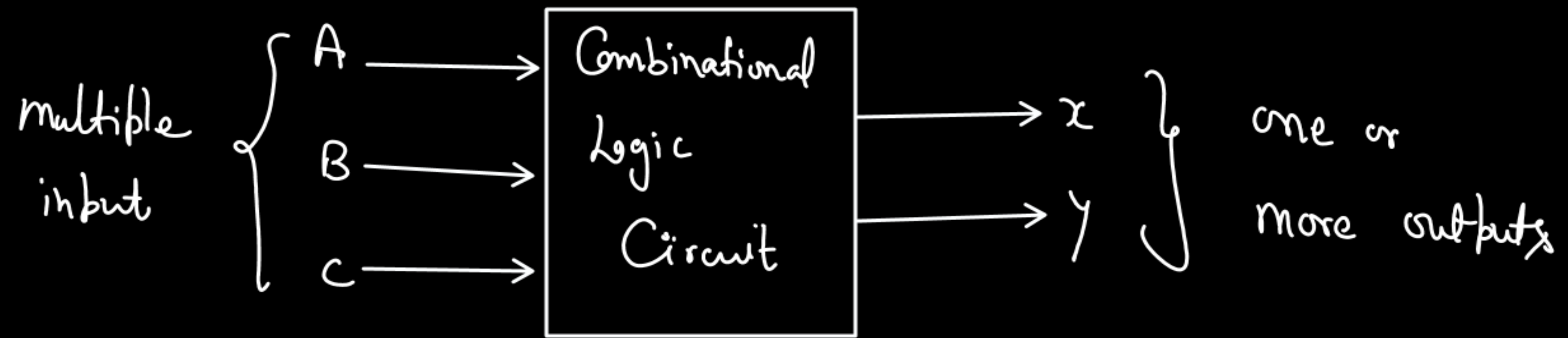


Combinational Circuit

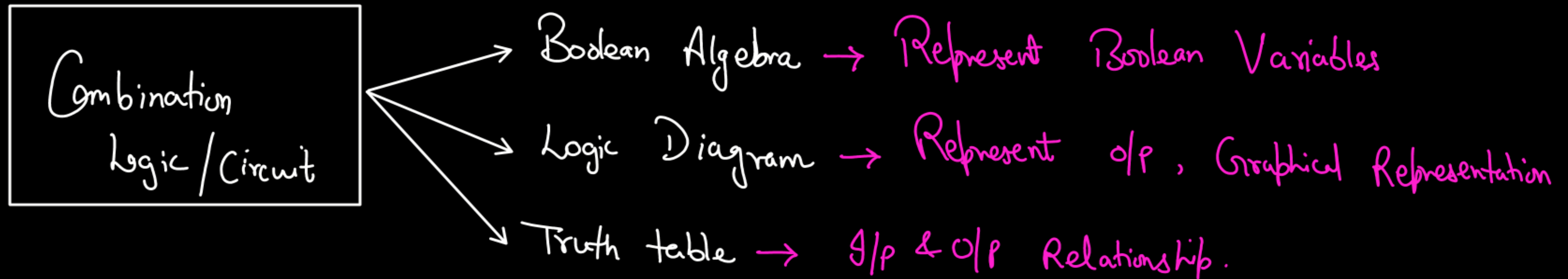
- Combinational Circuits designed by using logic gate
- Operated on Binary Values
- The output of the combinational circuit is dependent on the combinations of input values.



'A Combinational Circuit implies that the output of the circuit depends upon combination of inputs given to the circuit'

$$O/P = f(\text{input}) + t_{pd}, \quad t_{pd} \geq 1 \text{ unit of time}$$

* Ideally, o/p instantly changes with the input, but practically, there is a propagation delay (t_{pd}).



Steps to design a Combinational Circuit

STEP 1: Identify Inputs & outputs

↳ इन से o/p के Combination में इन सा o/p चाहिए.

STEP 2: Based on problem statement, make / design the truth table.

