

CMP2 10

2-19-08

Recall:

Logic

Math

Circuits

a and b

\approx

$a \wedge b$

$\approx a \cdot b$

a or b

\approx

$a \vee b$

$\approx a + b$

not a

\approx

$\neg a$

$\approx \bar{a}$

a xor b

\approx

$a \bar{\vee} b$

$\approx a \oplus b$

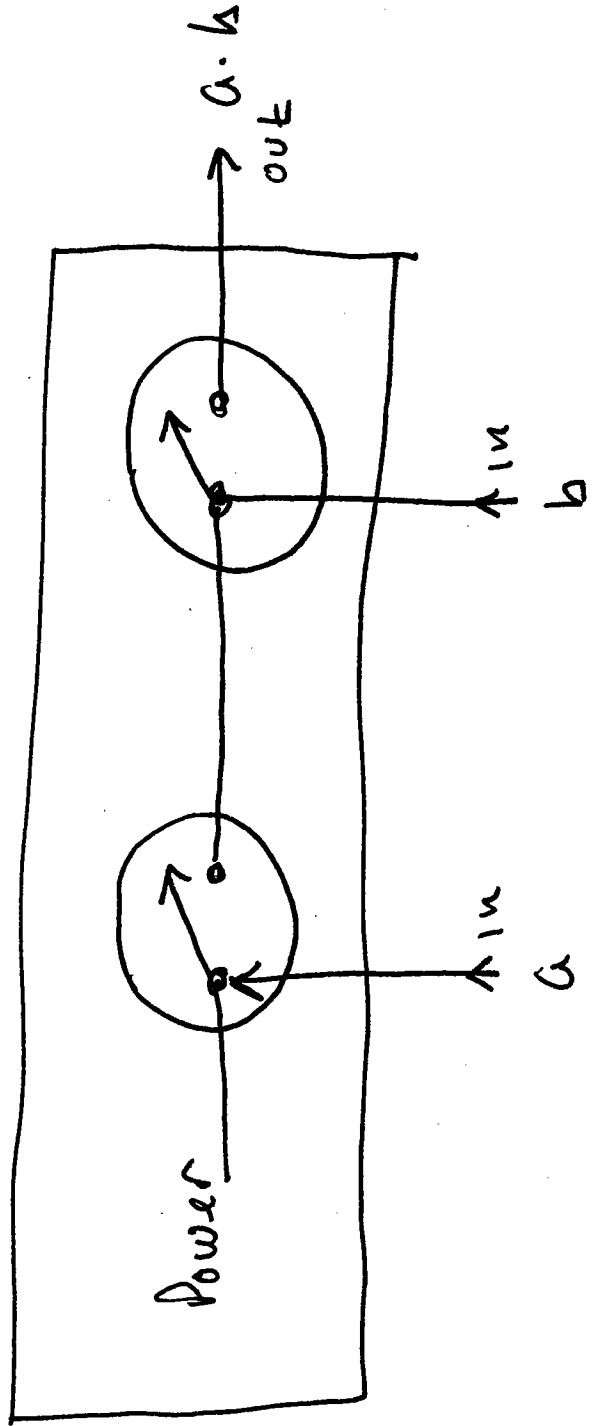
AND GATE



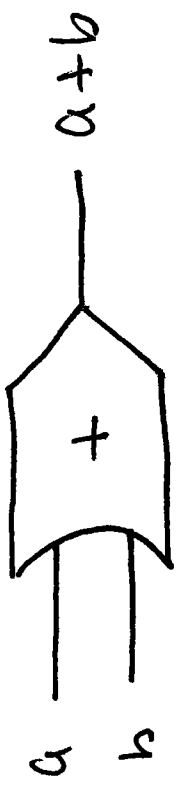
a	b	a . b
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

