

Electronics Homework slt #6

1.) a) $A \cdot B = \overline{\overline{A+B}}$:

A	B	A·B	\overline{A}	\overline{B}	$\overline{A+B}$	$\overline{\overline{A+B}}$
0	0	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	0	0	0	1

(Note: In the original image, brackets are drawn under the '1' in the A·B column and the '1' in the $\overline{\overline{A+B}}$ column for the row where A=1, B=1. A curved arrow points from the first bracket to the second, indicating their equality.)

b) $A+B = \overline{\overline{A \cdot B}}$

A	B	A+B	\overline{A}	\overline{B}	$\overline{A \cdot B}$	$\overline{\overline{A \cdot B}}$
0	0	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0	1	0	1
1	1	1	0	0	0	1

(Note: In the original image, brackets are drawn under the '1' in the A+B column and the '1' in the $\overline{\overline{A \cdot B}}$ column for the row where A=1, B=1. A curved arrow points from the first bracket to the second, indicating their equality.)

c) $A \cdot 1 = A$

A	B	A·B
0	1	0
1	1	1

(Note: In the original image, brackets are drawn under the '1' in the B column and the '1' in the A·B column for the row where A=1, B=1. A curved arrow points from the first bracket to the second, indicating their equality.)

d.) $\overline{A \cdot A} = \overline{A}$

A	\overline{A}	B	A·B	$\overline{A \cdot B}$
0	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0

(Note: In the original image, brackets are drawn under the '0' in the B column and the '0' in the $\overline{A \cdot B}$ column for the row where A=1, B=1. A curved arrow points from the first bracket to the second, indicating their equality.)

e.) $A+1 = 1$

A	B	A+B
0	1	1
1	1	1

(Note: In the original image, a bracket is drawn under the '1' in the A+B column for the row where A=1, B=1. An arrow points upwards from below the bracket.)

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1.) cont

f.) $\overline{A+A} = \bar{A}$

A	\bar{A}	$B=A$	$A+B$	$\overline{A+B}$
0	1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0

(Note: Brackets under the 0s in the last column are connected by a curved arrow pointing to the right.)

g.) $A+0 = A$

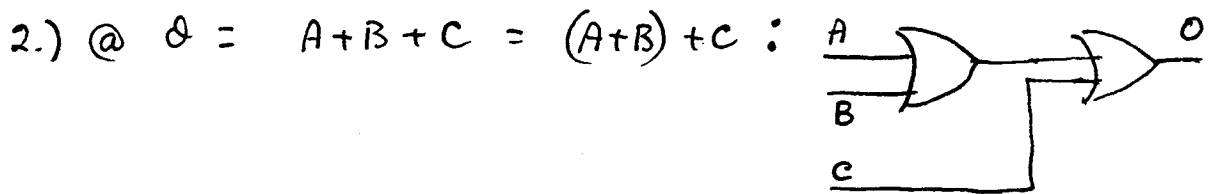
A	B	$A+B$
0	0	0
1	0	1

(Note: Brackets under the 1s in the last column are connected by a curved arrow pointing to the right.)

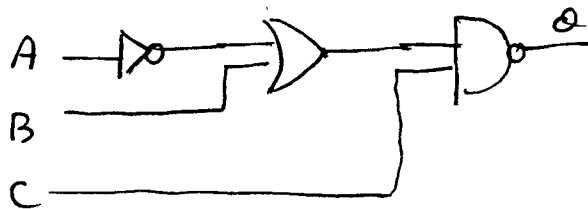
h.) $A \cdot 0 = 0$

A	B	$A \cdot B$
0	0	0
1	0	0

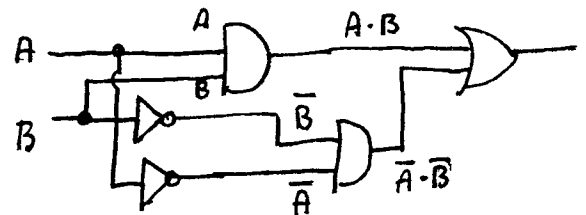
(Note: A bracket under the 0s in the last column has an arrow pointing up.)



