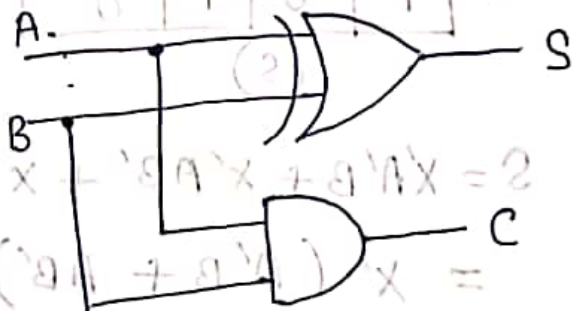


Combinational Logic Circuits

▢ n number of input $\rightarrow 2^n$ possible combinations $\rightarrow 2^n$ possible output combinations

▢ HALF ADDER:

A	B	S	C
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1



K-Map:

	B	B'
A'	1	0
A	0	1

(S)

	B	B'
A'	0	0
A	1	0

(C)

$$S = A'B + AB'$$

$$= A \oplus B$$

	B	B'
A'	0	0
A	1	1

$C = AB$

▢ FULL ADDER:

A	B	S	C
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1

K-Map: (for S)

	A'B'	A'B	AB	AB'
X'	0	1	0	1
X	1	0	1	0

(S)

$$S = X'A'B + X'AB' + XA'B' + XAB$$

$$= X'(A'B + AB') + X(A'B' + AB)$$

$$= X'(A \oplus B) + X(A \oplus B)'$$

$$= \boxed{X \oplus A \oplus B}$$

K-Map: (for C)

	A'B'	A'B	AB	AB'
X'	0	0	1	0
X	0	1	1	1

$$C = XB + XA + AB$$

$$= AB + X(A + B)$$

$$= AB + X \{ A(B + B') + B(A + A') \}$$

$$= AB + X(AB + AB' + AB + A'B)$$

$$= AB + XAB + X(AB' + A'B)$$

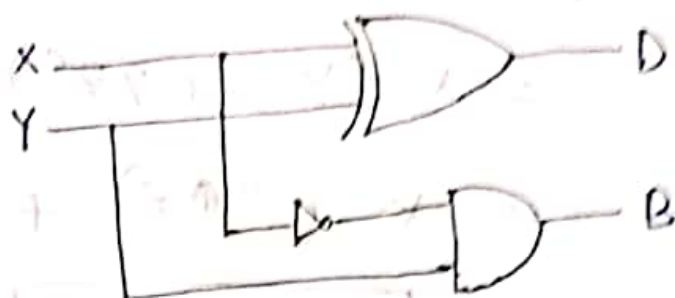
$$= AB(X + 1) + X(A \oplus B)$$

$$= AB + X(A \oplus B)$$

$$[\because X+1=1]$$

Ex Half-Subtractor:

X	Y	D	B
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0



D:

X	Y	Y'
0	1	0
1	0	1

$$D = X'Y' + X'Y$$

$$= X \oplus Y$$

B:

X	Y	Y'
0	1	0
1	0	0

$$B = X'Y$$

Ex Full-Subtractor:

X	Y	Z	D	B
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

D:

X	Y'Z'	Y'Z	YZ	YZ'
0	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	1	0

$$D = X'(Y'Z + YZ') + X(Y'Z' + YZ)$$

B:

X	Y'Z'	Y'Z	YZ	YZ'
0	0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1	0

$$B = X'(Y + Z) + YZ$$

Modifying the Equation of D and B:

$$D = x'y'z + x'yz' + xy'z' + xyz$$

$$= x'(y'z + yz') + x(yz + y'z')$$

$$= x'(y \oplus z) + x(y \oplus z')$$

$$= \boxed{x \oplus y \oplus z}$$

x	y	z	D
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0

$$B = x'z + x'y + yz$$

$$= x'z + z(x' + y)$$

$$= x'z + z \{ x'(y + y') + y(x + x') \}$$

$$= x'z + z(x'y + x'y' + xy + x'y)$$

$$= x'z + z(x'y + x'y' + xy) \oplus x =$$

$$= x'z + x'y + x'y' + xy + z(x'y + x'y' + xy)$$

$$= x'z + x'y(1 + z) + z(x \oplus y)$$

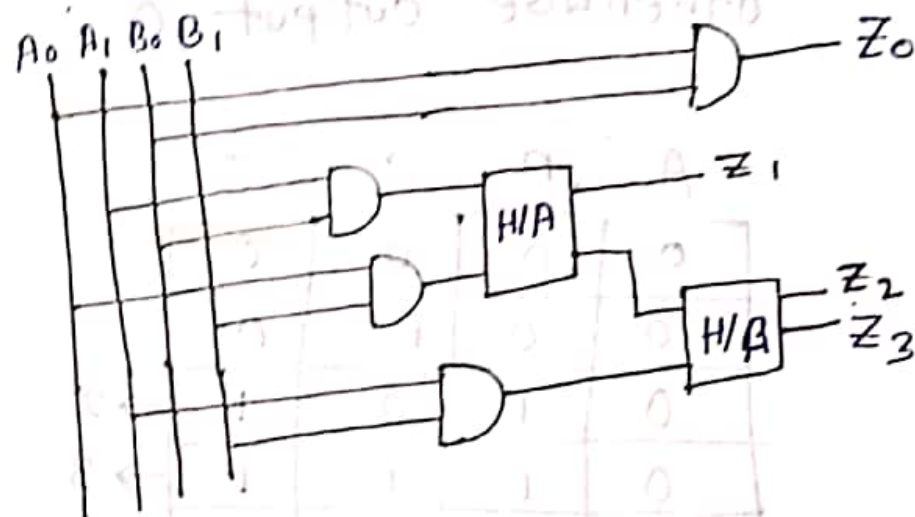
$$= \boxed{x'z + z(x \oplus y)}$$

x	y	z	B
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

Design a combinational circuit that multiplies two 2 bit numbers.

Input: $A = A_1 A_0$ and $B = B_1 B_0$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 A_1 A_0 \\
 \times B_1 B_0 \\
 \hline
 A_1 B_0 \quad A_0 B_0 \\
 + \quad \quad \quad \\
 A_1 B_1 \quad A_0 B_1 \\
 \hline
 Z_2 \quad Z_1 \quad Z_0
 \end{array}$$



* carry of the first HA flows to the next HA as an input bit.

* The sum bit of the second HA is Z_2 and carry bit is Z_3 .

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (A_1 B_0 + A_0 B_0) + A_1 B_1 + A_0 B_1 = \\
 & (A_1 B_0 + A_0 B_0) + A_1 B_1 + A_0 B_1 = \\
 & (A_1 B_0 + A_0 B_0) + A_1 B_1 + A_0 B_1 = \\
 & (A_1 B_0 + A_0 B_0) + A_1 B_1 + A_0 B_1 =
 \end{aligned}$$

2) Design a circuit that has a 3-bit binary input and a single output that output 1 if it is a prime number. (2, 3, 5, 7); otherwise output 0.