1 = true = high voltage

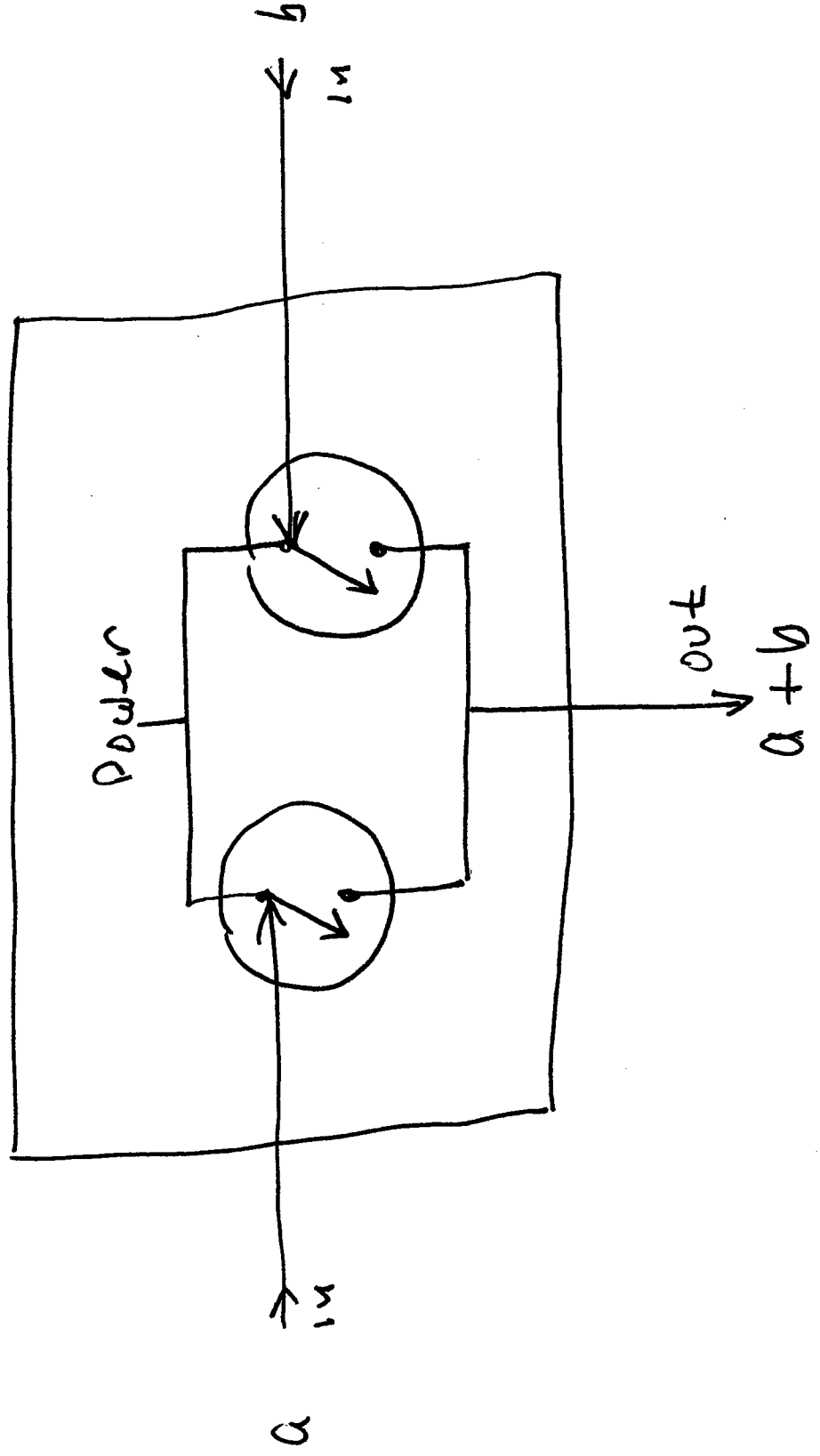
0 = false = low voltage



OR GATE

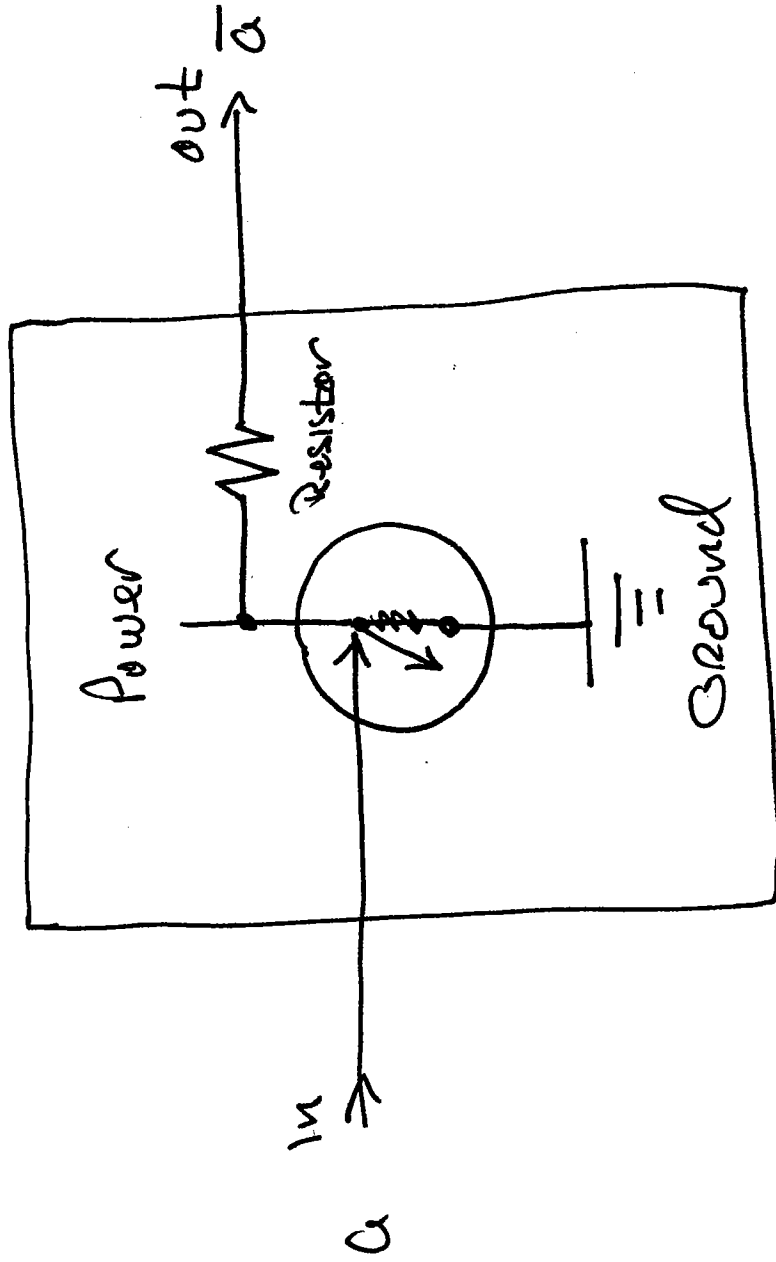


a	b	a + b
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	1



