Digital Systems Design and Laboratory [3. Boolean Algebra (Continued)]

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- **☐** Multiplying Out and Factoring Expressions
- ☐ Exclusive OR and Equivalence Operations
- Consensus Theorem
- ☐ Algebraic Simplification of Switching Expressions
- ☐ Proving Validity of an Equation

Multiplying Out and Factoring

☐ Distributive laws

- > X(Y + Z) = XY + XZ
- \rightarrow (X + Y)(X + Z) = X + YZ
- ☐ Another useful theorem
 - \rightarrow (X + Y)(X' + Z) = XZ + X'Y
 - Proof? Check two cases: X = 0 or X = 1
- Multiplying out
 - > Apply them from left terms to right terms
- □ Factoring
 - > Apply them from right terms to left terms

Multiplying Out: from POS to SOP

- ☐ From product-of-sums (POS) to sum-of-products (SOP)
- Example

$$(\underline{A} + \underline{B} + C')(\underline{A} + \underline{B} + D)(\underline{A} + \underline{B} + E)(\underline{A} + D' + E)(\underline{A'} + C)$$

2. 3.

$$= (A + B + C'D)(A + B + E)[AC + A'(D' + E)]$$
2.

$$= (A + B + C'DE)(AC + A'D' + A'E)$$

$$= AC + ABC + A'BD' + A'BE + A'C'DE$$

$$= AC + A'BD' + A'BE + A'C'DE$$

1.
$$X(Y + Z) = XY + XZ$$

2.
$$(X + Y)(X + Z) = X + YZ$$

3.
$$(X + Y)(X' + Z) = XZ + X'Y$$

Factoring

- ☐ From sum-of-products (SOP) to product-of-sums (POS)
- Example

$$AC + A'BD' + A'BE + A'C'DE$$

$$= \underline{AC} + \underline{A'}(BD' + BE + C'DE)$$
3.

$$= (A + BD' + BE + C'DE)(A' + C)$$

$$= [A + C'DE + B(D' + E)](A' + C)$$
2.

$$= (A + C'DE + B)(A + C'DE + D' + E)(A' + C)$$

$$= \frac{(A + B + C'DE)}{2}(A + D' + E)(A' + C)$$

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

1.
$$X(Y + Z) = XY + XZ$$

2.
$$(X + Y)(X + Z) = X + YZ$$

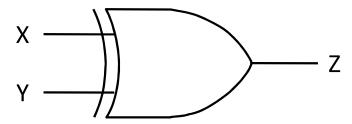
3.
$$(X + Y)(X' + Z) = XZ + X'Y$$

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Exclusive-OR (1/2)

☐ Exclusive-OR (XOR) (⊕)

- \triangleright 0 \oplus 0 = 0, 0 \oplus 1 = 1, 1 \oplus 0 = 1, 1 \oplus 1 = 0
- ➤ Symbol (XOR gate)



> Truth table

X	Υ	$Z = X \oplus Y$
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

Exclusive-OR (2/2)

- \square $X \oplus Y = X'Y + XY'$
- ☐ Theorem

$$> X \oplus 0 = X$$

$$> X \oplus 1 = X'$$

$$> X \oplus X = 0$$

$$> X \oplus X' = 1$$

$$\rightarrow$$
 X \oplus Y = Y \oplus X

(commutative)

$$\rightarrow$$
 (X \oplus Y) \oplus Z = X \oplus (Y \oplus Z) (associative)

$$ightharpoonup X(Y \oplus Z) = XY \oplus XZ$$
 (distributive)

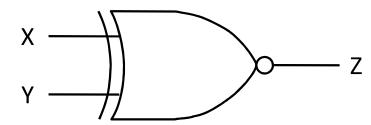
$$\rightarrow$$
 (X \oplus Y)' = X'Y' \oplus XY

X and Y must be the same

Exclusive-NOR (1/2)

☐ Exclusive-NOR (XNOR) (≡)

- $ightharpoonup 0 \equiv 0 = 1, 0 \equiv 1 = 0, 1 \equiv 0 = 0, 1 \equiv 1 = 1$
- ➤ Symbol (XNOR gate)





> Truth table

X	Υ	$Z = X \oplus Y$
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

Simplification of XOR and XNOR

 \square X \bigoplus Y = X'Y + XY' \square $X \equiv Y = X'Y' + XY$ Examples $F = (A'B \equiv C) + (B \oplus AC')$ = [A'BC + (A'B)'C'] + [B'AC' + B(AC')']= A'BC + (A + B')C' + B'AC' + B(A' + C)= B(A'C + A' + C) + C'(A + B' + AB')= B(A' + C) + C'(A + B')= ... can be further simplified = B + C' $F = A' \oplus B \oplus C$ $= (A'B' + AB) \oplus C$ = (A'B' + AB)C' + (A'B' + AB)'C= A'B'C' + ABC' + A'BC + AB'C= ... can be further simplified?