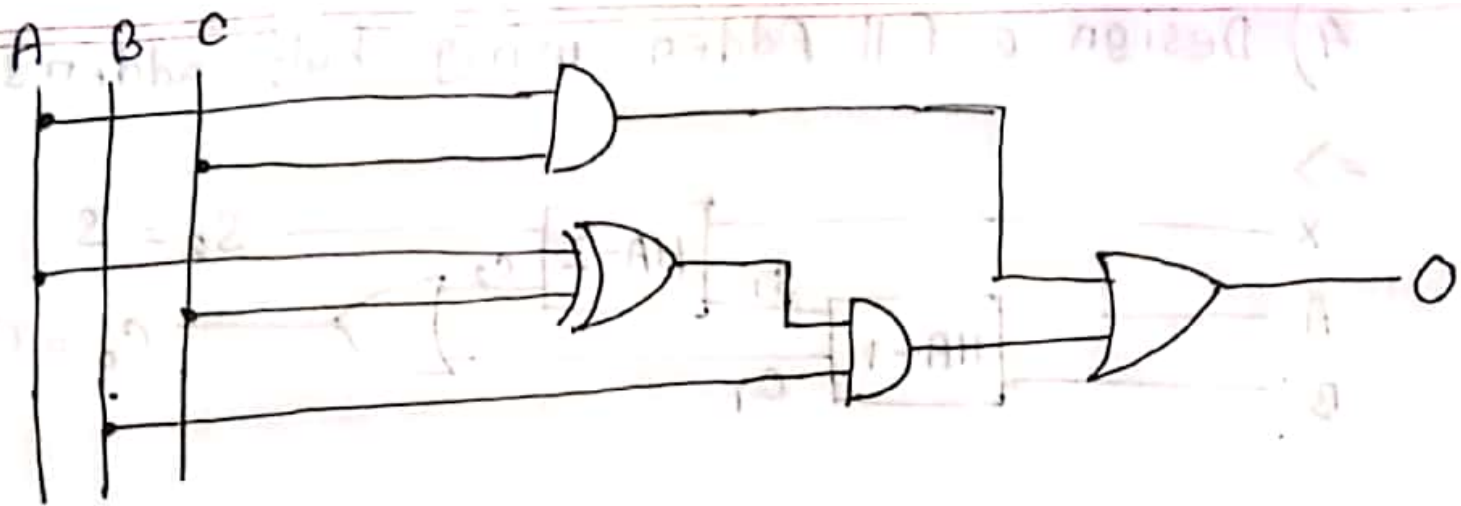
A	B	C	O
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1 $\rightarrow 2$
0	1	1	1 $\rightarrow 3$
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1 $\rightarrow 5$
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1 $\rightarrow 7$

K-Map

	B'C'	BC'	BC	BC'
A'	0	0	1	1
A	0	1	1	0

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

$$\begin{aligned}
 O &= AC + B(A' + C) \\
 &= AC + B \{ A'(C + C') + C(A + A') \} \\
 &= AC + B(A'C + AC' + AC) \\
 &= AC + ABC + B(A'C + AC') \\
 &= AC(1 + B) + B(A \oplus C) \\
 &= AC + B(A \oplus C)
 \end{aligned}$$



3) Design a circuit that has a 3-bit binary input and a single output (Z), specified as follows