NOT GATE

a	\bar{a}
0	1
1	0

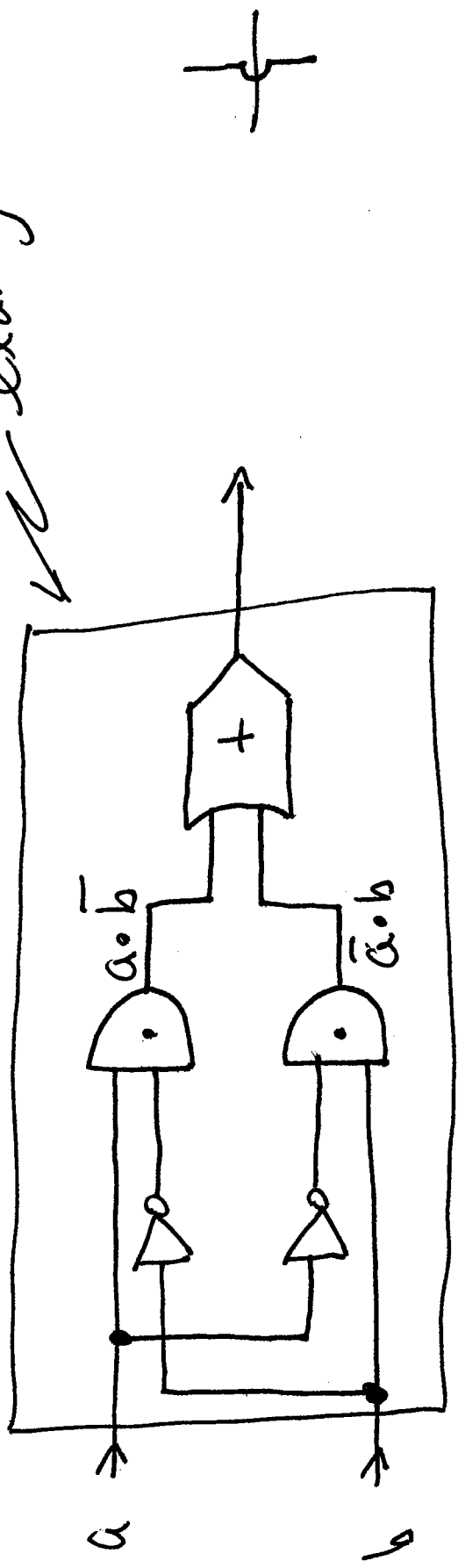


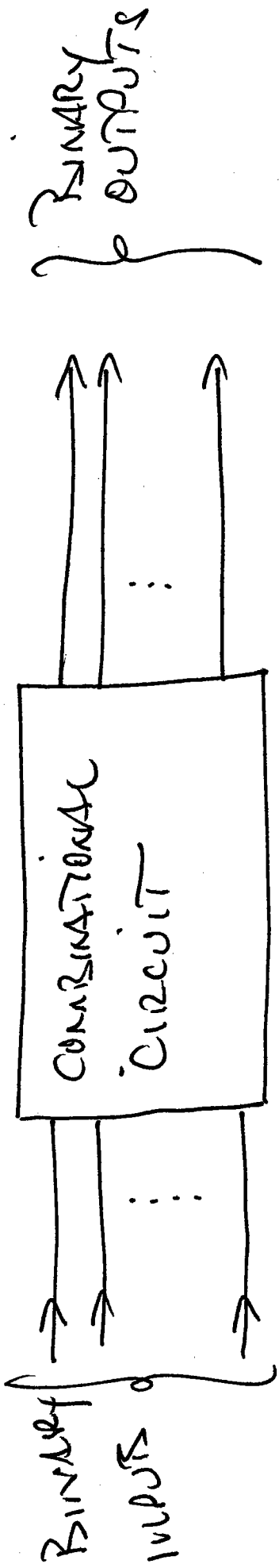
exor GATE: (from and, or, & not gates)

a	b	$a \oplus b$	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	$a \cdot \bar{b}$	$\bar{a} \cdot b$	$(a \cdot \bar{b}) + (\bar{a} \cdot b)$
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

