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## Tutorial 2 – Combinatorial Logic

1. Determine the truth table for the following two Boolean functions:

(a) F(X,Y,Z) = X'Z' + XYZ

(b) G(X,Y,Z)=X'+XY'Z+YZ'

## 2. Determine the truth table for the following logic circuits



(c) What can you say about the above two circuits?

**3.** Find the complement of the following Boolean function and reduce it to seven literals in sum-of-products form.

F' = B'D+A'BC'+ACD+A'BC

4. Using a truth table show that the reduced Boolean function for Q.3 is equivalent to the original expression.

- 5. Implement the simplified expression from Q.3 using AND, OR and NOT logic gates in a 2level gate circuit.
- 6. Reduce the following Boolean expressions to the required number of literals.
- (a) ABC+A'B'C +A'BC+ABC'+A'B'C' to five literals
- (b) NOT [NOT(CD) + A] + A + CD + AB to three literals
- (c) (A+C+D)(A+C+D')(A+C'+D)(A+B') to four literals.
- 7. For each of the problems in Q.6 draw up a truth table and show that the simplified expressions are equivalent to the original Boolean expressions.
- 8. For each of the problems in Q.6 draw a logic circuit implementation of the simplified expressions using AND, OR and NOT gates.
- **9.** A Binary Coded Decimal (BCD)-to-seven-segment decoder is a combinational circuit that accepts a decimal digit in BCD (4 bits, ABCD, for each decimal digit) and generates the appropriate outputs for selection of segments in a display indicator used for displaying the decimal digit. The seven outputs of the decoder (*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f* and *g*) select the corresponding segments in the display as shown below: *a fb ec* The Numeric designation chosen to represent each decimal digit is shown below:

$$f \begin{bmatrix} a \\ g \end{bmatrix} b$$

$$e \begin{bmatrix} c \\ d \end{bmatrix} c \begin{bmatrix} b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b \\ c \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c \\ c \end{bmatrix}$$

(a) Obtain the truth table for the seven outputs *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f* and *g*.

(b) Minimise the output functions in sum-of-products form. Take care to keep as many "shared terms" between the outputs in such a form that they will minimise the complete logic circuit.

(c) Implement the logic circuit in (b).