Create a $2^2 \times 1$ MUX that implements the function $f(x,y,z) = x^2y + y^2y^2$, using yz as control lines Provide the MUX's output expression

1) Write the binary values possible for xyz

table	<u>×</u>	y	2	row #
1	0	O	0	0
	0	0	١	1
Χ, ,	0	1	0	2
(0	١	_	3
	ا م	0	0	4
X	۱ (0	١	5
	١	١	0	6
		١	1	7

+
2) Decompose x'y + y'z' into their literal numeric values:

find the rows in the table where:

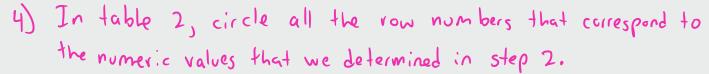
3) Draw a table with headers for all the Mux inputs. Since the Mux is a 4x1 Mux, then it will have 4 inputs: Io ... Iz

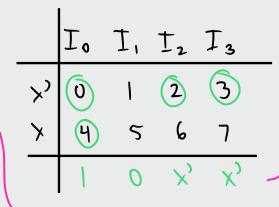
$$I_0$$
 I_1 I_2 I_3
 X^1 0 1 2 3 \rightarrow rows in table 1 where \times is 0
 \times 4 5 6 7 \rightarrow rows in table 1 where \times is 1

-According to the problem statement, y and z will be used for the select lines, so the remaining variables, X in this case, will be used for the inputs to the MUX.

So if we take a look at table 1, we identify all the values where x is 0 and where x is 1

- When \times is 0, we can represent it as \times ?
When \times is 1, we can represent it as just \times





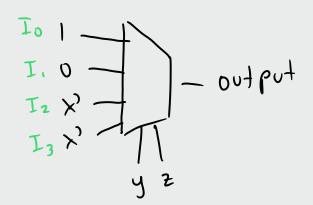
- 5) Designate a value for In depending on what is being circled:
 - If all numbers in the column for In are circled, then:

$$I_n = 1$$

- If no numbers are circled:

$$I_n = 0$$

6) Draw the MUX:



- If only one or a few are circled, then
In is assigned an expression that corresponds
to the variable of the row in which the
circled number is in:

eg. in table 2, the number 2 is circled in row x^2 , so $I_2 = x^2$ and likewise, $I_3 = x^2$

7) Finally, we write the output expression of the MUX, which will be a sum of minterms, where each minterm will contain an In variable.

$$I_0y_2 + I_1y_2 + I_2y_2 + I_3y_2$$

This is just the skeleton of the expression. The numbers in green are designating numeric values to yz, counting upwards.

For the actual expression, we will negate y and z in accordance to these numbers.