$$a \oplus b \equiv (a \cdot \bar{b}) + (\bar{a} \cdot b)$$

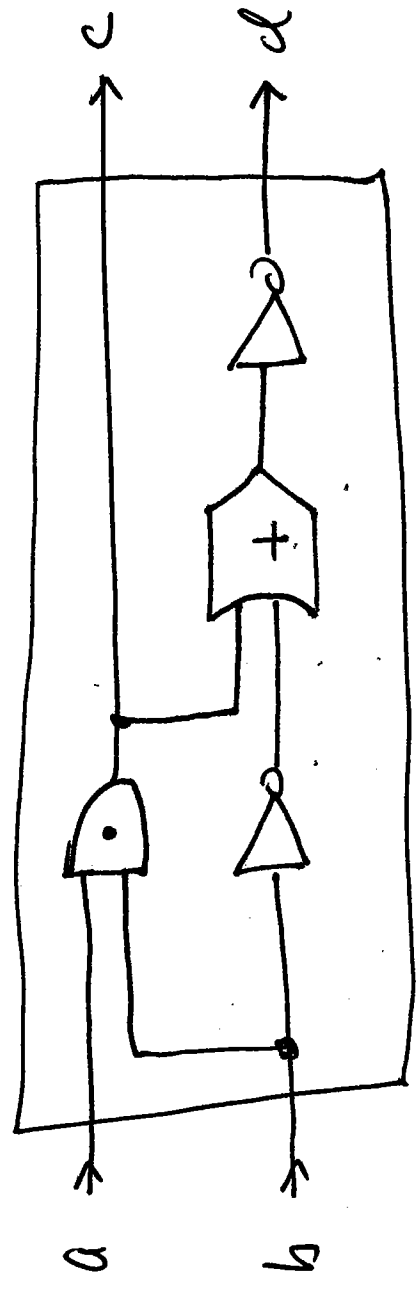
exor gate





RECURSIVE! OUTPUT DEPENDS ONLY ON CURRENT VALUES OF INPUTS

EX.



#Transistor = 6

TRUTH TABLE

a	b	c	Δ	$a \cdot b$	\bar{b}	$(a \cdot b) + \bar{b}$	$(a \cdot b) + \bar{b}$
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0

NOTE: $\Delta \equiv$ $(a \cdot b) + \bar{b}$

LOGICAL
EQUIVALENCE

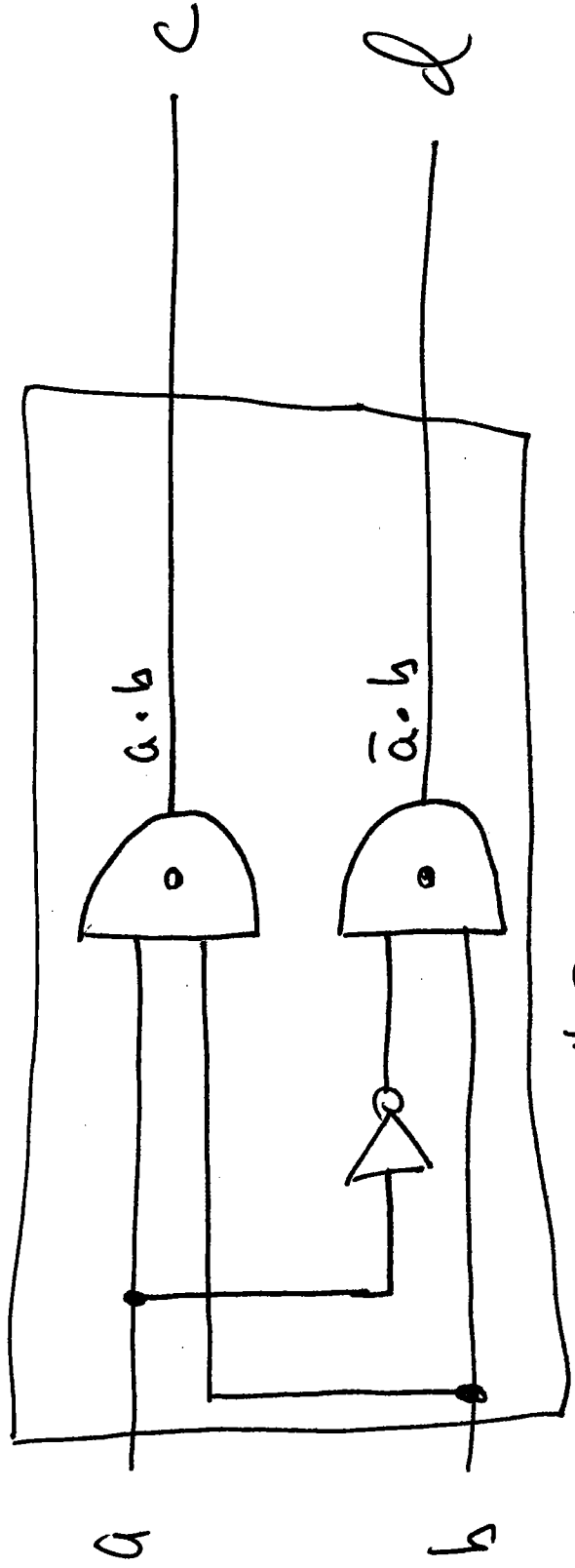
i.e. HAVE THE SAME TRUTH
TABLE.