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Consensus Theorem

- \square XY + X'Z + YZ = XY + X'Z
 - > YZ is redundant, referred to as the consensus term
- Example

$$A'C'D + A'BD + BCD + ABC + ACD'$$

- $= A'C'D + \underline{A'}BD + BCD + \underline{A}BC + ACD'$
- = A'C'D + A'BD + ABC + ACD'
- Example

$$A'B' + AC + BC' + B'C + AB$$

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

$$= A'B' + AC + BC' + AB$$

$$= A'B' + AC + BC' + AB$$

$$= A'B' + AC + BC'$$

Ordering Does Matter

☐ Example (one ordering)

$$A'C'D + A'BD + BCD + ABC + ACD'$$

= $A'C'D + \underline{A'}BD + BCD + \underline{A}BC + ACD'$
= $A'C'D + A'BD + ABC + ACD'$

■ Example (another ordering)

```
A'\underline{C'}D + A'BD + B\underline{C}D + ABC + ACD'
= A'C'D + BCD + ABC + ACD'
= A'C'D + BC\underline{D} + ABC + AC\underline{D'}
= A'C'D + BCD + ACD'
```

Dual Form of Consensus Theorem

- \square XY + X'Z + YZ = XY + X'Z
 - > YZ is redundant
- \square (X + Y)(X' + Z)(Y + Z) = (X + Y)(X' + Z)
 - \rightarrow (Y + Z) is redundant
- Example

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

- = (A + B + C')(A + B + D')(B + C + D')
- = (A + B + C')(B + C + D')
- = ... can be further simplified
- = B + AC + C'D'

Redundancy Insertion

Example

- > ABCD + B'CDE + A'B' + BCE'
- Consensus terms
 - $ABCD + B'CDE \rightarrow ACDE$
 - ABCD + A'B' \rightarrow 0; ABCD + A'B' \rightarrow 0
 - $\underline{\mathbf{B'}}$ CDE + $\underline{\mathbf{B}}$ CE' \rightarrow 0; B'CD $\underline{\mathbf{E}}$ + BC $\underline{\mathbf{E'}}$ \rightarrow 0
 - $A'B' + BCE \rightarrow A'CE$
- ➤ No redundancy
- > Redundancy insertion

```
ABCD + B'CDE + A'B' + BCE' + ACDE
```

- = ABCD + B'CDE + A'B' + BCE' + ACDE
- = B'CDE + A'B' + BCE' + ACDE
- = B'CDE + A'B' + BCE' + ACDE
- = A'B' + BCE' + ACDE

- Multiplying Out and Factoring Expressions
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Three Basic Ways

- ☐ Goal
 - > Simplifying an expression reduces the cost of realizing the expression using gates
- \square Combining terms: XY + XY' = X(Y + Y') = X
 - > ABC'D' + ABCD' = ABD'
 - \rightarrow AB'C + ABC + A'BC = AB'C + ABC + ABC + A'BC = AC + BC
 - \rightarrow (A + BC)(D + E') + A'(B' + C')(D + E') = D + E'
 - DeMorgan's Law
- \Box Eliminating terms: X + XY = X and XY + X'Z + YZ = XY + X'Z
 - \triangleright A'B + A'BC = A'B
 - \triangleright A'BC' + BCD + A'BD = A'BC'+ BCD
- \Box Eliminating literals: X + X'Y = X + Y
 - > A'B + A'B'C'D' + ABCD' = A'B + A'C'D' + ABCD' = A'B + A'C'D'+ BCD'

Adding Redundant Terms

Y = Y + XX' Y = Y(X + X') XY + X'Z = XY + X'Z + YZ X = X + XY Example WX + XY + X'Z' + WY'Z' = WX + XY + X'Z' + WY'Z' + WZ' = WX + XY + X'Z' + WZ'

Quick Note

- No easy way to determine if a Boolean expression has a minimum number of terms or literals
 - > Systematic (graphical) method will be discussed

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Equation Validity (1/2)

☐ Several methods

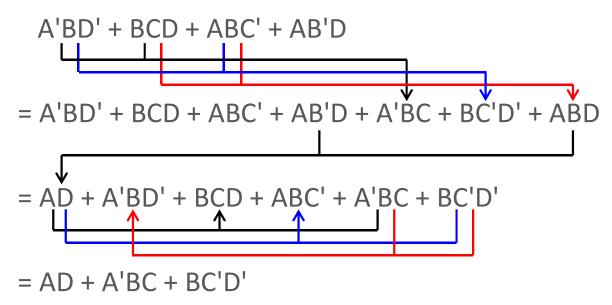
- > Construct a truth table
 - Proof by cases (equivalent for all combinations of values of variables)
- Manipulate one side until it is identical to the other side
- Reduce both sides independently to the same expression
- > Perform the same operation on both sides if the operation is reversible
 - Complement is reversible
 - AND is not reversible: XY = XZ does not imply Y = Z
 - OR is not reversible: X + Y = X + Z does not imply Y = Z
 - $X \oplus Y = X \oplus Z$ implies Y = Z?

☐ Prove invalidity

> Try to find <u>one</u> combination of values of variables such that two sides have different values

Equation Validity (2/2)

 \square Example: prove A'BD' + BCD + ABC' + AB'D = BC'D' + AD + A'BC



- ☐ Example: prove the equivalence between
 - > A'BC'D + (A' + BC)(A + C'D') + BC'D + A'BC'
 - > ABCD + A'C'D' + ABD + ABCD' + BC'D

Q&A

Announcement

- ☐ Gradescope for homework submission and grading
 - ➤ Use the entry code 9KKP26 to sign up
- ☐ Homework 1
 - Due at noon on March 11
- ☐ Homework 2
 - "Part of" it is online (NTU COOL)
 - 5 questions there, more coming
 - > Due at noon on April 1
- ☐ Slides version control
 - Notify at lectures (white board)
 - Notify after lectures (NTU COOL announcement)
- Office hour
 - Please feel free to contact me if you need it!