

Truth Table
↓
Logic expressions

Standard canonical form

Non-standard canonical form

(better since less resources for same functionalities)



SoP
Sum of Products (unique)

OR

MinTerms Term in which all variables appear once

x_0	x	y	F
0	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
2	1	0	1
3	1	1	0

where $F=1$

Contains only
- \bar{x} operator
- AND operator

Ex: if variables x, y
minterms: $\bar{x}y, x\bar{y}, xy, \bar{x}\bar{y}$

$F = \bar{x}y + x\bar{y}$ can be written as $\sum (0, 2)$
Decimal form

Product of MaxTerms
↓
AND

Same as SoP, but we look where $F=0$ and swap operations

x_0	x	y	F
0	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
2	1	0	1
3	1	1	0

$F = (\bar{x} + y) \cdot (x + \bar{y})$
or $\prod (1, 3)$

Method 1

1) Find SoP or PoM

2) Use axioms to optimize it.

K-maps

Hamming Distance

different symbols between 2 words

Ex: 1001 and 1010

There are 2 different symbols.

H.D. = 2

N-cube

has 2^n vectors as lines in Π

Q1 $\overline{ac} + \overline{abc} = \overline{ab} + \overline{ac}$

abc	\bar{a}	$\bar{a}c$	t	abc	ab	t	ac
000	1	0	1	1	1	1	0
001	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
010	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
011	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Q2

a) $(a+b) \cdot (a+\bar{b}) = a \cdot a + a \cdot \bar{b} + a \cdot b + b \cdot \bar{b}$
 $a(1 + \bar{b} + b) = a(1 + 1) = a \cdot 1 = a$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{b) } a + \bar{a}b &= (a + \bar{a}) \cdot (a + b) \\ &= 1 \cdot (a + b) = a + b \end{aligned}$$

c) $\overline{a}bc + a\overline{b}c + \overline{a}b\overline{c} = \overline{a}b + \overline{a}b\overline{c}$
 $= \overline{a}(\overline{b} + b\overline{c}) = \overline{a}((\overline{b} + b) \cdot (\overline{b} + \overline{c}))$
 $= \overline{a}(1 \cdot (\overline{b} + \overline{c})) = \overline{a} \cdot (\overline{b} + \overline{c})$

partie commune

$$g) \overline{(a+b)} + \overline{(\bar{a}+b)} = (\bar{a}\bar{b}) \cdot (\bar{a}\bar{b}) = \underbrace{\bar{a}\bar{a}}_0 \bar{b} = 0$$

$$h) a + \bar{a}b + \bar{a}\bar{b} = a + \bar{a}(b + \bar{b}) = a + \bar{a} \cdot 1 = 1$$

Q3 Rewrite as minterms (product term in which each term appears once)

$$a) F(a,b,c,d) = \bar{a}\bar{b}c + \bar{a}\bar{b} + ab\bar{c}d$$

\uparrow where is d & \bar{a} ? $\quad \uparrow$ where are $cd, \bar{c}d, c\bar{d}, \bar{c}\bar{d}$?

$$= \bar{a}\bar{b}cd + \bar{a}\bar{b}c\bar{d} + \bar{a}\bar{b}cd + \bar{a}\bar{b}c\bar{d} + \bar{a}\bar{b}cd + \bar{a}\bar{b}c\bar{d} + ab\bar{c}d$$

$$b) F(a,b,c,d) = ab + \bar{b}c + cd$$

$$= abcd + ab\bar{c}d + abcd + ab\bar{c}d + abcd + ab\bar{c}d + \bar{a}bcd + \bar{a}b\bar{c}d + \bar{a}bcd + \bar{a}b\bar{c}d + \bar{a}bcd + \bar{a}b\bar{c}d + \bar{a}bcd$$

Pour ce dernier, il a fallu vérifier si les 4 expressions possibles n'avaient pas été déjà créés dans et

Q4

$$a) F(a,b) = a + \bar{a}b + \bar{a}\bar{b}$$

$b \backslash a$	0	1
0		
1		

$\bar{a} \backslash a$	\bar{a}	a
\bar{b}	1	1
b	1	1

Interpretations:
 si valeurs des variables on a 1, donc $F=1$

$$b) F(a,b) = (a+b) \cdot (a+\bar{b})$$

$b \backslash a$	0	1
0	0	1
1	0	1

$$F = a$$

$$c) F(a,b) = a + \bar{a}b$$

$b \backslash a$	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	1

$$F = a + b$$

Q5

a) $F(a,b,c) = \bar{a}c + \bar{a}bc$

a \ bc	00	01	11	10
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0

$F = \bar{a}b + \bar{a}c$

c) $F(a,b,c) = ab\bar{c} + \bar{a}bc + \bar{a}b\bar{c} + \bar{a}bc$

a \ bc	00	01	11	10
0	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	0	1

$F = \bar{c}$

Q6

a) $F(a,b,c,d) = abd + acd + bcd + ab + \bar{a}cd + \bar{a}bcd$

ab \ cd	00	01	11	10
00			1	
01			1	
11	1	1	1	1
10			1	

$F = ab + cd$

c) $F(a,b,c,d) = bcd + \bar{a}cd + \bar{a}cd + \bar{a}d + \bar{a}bd$

ab \ cd	00	01	11	10
00	1	1		1
01	1	1		1
11	1			1
10	1			1

$F = \bar{d} + \bar{a}c$

Q7

a) $F(a,b,c,d,e) = a\bar{e} + b\bar{e} + \bar{a}bce + \bar{a}bcde + \bar{a}bce + \bar{a}cde + \bar{a}be + \bar{a}bce$

abc \ de	000	001	011	010	100	101	111	110
00	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
01		1				1		
11		1				1		
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

$F = \bar{e} + \bar{b}c$

les rectangles verts sont superposés