1

Simplify the following functions using Karnaugh maps

a

$$F = \sum_{w,x,y,z} (0,1,4,5,7,10,11,14,15)$$

✓ Answer ∨

CD\AB	00	01	11	10
00	1	1	0	0
01	1	1	0	0
11	0	1	1	1
10	0	0	1	1

$$A' \cdot C' + A \cdot C + B \cdot A' \cdot D + B \cdot C \cdot D$$

b

$$F = \sum_{w,x,y,z} (0,2,3,4,6,9,10,11,15)$$

✓ Answer

CD\AB	00	01	11	10
00	1	1	0	0
01	0	0	0	1
11	1	0	1	1
10	1	1	0	1

$$A' \cdot D' + B' \cdot C + D \cdot A \cdot B' + C \cdot D \cdot A$$

2

Simplify the following functions using Karnaugh maps

a

$$F = \sum_{x,y,z} (0,1,3,4,5,6)$$

✓ Answer

C\AB	00	01	11	10
0	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1

$$B' + A \cdot C' + A' \cdot C$$

b

$$F = \sum_{x,y,z} (1,2,5,6,7)$$

✓ Answer

C\AB	00	01	11	10
0	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	1

$$A \cdot B + B \cdot C' + A \cdot C + B' \cdot C$$

3

For the logic expressions given below, find all of the static hazards and design a hazard-free circuit that realizes the same logic function. Write the functions that are hazard free, you do not need to draw the circuit. (Hint: Use Karnaugh maps to find the timing hazards.)

a

$$F = W \cdot X + W' \cdot Y'$$

✓ Answer

Y\WX	00	01	11	10
0	0	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	0

$$W \cdot X + W' \cdot Y' + X \cdot Y$$

b

$$F = W \cdot Y + W' \cdot Z' + X \cdot Y' \cdot Z$$

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YZ\WX	00	01	11	10
00	1	1	0	0
01	0	1	1	0
11	0	0	1	1
10	1	1	1	1

$$F = W \cdot Y + W' \cdot Z' + Y \cdot Z' + X \cdot Y' \cdot Z + W' \cdot X \cdot Y' + W \cdot X \cdot Z$$

4

Draw the circuit for the following function using only two 2-input and one 3-input NOR gates. The complements of the inputs are also available.

$$F = a \cdot b + a' \cdot b' + b' \cdot c$$

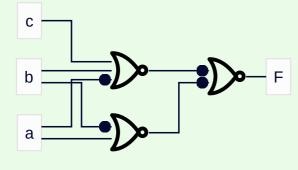
✓ Answer

$$F = a \cdot b + a' \cdot b' + b' \cdot c$$

clab	00	01	11	10
0	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	1

$$F = (a+b') \cdot (a'+b+c)$$

$$F=((a+b^{\prime})^{\prime}+(a^{\prime}+b+c)^{\prime})^{\prime}$$



Design a three-input logic circuit that will produce a 1-output when there are more zeros in the input combination than the ones. For example, 001 will produce a 1-output whereas 110 will produce a 0-output. First write the truth table for this problem and then find the minimal sum using a Karnaugh map. Draw the circuit using only NAND gates. The complements of the inputs are available.

$a \qquad b$) (c	F				
0 0) (0	1				
0 0) :	1	1				
) 1	L (0	1				
) 1	L :	1	0				
1 0) (0	1				
1 0) :	1	0				
1 1	L (0	0				
1 1	L :	1	0				
clab 0	00	01	11	10			
) 1	L :	1	0	1			
1 1	L (0	0	0			
111	-a'c'+b	b'c' (b'c')')'					

Lab

Code

rc_adder_slice.sv

```
module rc_adder_slice (
    input logic a, b, c_in,
    output logic s, c_out
);

logic p, g;

assign p = a ^ b;
assign g = a & b;

assign s = p ^ c_in;
assign c_out = (p & c_in) | (a & b);

endmodule
```

rc_adder_parm.sv

```
module adder_parm #(
    parameter N = 4
) (
    input logic [N-1:0] a, b,
    input logic c_in,
    output logic [N-1:0] s,
    output logic c_out
);
    logic [N-1:0] p, g;
    logic [N:0] c;
    always_comb begin
        p = a ^ b;
        g = a & b;
        c[0] = c_{in};
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i \leftrightarrow) begin
             s[i] = p[i] ^ c[i];
             c[i+1] = (p[i] & c[i]) | (a[i] & b[i]);
        end
        c_out = c [N];
    end
endmodule
```

rc adder4.sv

```
module rc_adder4 (
   input logic [2:0] a, b,
   input logic c_in,
   output logic [2:0] s,
   output logic c_out
```

```
);
    adder_parm #(
        3
    ) parmT (
        a, b, c_in, s, c_out
    );
endmodule
```

testbench_lab3.sv

```
`timescale 1ns/10ps
module testbench_lab3 ();
   logic [2:0] a=3'b000, b=3'b000, s;
   logic co;
    rc_adder4 UUT (
       a, b, 0, s, co
    );
   int t = 0;
    always begin
       #1 t++;
       a = t % 8;
        b = (t/8) \% 8;
    end
    initial begin
        $display("TIME | A B | S CO");
        $display("----");
        $monitor(" %2d | %d %d | %d %b",
            $time, a, b, s, co);
        #128;
        $finish();
    end
endmodule
```

Deliverables