$Z = 0$, when the input is less than 5_{10}

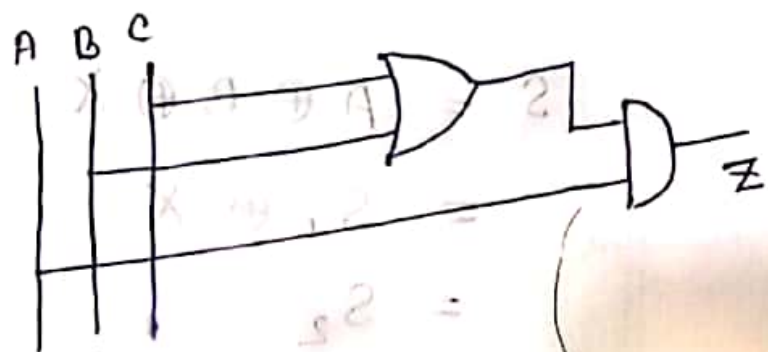
$Z = 1$, otherwise

$$Z = A \cdot C + A \cdot B$$

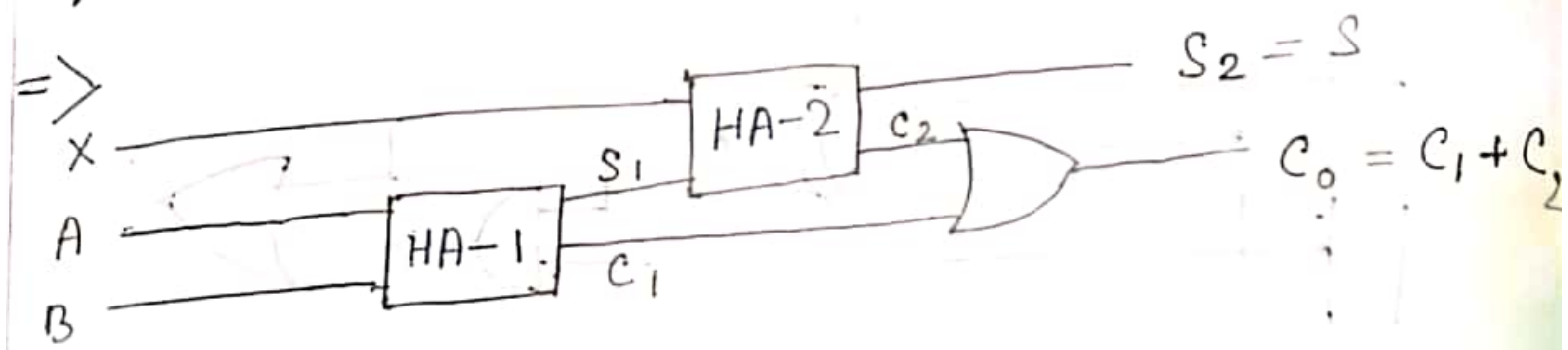
$$= A(B + C)$$

A	B	C	Z
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

$B'C'$	$B'C$	BC	BC'
0	0	0	0
0	1	1	1



4) Design a full Adder using half adders



HA 1: $S_1 = A \oplus B$ — (1)
 $C_1 = AB$ — (2)

HA 2: $S_2 = S_1 \oplus X$ — (3)
 $C_2 = S_1 \cdot X$ — (4)