STEP 3: Simplify the Expression using Boolean Rules / K-Maps.

SOP Σ — minterm / max term — POS Π

Best Suitable for Simplification

STEP 4: Based on simplified Expression Draw the logic Diagram

Combinational Circuit

Classification of Combinational Logic

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graph TD; A[Classification of Combinational Logic] --> B[Arithmetic & Logical Circuit]; A --> C[Data Transmission]; A --> D[Code Converters]; B --> B1[Adders]; B --> B2[Subtractors]; B --> B3[Comparators]; B --> B4[PLD's]; C --> C1[Multiplexers (Mux)]; C --> C2[Demultiplexers (DeMux)]; C --> C3[Encoders]; C --> C4[Decoders]; D --> D1[Binary]; D --> D2[BCD]; D --> D3[7 Segment]; D --> D4[Gray Code];
```

Arithmetic & Logical Circuit

- Adders
- Subtractors
- Comparators
- PLD's

Data Transmission

- Multiplexers (Mux)
- Demultiplexers (DeMux)
- Encoders
- Decoders

Code Converters

- Binary
- BCD
- 7 Segment
- Gray Code

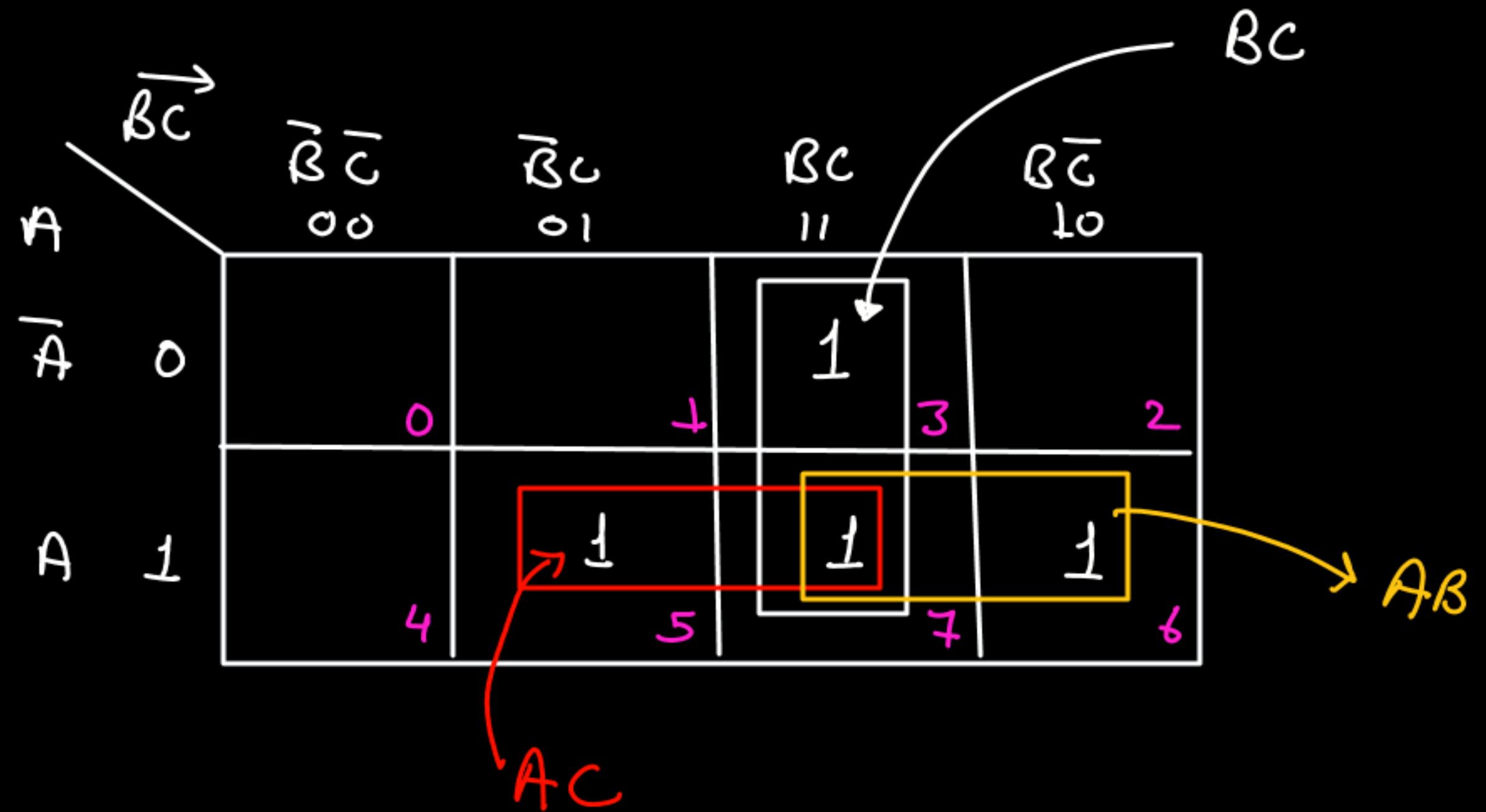