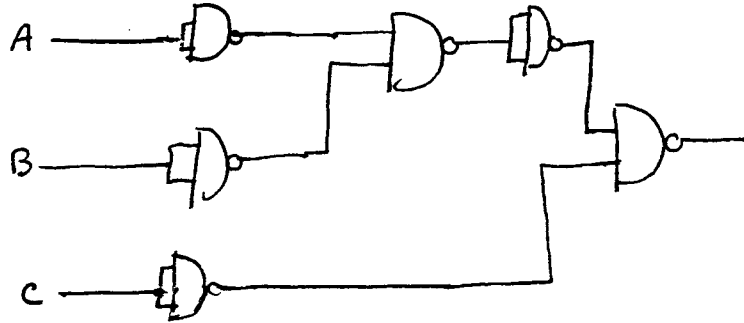
b) $\bar{Q} = \overline{(A+B) \cdot C} \Rightarrow \bar{Q} = \overline{(A+B) \cdot C} = Q$



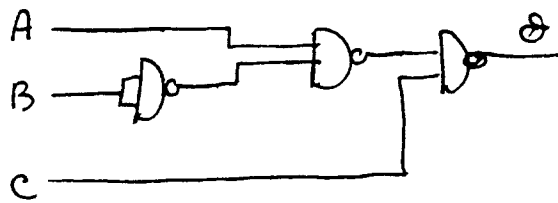
c.) $Q = A \cdot B + \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$:



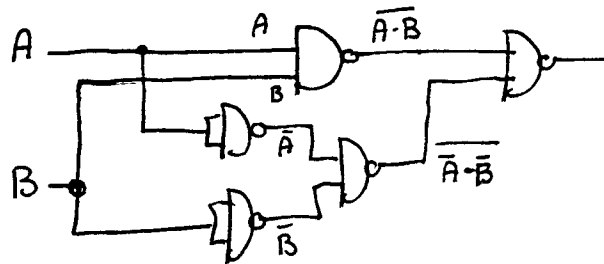
3.) a.) $A+B = \overline{\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}} = \overline{(\overline{A \cdot A}) \cdot (\overline{B \cdot B})}$
 so $(A+B)+C = \overline{(\overline{(\overline{A \cdot A} \cdot \overline{B \cdot B})}) \cdot (\overline{C \cdot C})}$



b.) $\overline{Q} = (\overline{A+B}) \cdot C \Rightarrow Q = \overline{(\overline{A+B}) \cdot C}$
 $= \overline{(\overline{A \cdot B}) \cdot C}$



c.) $Q = A \cdot B + \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} = \overline{(\overline{A \cdot B}) \cdot (\overline{\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}})}$

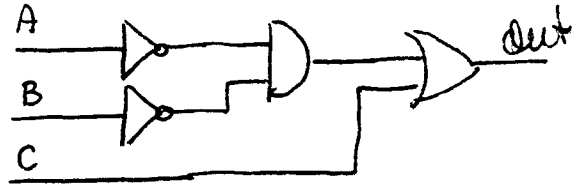


4.)

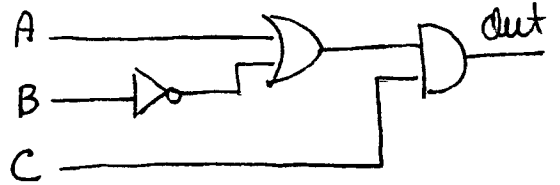
use $\overline{\overline{A}} = A$;
 $A+B = \overline{\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}}$;

See #3 for details

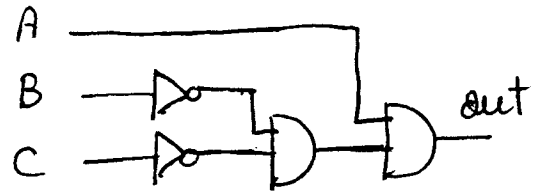
5.) a.) $(\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}) + C = \text{out}$:



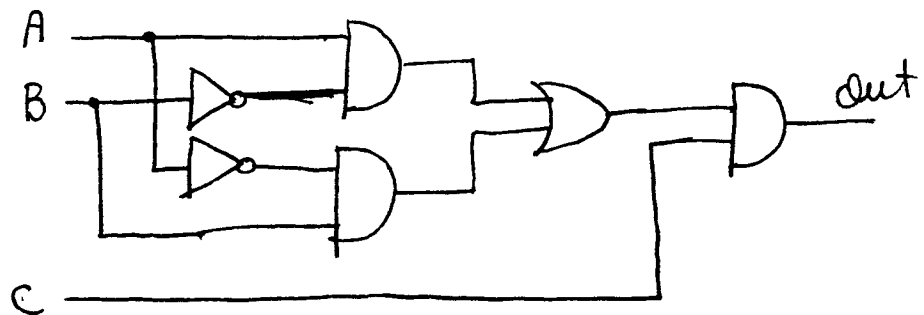
b.) $(A + \bar{B}) \cdot C = \text{out}$



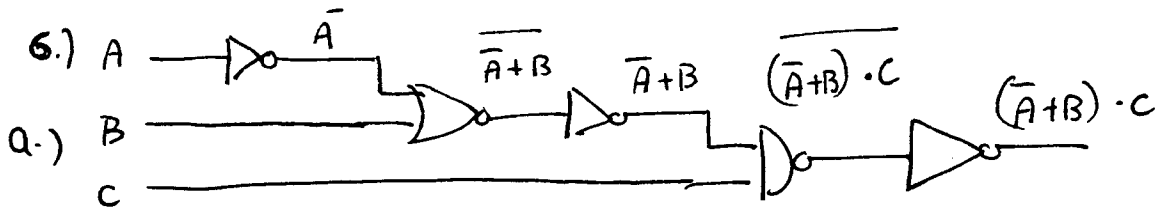
c.) $A \cdot (\bar{B} \cdot \bar{C}) = \text{out}$



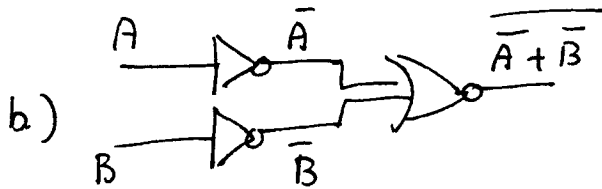
d.) $[(A \cdot \bar{B}) + (B \cdot \bar{A})] \cdot C = \text{out}$