from the equation of full-adder, we get,

$$S = A \oplus B \oplus X$$

$$= S_1 \oplus X$$

$$= S_2$$

$$C_0 = X(A \oplus B) + AB$$

$$= X \cdot S_1 + C_1$$

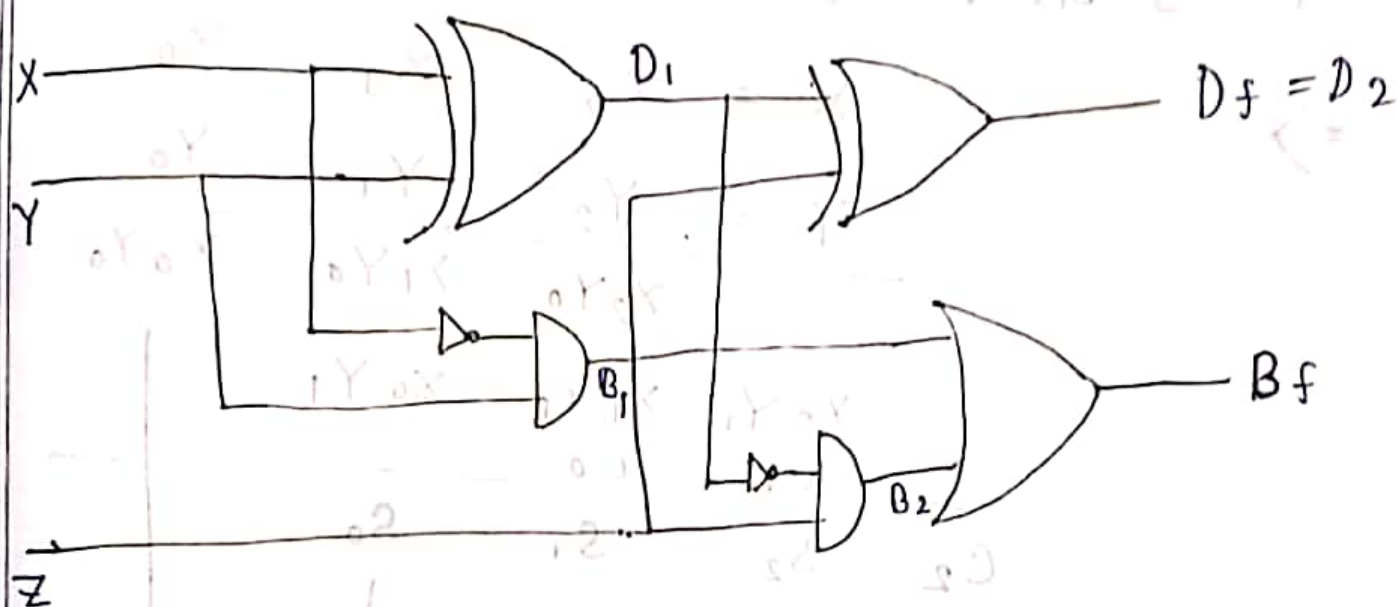
$$= C_1 + C_2$$

0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

5) Implement a full subtractor using half subtractors

=>



HS 1 : $D_1 = X \oplus Y$

$B_1 = X'Y$

HS 2 : $D_2 = D_1 \oplus Z$

$B_2 = D_1'Z$

from the equation of full-subtractor, we get,

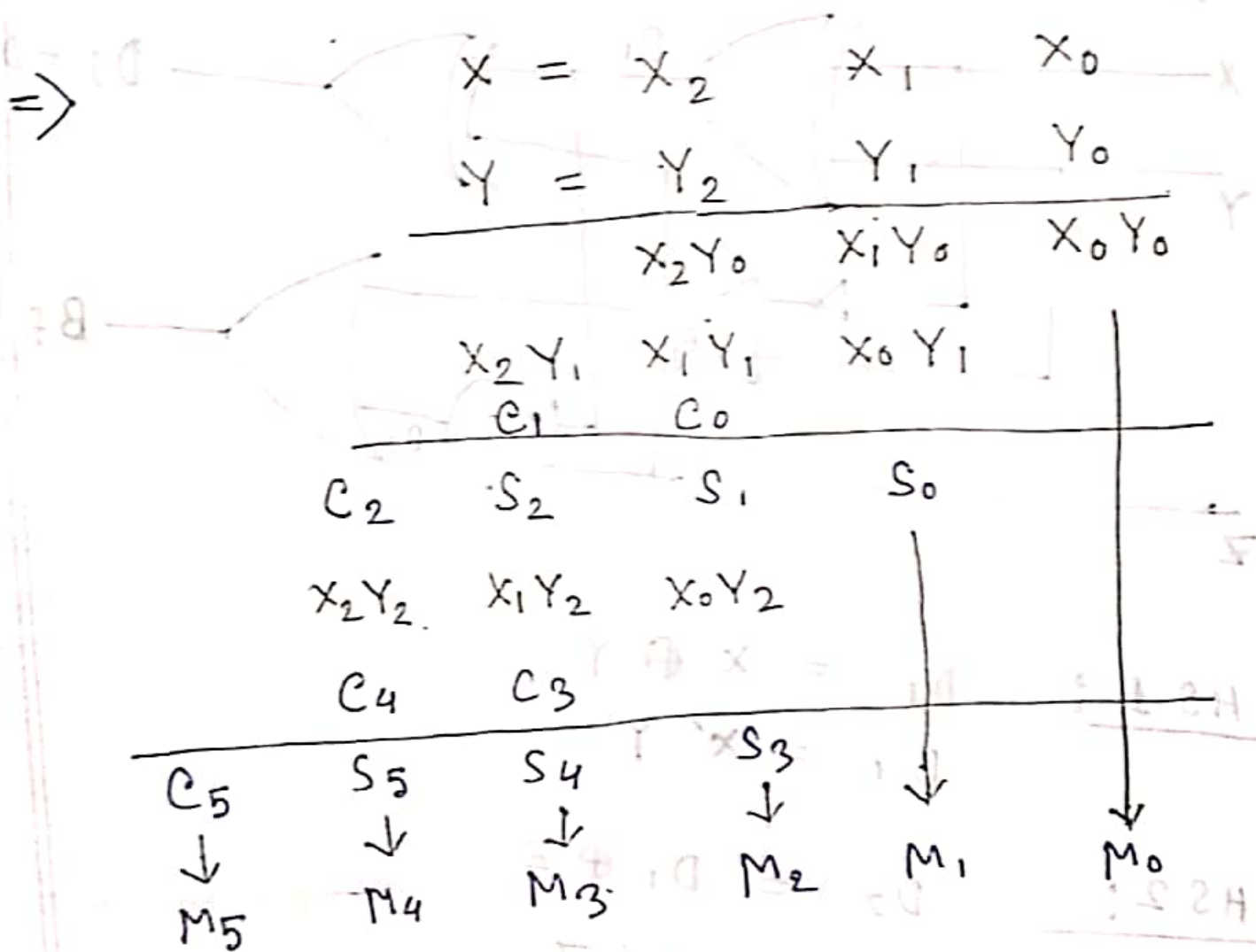
$$D_f = X \oplus Y \oplus Z = D_1 \oplus Z = D_2$$

$$B_f = X'Y + Z(X \oplus Y)'$$

$$= B_1 + D_1'Z$$

$$= B_1 + B_2$$

6) Design a combinational circuit that multiplies two 3 bit numbers.