Note Also $d \equiv \bar{a} \cdot b$

a	b	\bar{a}	$\bar{a} \cdot b$
0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	1	0	0

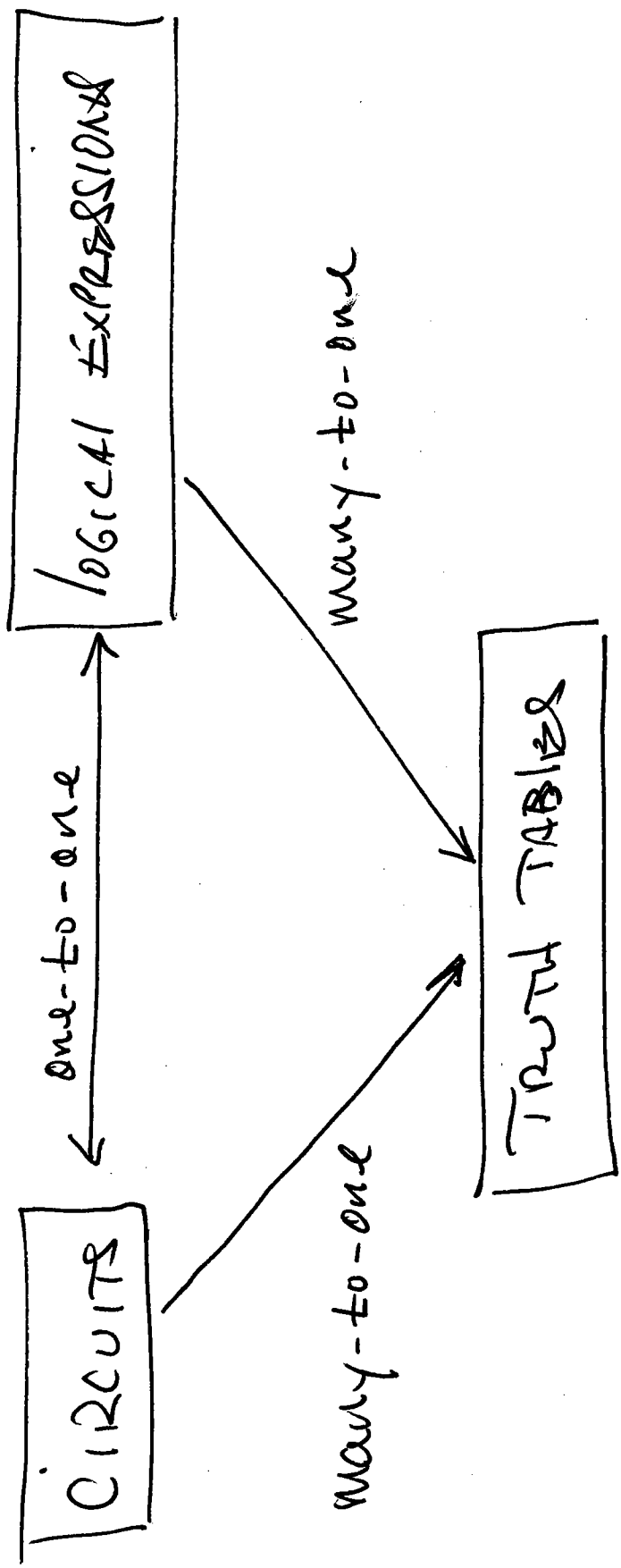
\Rightarrow

$$\bar{a} \cdot b \equiv \overline{(a \cdot b) + \bar{b}}$$



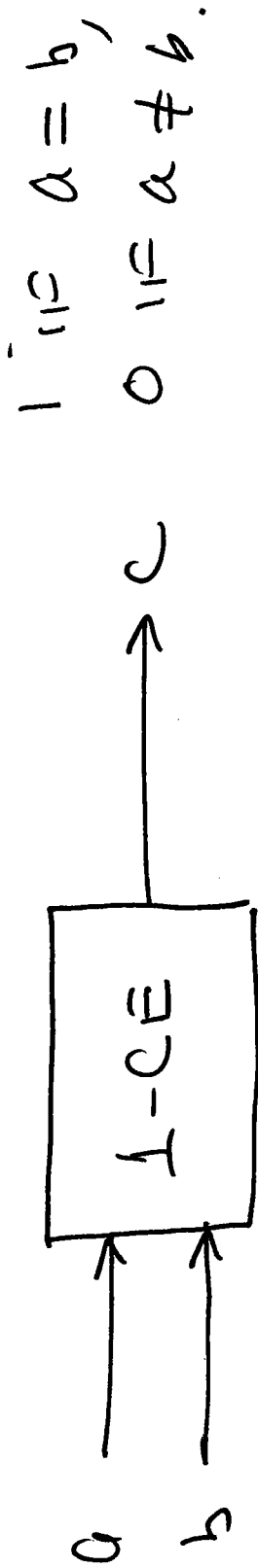
Transistors = 5

CORRESPONDENCES