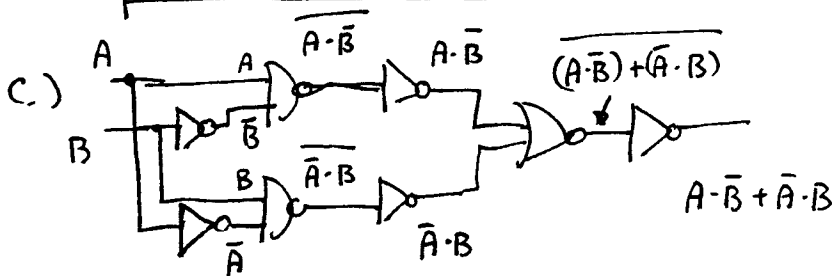
Electronics sit #6, p. 5



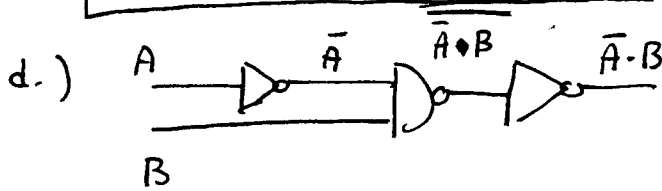
$$Q = (\overline{A+B}) \cdot C$$



$$Q = \overline{\overline{A+B}} = A \cdot B$$



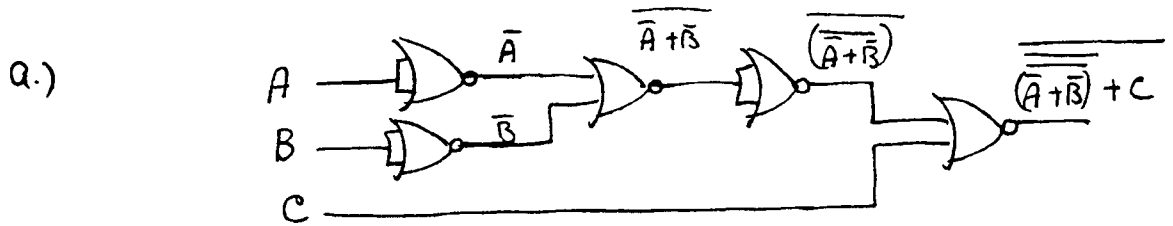
$$Q = A \cdot \overline{B} + \overline{A} \cdot B = A \oplus B$$



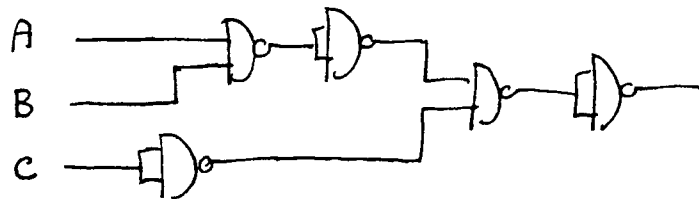
$$Q = \overline{A} \cdot B$$

electronics set #6, P.6

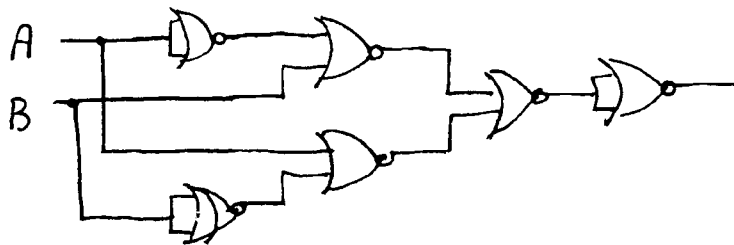
7.) $A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} = \text{out} = \overline{(\bar{A} + \bar{B})} \cdot \bar{C} = \overline{(\bar{A} + \bar{B}) + C}$



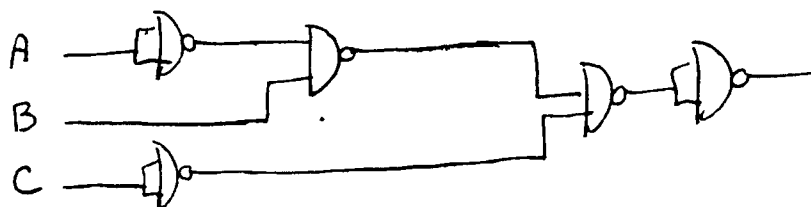
b.) $A \cdot B \cdot \bar{C} = \text{out} = \overline{(\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B})} \cdot \bar{C}$



c.) $A \cdot \bar{B} + B \cdot \bar{A} = \text{out} = \overline{(\bar{A} + B)} + \overline{(B + \bar{A})}$



d.) $(A + \bar{B}) \cdot \bar{C} = \text{out} = \overline{(\bar{A} \cdot B)} \cdot \bar{C}$



$$\begin{array}{r} 10.) \textcircled{a} \ 1011 \\ + 0101 \\ \hline 10000 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} c.) \ 11011 \\ - 01100 \rightarrow + (10011 + 1) \\ \hline 101110 \\ 000001 \\ \hline 101111 \\ \uparrow + \end{array}$$