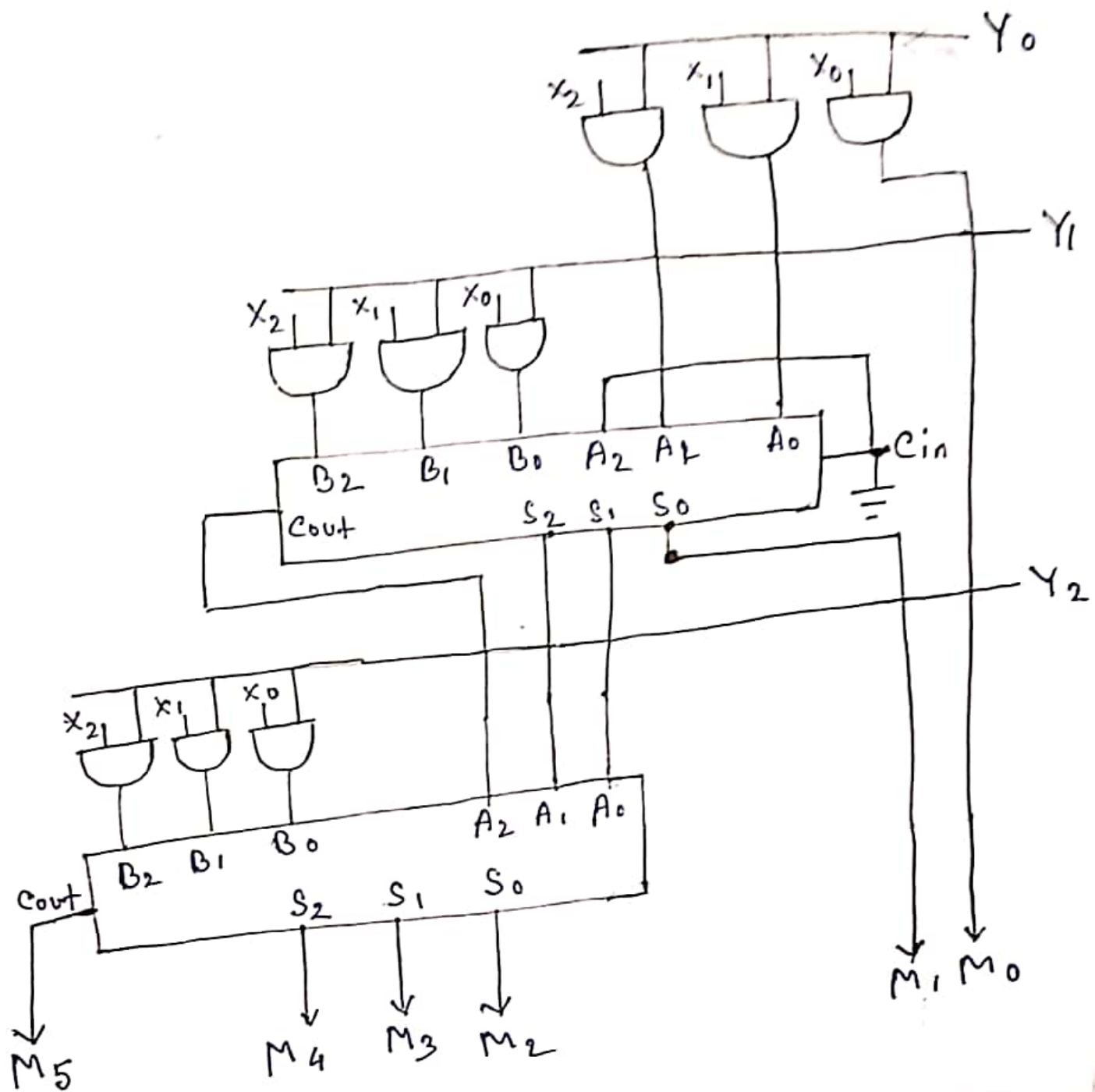


from the equation of full-adder we get

$$D_1 = A \oplus B \oplus C$$

$$B_1 = A \oplus B + C(A \oplus B)$$

$$= B_1 + B_1 C$$



(figure)