3-bit Majority Detector: It gives the output 1 when the input have more Number of 1's

Inputs = A, B, C

	A	B	C	$f(A, B, C)$
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
2	0	1	0	0
3	0	1	1	1 ($\bar{A}BC$)
4	1	0	0	0
5	1	0	1	1 ($A\bar{B}C$)
6	1	1	0	1 ($AB\bar{C}$)
7	1	1	1	1 (ABC)

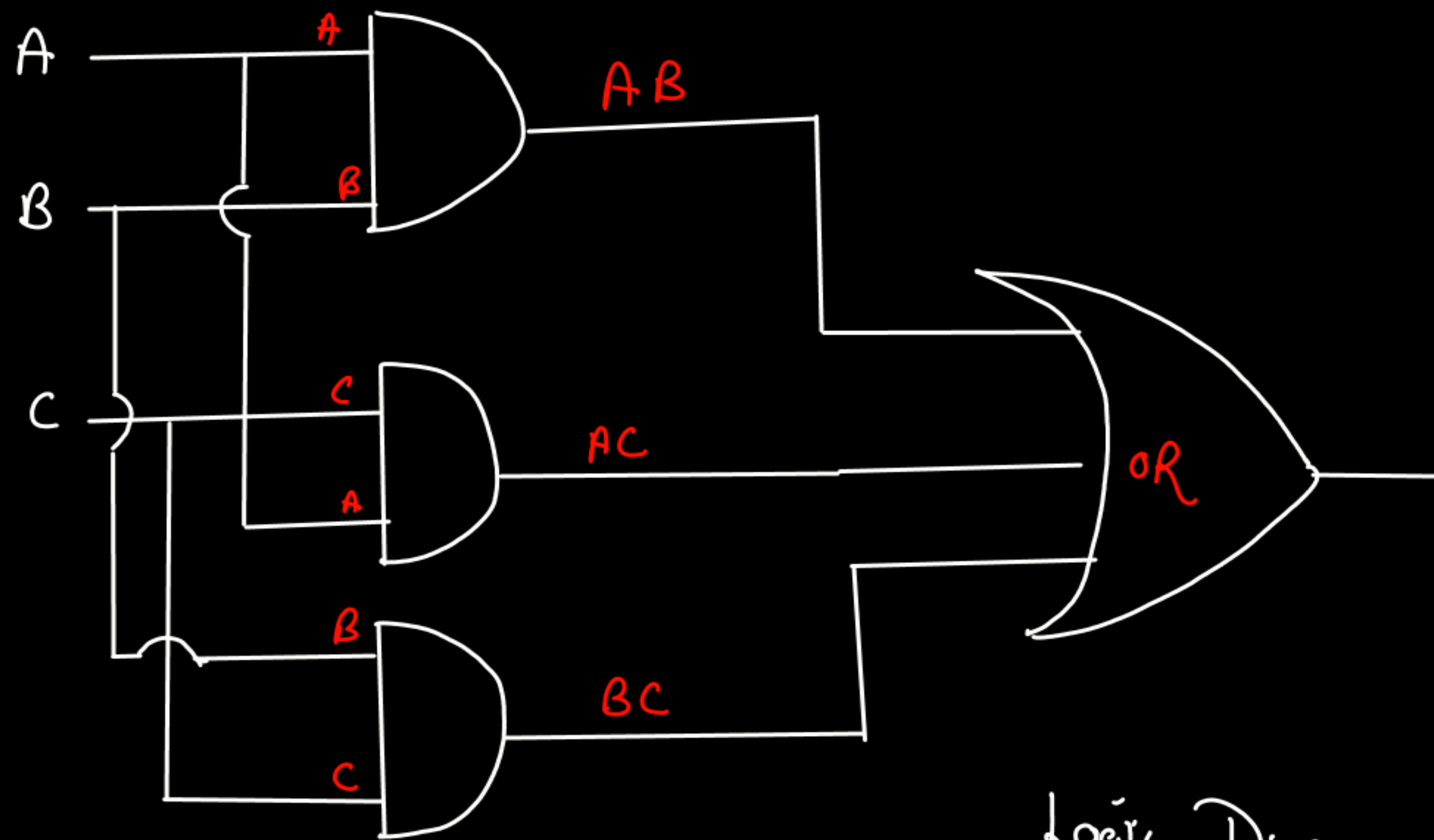
$$f = \bar{A}BC + A\bar{B}C + AB\bar{C} + ABC$$

$$f(A, B, C) = \sum m(3, 5, 6, 7)$$



$$f(A, B, C) = AB + AC + BC$$

$$f(A,B,C) = AB + AC + BC$$



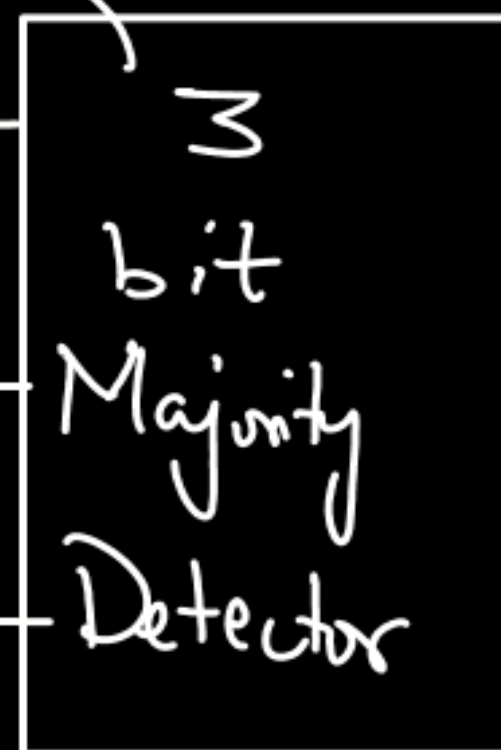
