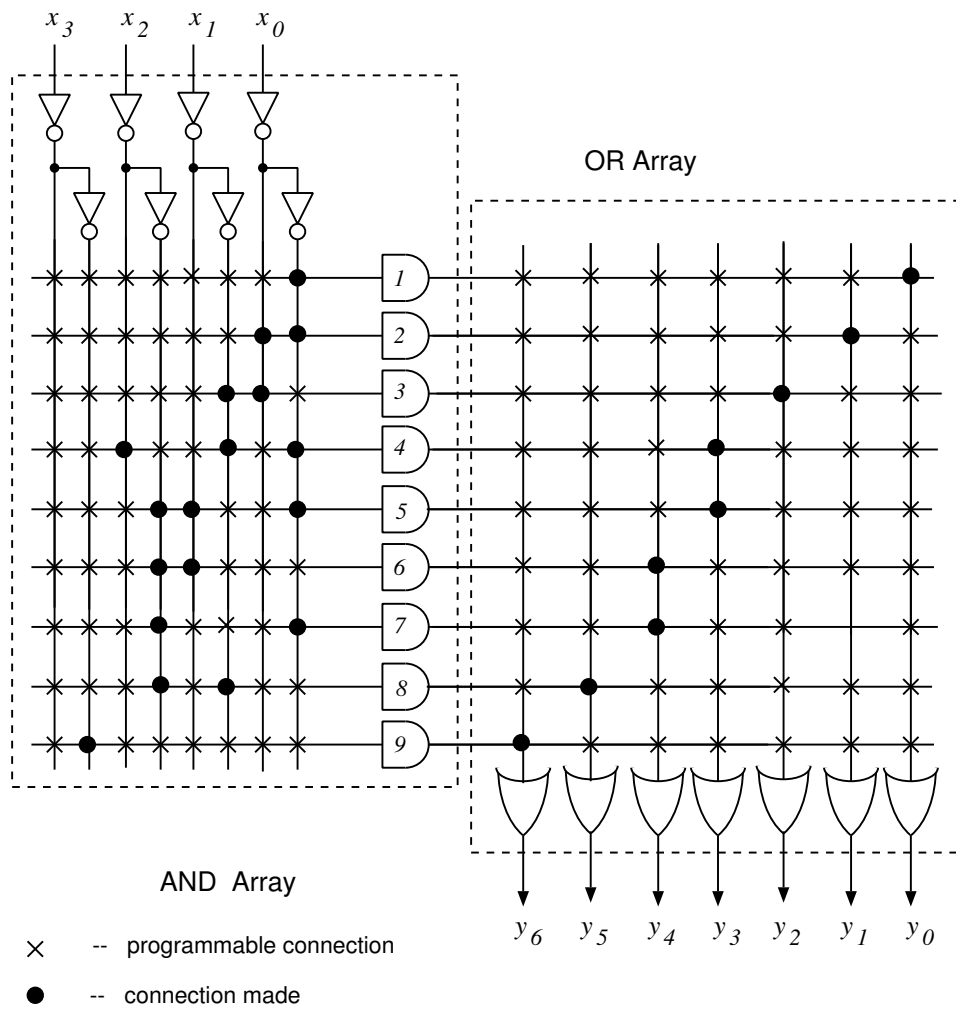


Figure 5.4: PLA implementation for Exercise 5.18