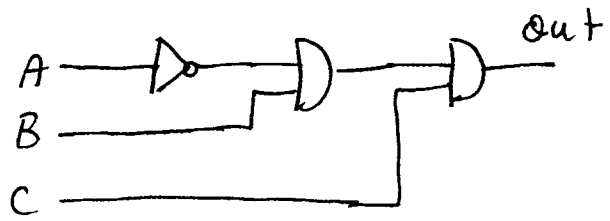
$$\begin{array}{r} e.) \ 1001 \ 1001 \\ - 0110 \rightarrow (1001 + 1) \\ \hline 10010 \\ 00001 \\ \hline 10011 \\ \uparrow + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} b.) \ 11011 \\ \ 01100 \\ \hline 100111 \end{array}$$

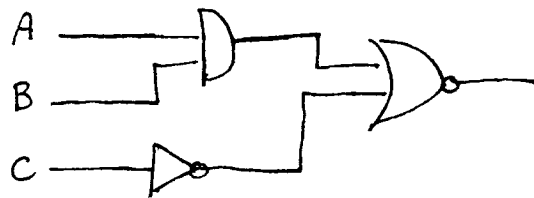
$$\begin{array}{r} d.) \ 101101 \\ - 010110 \rightarrow + (101001 + 1) \\ \hline 101101 \\ 010110 \\ \hline 101011 \\ \leftarrow \uparrow + \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} f.) \ 101101 \\ + 101001 \\ \hline 1010110 \end{array}$$

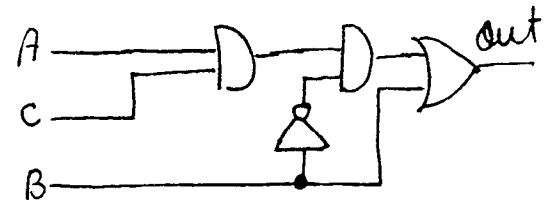
11.) a.) $Q = (\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}) \cdot C$:



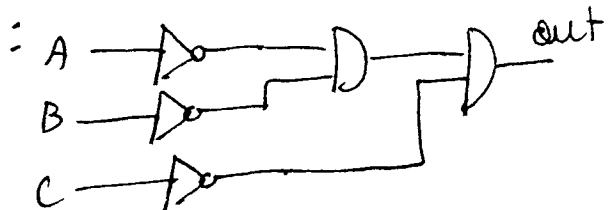
b.) $\bar{Q} = A \cdot B + \bar{C} \Rightarrow Q = \overline{A \cdot B + \bar{C}}$



c.) $Q = A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C + B$
 $Q = (A \cdot C) \cdot \bar{B} + B$



d.) $Q = (\bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}) \cdot \bar{C}$



12.)

A: $A_1 A_0$

B: $B_1 B_0$

$A=B$ only if $A_1=B_1$ and $A_0=B_0$

$$\therefore \text{out} = [(A_1 \cdot B_1) + (\bar{A}_1 \cdot \bar{B}_1)] \cdot [(A_0 \cdot B_0) + (\bar{A}_0 \cdot \bar{B}_0)]$$

note that XOR yields an equality detector also since

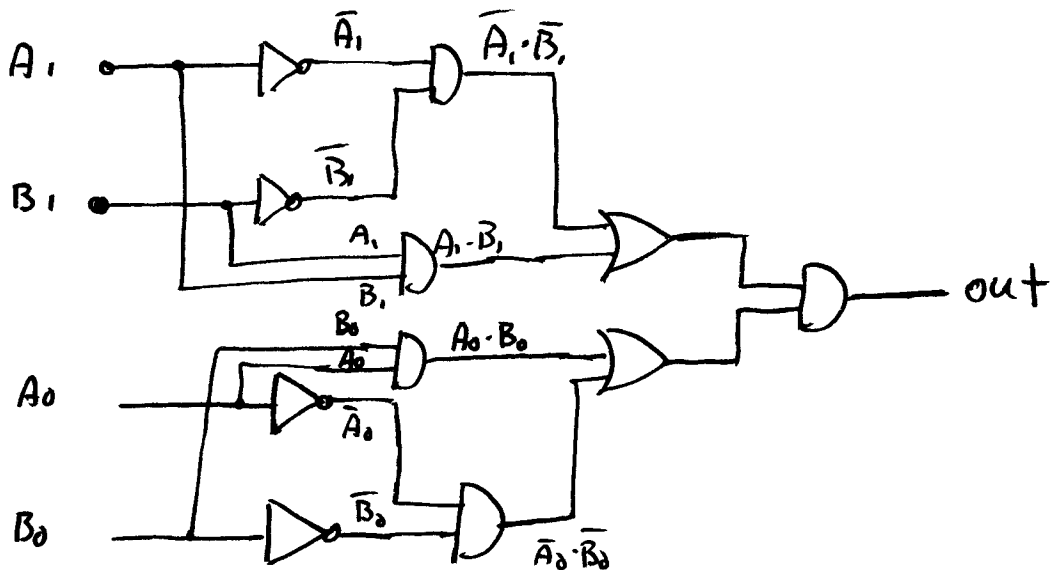
$$A \oplus B = 1 \text{ only if } A \neq B.$$