Logic Diagram

Zoom

A

B

C



Combinational Circuit

$$Y = AB + AC + BC$$

3 bit Minority Detector: Output 1 when no. of 1's in input are less.

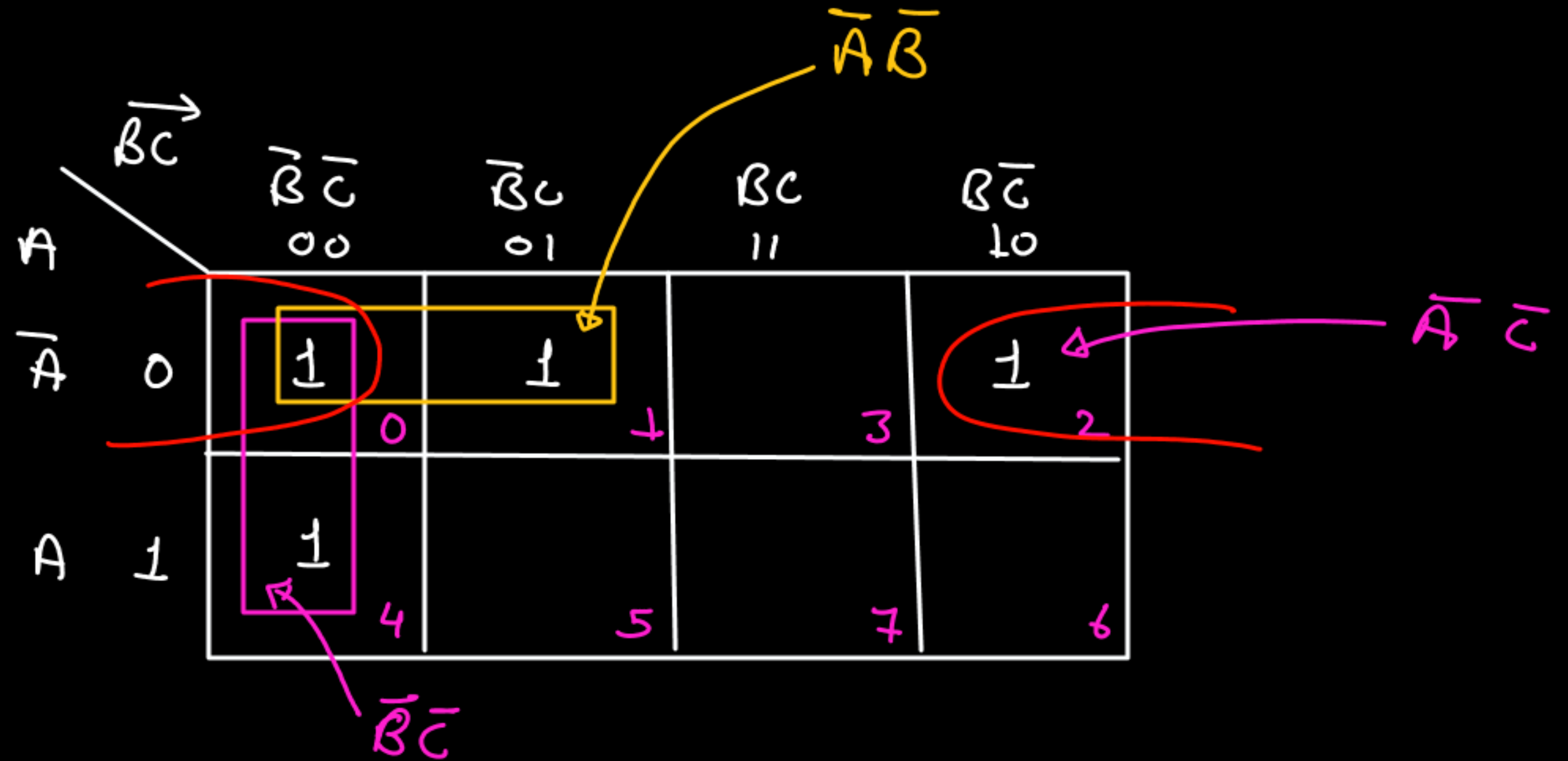
output 1 तभी आता चाहिए जब No. of zeros ज्यादा हो, या no. of 1's कम हो।

Input $\Rightarrow Y = F(A, B, C)$

$$f(A, B, C) = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C + \bar{A}B\bar{C} + A\bar{B}\bar{C}$$

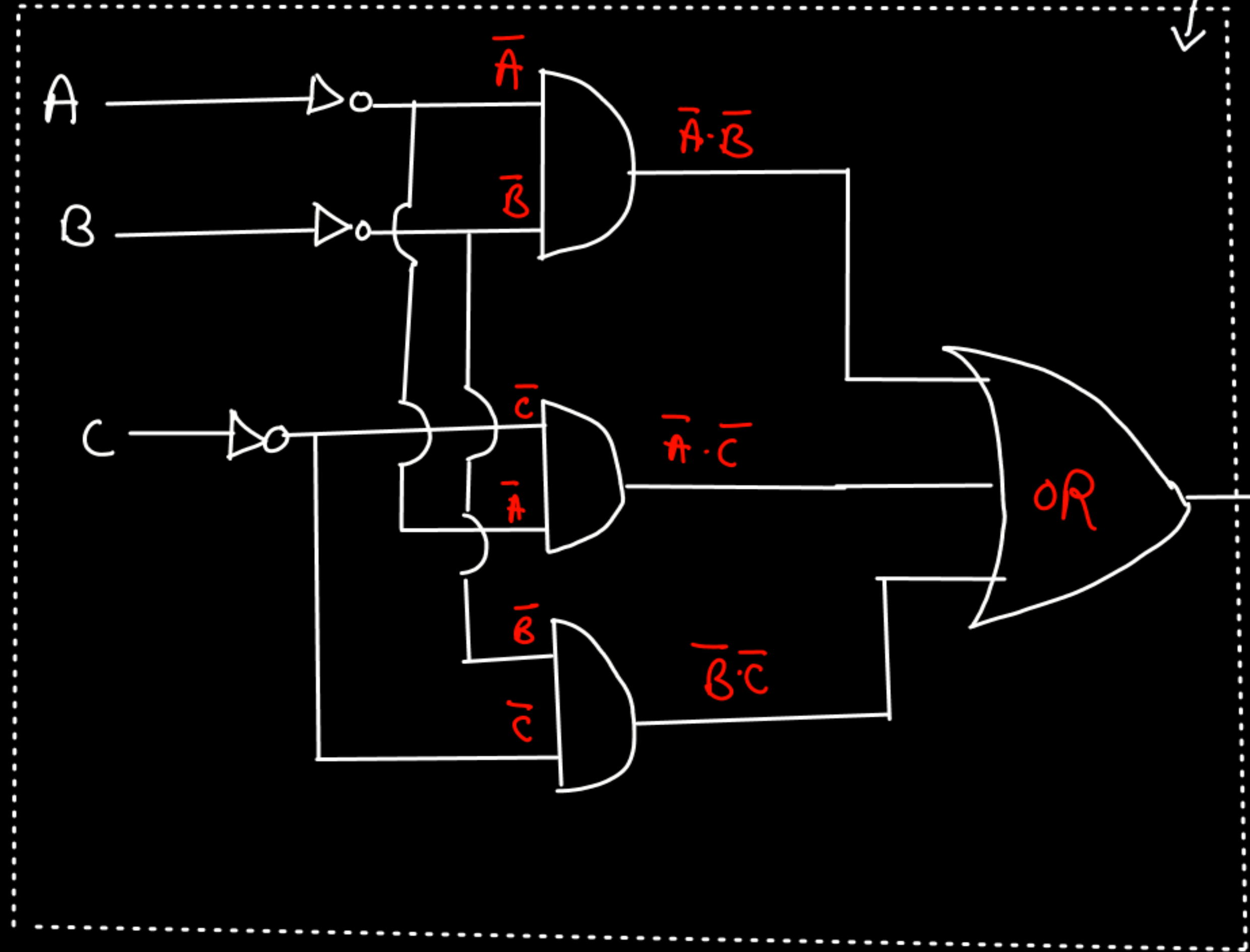
$$f(A, B, C) = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 4)$$

	A	B	C	$Y = f(A, B, C)$
0	0	0	0	1 ($\bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}$)
1	0	0	1	1 ($\bar{A}\bar{B}C$)
2	0	1	0	1 ($\bar{A}B\bar{C}$)
3	0	1	1	0
4	1	0	0	1 ($A\bar{B}\bar{C}$)
5	1	0	1	0
6	1	1	0	0
7	1	1	1	0



$$f(A, B, C) = \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{B}\bar{C}$$

$$f(A,B,C) = \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{B}\bar{C}$$



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