EX CONSTRUCT A 1-BIT COMP. FOR EQUALITY

CIRCUIT i.e. COMPARE BITS a & b. output



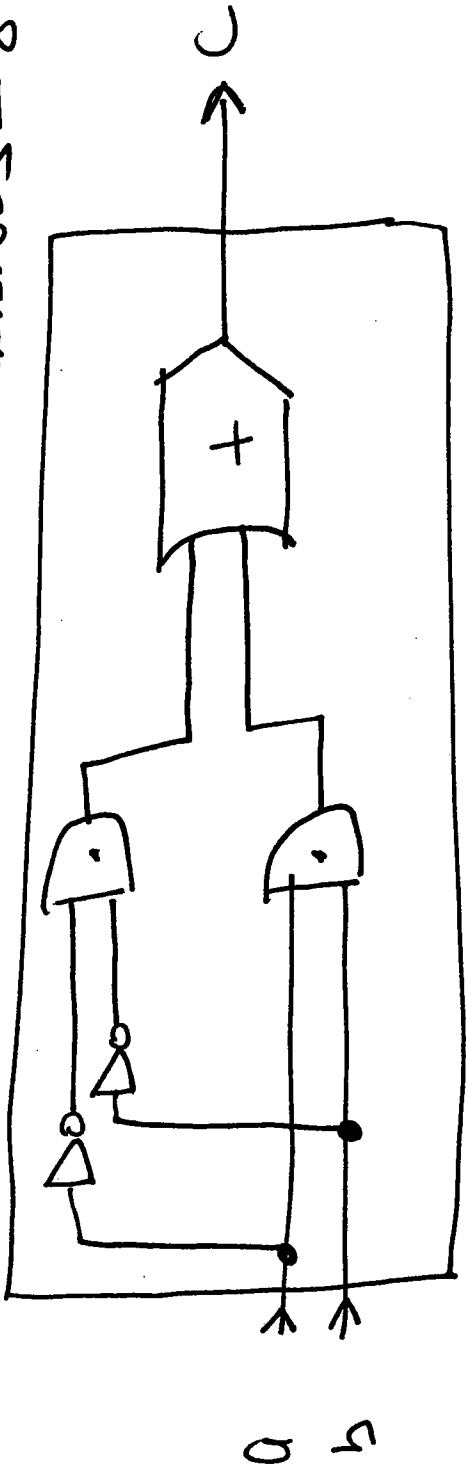
a	b	c	\bar{a}	\bar{b}	$\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}$	$a \cdot b$	$(\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}) + (a \cdot b)$
0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1