thus $\overline{(A \oplus B)} = 1$ only if $A = B$. This problem then becomes

$$\text{out} = \overline{(A_1 \oplus B_1)} \cdot \overline{(A_0 \oplus B_0)} \quad \left\{ = \overline{(A_1 \oplus B_1) + (A_0 \oplus B_0)} \right\}$$

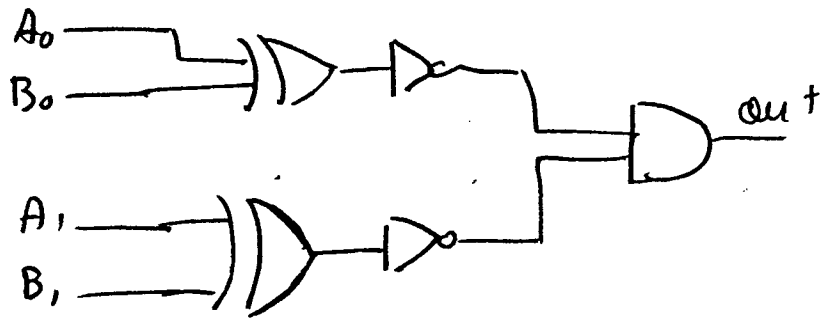
13.)

1st answer:

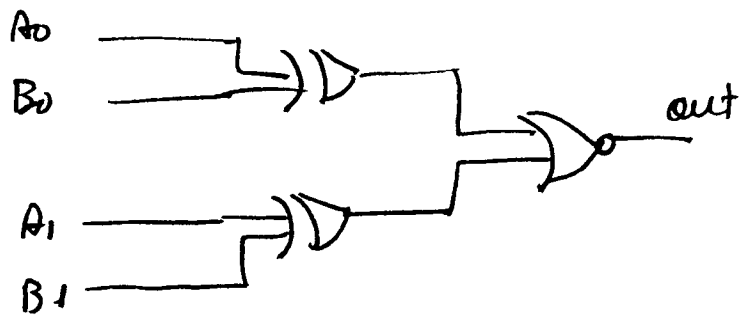


13.) Out

2nd answer:



or



14.)

