

1. a. CPOS from T.T

$$a = (e+d+k+w) \cdot (e+d+k+\bar{w}) \cdot (e+d+\bar{k}+w) \cdot (e+d+\bar{k}+\bar{w}) \cdot \\ \cdot (e+\bar{d}+k+w) \cdot (e+\bar{d}+k+\bar{w}) \cdot (e+\bar{d}+\bar{k}+w) \cdot (e+\bar{d}+\bar{k}+\bar{w}) \cdot \\ \cdot (\bar{e}+d+k+w) \cdot (\bar{e}+d+k+\bar{w}) \cdot (\bar{e}+\bar{d}+\bar{k}+w)$$

$$b. \text{ CPOS cost: } (i+2)M+1 = (4+2)(11)+1 = 67$$

$$\text{CSOP cost: } (i+2)m+1 = (4+2)(5)+1 = 31$$

"Word description" implementation cost = 9.

2. a)

x_1	x_0	y_1	y_0	f
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	1

b) $f = \sum m(0, 5, 10, 15)$

3. From lecture notes for AND/OR ckt

S	X ₁	X ₂	Y
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

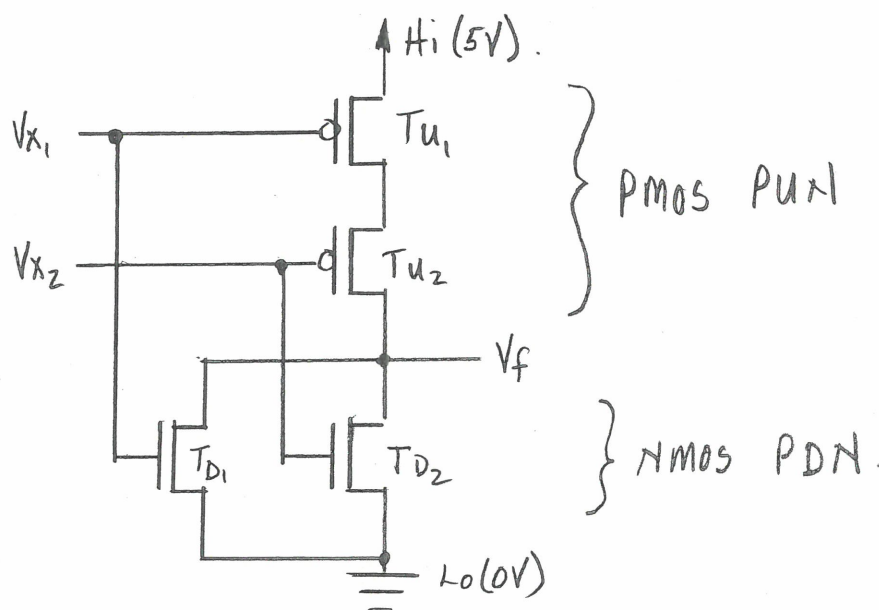
CPoS:

$$y = (S + X_1 + X_2)(\bar{S} + X_1 + X_2)$$

$$(\bar{S} + X_1 + \bar{X}_2)(\bar{S} + \bar{X}_1 + X_2)$$

Note that we can use the combining property (14b) to combine maxterm $(\bar{S} + X_1 + X_2)$ with any other maxterm. Using 7b first (and twice) to create 3 instances of $(\bar{S} + X_1 + X_2)$, we can combine it with every other maxterm. Simplest PoS: $(X_1 + X_2)(\bar{S} + X_1)(\bar{S} + X_2)$ cost = 13.

4a.



b.	V _{X1}	V _{X2}	T _{u1}	T _{u2}	PUN	T _{d1}	T _{d2}	PDN	V _f	Current
	Lo(0)	Lo(0)	Cl	Cl	Cl	Op	Op	Op	Hi(1)	0
	Lo(0)	Hi(1)	Cl	Op	Op	Op	Cl	Cl	Lo(0)	0
	Hi(1)	Lo(0)	Op	Cl	Op	Cl	Op	Cl	Lo(0)	0
	Hi(1)	Hi(1)	Op	Op	Op	Cl	Cl	Cl	Lo(0)	0

5. a). Reading directly from logic diagram (CSOP form):

$$f = \bar{x}_1 \bar{x}_2 x_3 + \bar{x}_1 x_2 \bar{x}_3 + x_1 \bar{x}_2 \bar{x}_3 + x_1 x_2 x_3$$

$$f = m_1 + m_2 + m_4 + m_7$$

x_1	x_2	x_3	f
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

b). NOT gates: 2 transistors

$$\text{AND \& OR gates: } 2 \times (\# \text{inputs}) + 2 = 2 \times (\# \text{inputs} + 1)$$

↑ for inversion of NAND or NOR.

Here: 3 NOT, 4, 3-input AND, 1 4-input OR.

$$3(2) + (4)(3+1)(2) + (1)(4+1)(2) = 6 + 32 + 10 = \underline{\underline{48}}$$

6. $A = x_1 \oplus x_2$, $h = A \oplus x_3 = (x_1 \oplus x_2) \oplus x_3$.

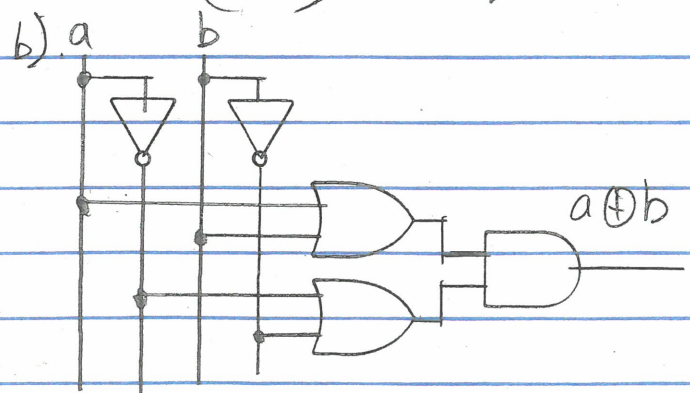
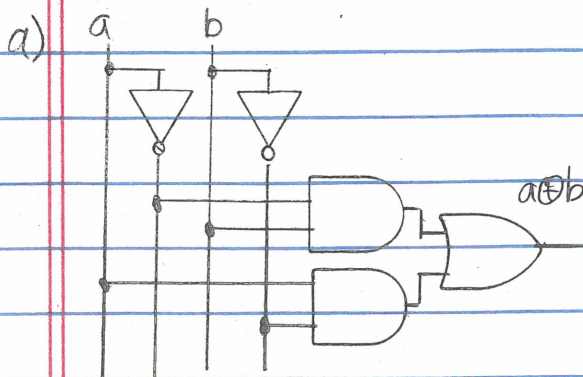
x_1	x_2	x_3	A	h
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	1

This matches the T.T.
for the network of
Figure P3.1 as given
in previous solutions.

7. $a \oplus b$ (a) SOP: $a \oplus b = \bar{a}b + a\bar{b}$

a	b
0	0
0	1
1	0
1	1

(b) POS: $a \oplus b = (a+b) \cdot (\bar{a} + \bar{b})$.



8. Label NOR output as x and XOR output as y .
 f is then NAND of x and y .

				$(a+b) \oplus d$		$f = \overline{(x \cdot y)}$
a	b	c	d	x	y	
0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	1	1	1	0
0	0	1	0	1	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	0	0	1