Assume $c \equiv (\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}) + (a \cdot b)$

11

Circuit

#transistors = 8



EX. Construct An n-bit Comparator for

Equality Circuit, i.e. Compare Two

Bit strings of length n

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} [a_{n-1} a_{n-2} \dots a_1 a_0]_2 \\ [b_{n-1} b_{n-2} \dots b_1 b_0]_2 \end{array} \right\} \text{output} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if equal} \\ 0 & \text{if unequal} \end{cases}$$

#inputs = $2^n + 2(n-1) = 10n - 2$

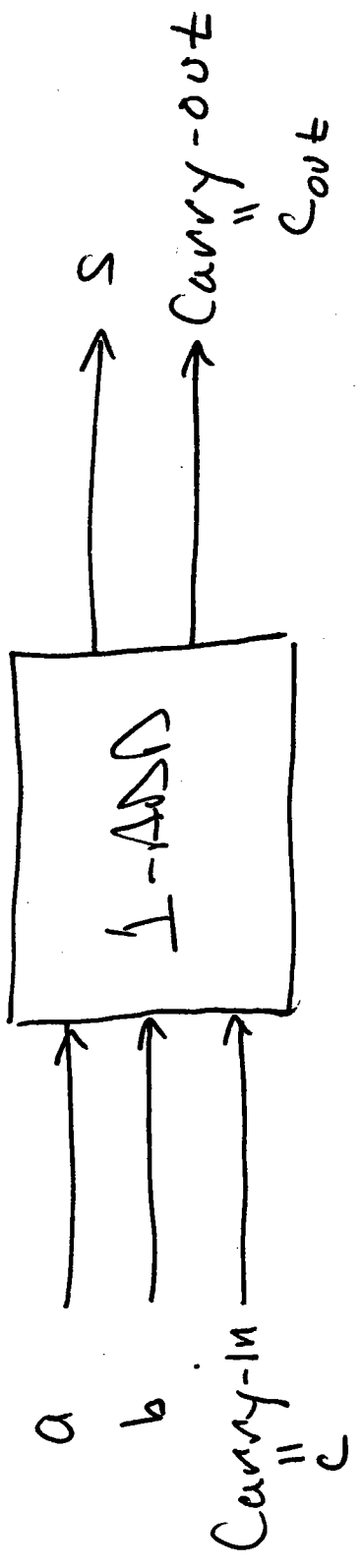
GOAL
Design An n-bit Full ADDER.

First
Design A 1-bit ADDER.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 101101100 \\
 10010110 \\
 \hline
 10110011 \\
 \hline
 101001001
 \end{array}$$

Ex. n=8

1-BIT ADDER



a	b	c	C _{out}	S
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	1	1

To Form 'Sum-of-Products' Expressions

- 1.) for each output Column
- 2.) for each row containing A 1 in that Col.
- 3.) form 'product' corresponding to inputs in that row
- 4.) form the 'sum' of these 'products'