A: A₁ A₀

B: B₁ B₀

$A > B \iff A_1 > B_1$

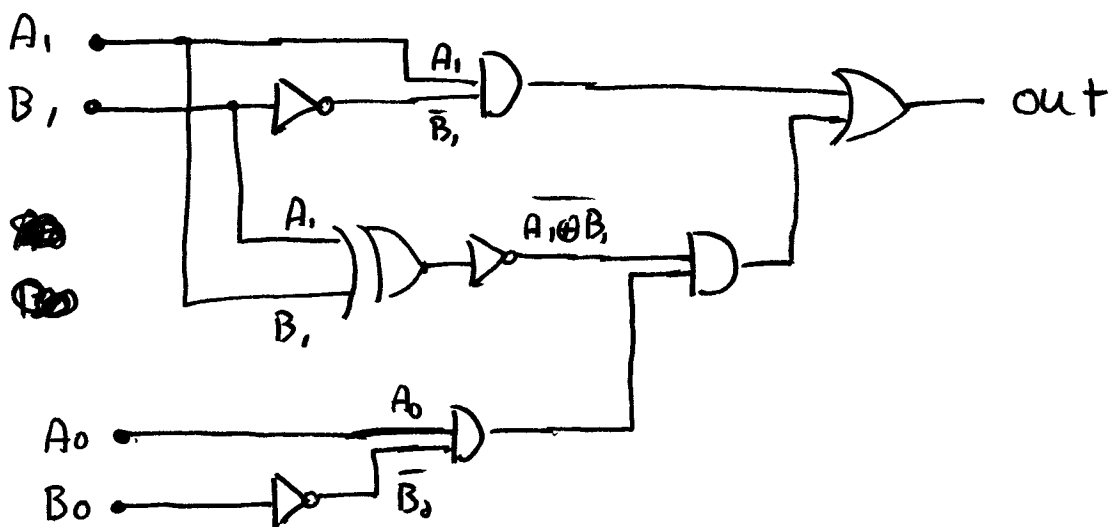
or $A_1 = B_1 + A_0 > B_0$

So

$$\text{out} = A_1 \cdot \bar{B}_1 + \underbrace{(A_1 \oplus B_1)}_{A_1 = B_1} \cdot (A_0 \cdot \bar{B}_0)$$

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15.) from #14:



16.

Individual terms :

A	B	C	out	
0	1	1	→ 1	$\bar{A} \cdot B \cdot C = \text{out}$
1	0	1	→ 1	$A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C = \text{out}$
1	1	1	→ 1	$A \cdot B \cdot C =$

Basic Relation :

$$\boxed{\bar{A} \cdot B \cdot C + A \cdot \bar{B} \cdot C + A \cdot B \cdot C = \text{out}}$$

$$\left[\bar{A} \cdot B + \underbrace{A \cdot \bar{B} + A \cdot B} \right] \cdot C = \text{out}$$

$$(A \cdot \bar{B} + A \cdot B) = A \cdot (\underbrace{\bar{B} + B}_1) = A$$

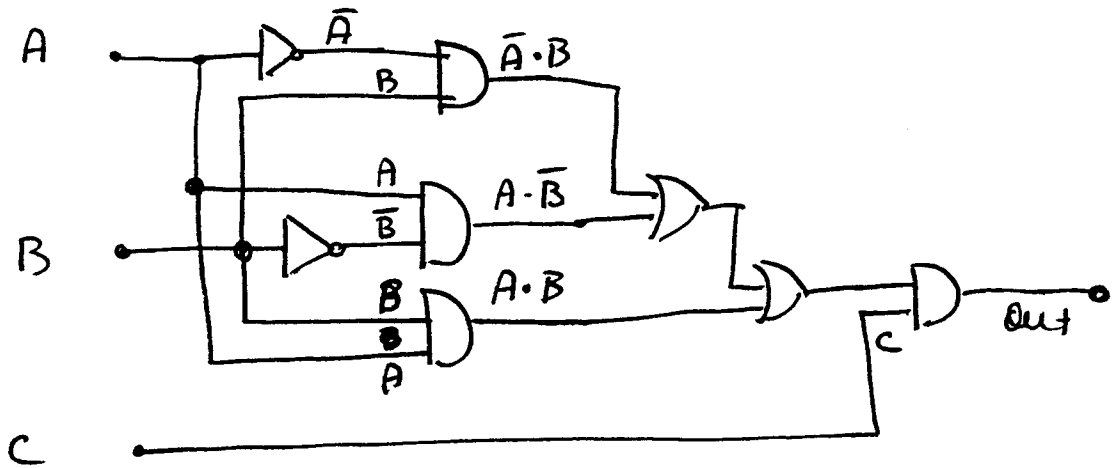
Reduced relation
(confirm)

$$\boxed{[\bar{A} \cdot B + A] \cdot C = \text{out}}$$

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16. out Circuits:

Basic relation:



Reduced relation:

