

① 1)a) $f(a,b,c,d) = \bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c}\bar{d} + \bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c}d + \bar{a}\bar{b}c\bar{d} + \bar{a}b\bar{c}\bar{d} + \bar{a}bcd + a\bar{b}c\bar{d} + ab\bar{c}\bar{d} + ab\bar{c}d + abcd$

36 literals

② 1)b) Literal count is correlated with area.

⑦ 1)c)

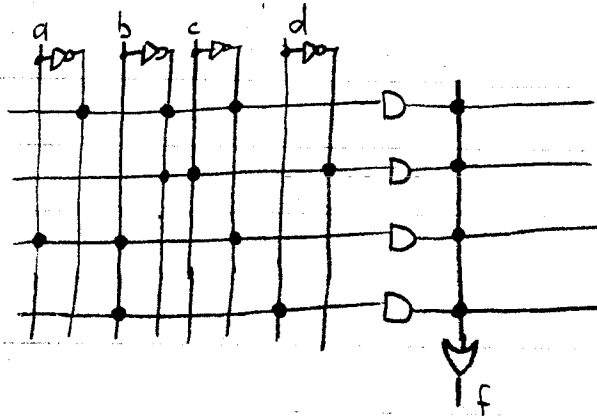
<u>0000v</u>	<u>000X</u>	X1X1
0001v	<u>00X0</u>	
<u>0010v</u>	0X01	
0101v	<u>X010</u>	
1010v	01X1v	
<u>1100v</u>	X101v	
0111v	<u>110X</u>	
1101v	X111v	
<u>1111v</u>	11X1v	

	000X	00X0	0X01	X010	110X	X1X1
0000	1	1				
0001	1		1			
0010		1		1		
0101			1			1
1010				1		
1100					1	
0111						1
1101					1	1
1111						1

$$f(a, b, c, d) = \bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c} + \bar{b}c\bar{d} + ab\bar{c} + bd$$

- ① 1) d) 11 literals
- ② 1) e) Yes, for SOP.
- ② 1) f) Unate covering
- ② 1) g) Worst-case time is exponential in input size.

③ 1)h)



⑧ 2)a) $\bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c} + \bar{b}c\bar{d} + ab\bar{c} + bd$

cube	prim. div.	kernel label
\bar{b}	$\bar{a}\bar{c} + c\bar{d}$	k_1
b	$a\bar{c} + d$	k_2
\bar{c}	$\bar{a}\bar{b} + ab$	k_3

Using k_1 : $(\bar{a}\bar{c} + c\bar{d})\bar{b} + ab\bar{c} + bd$

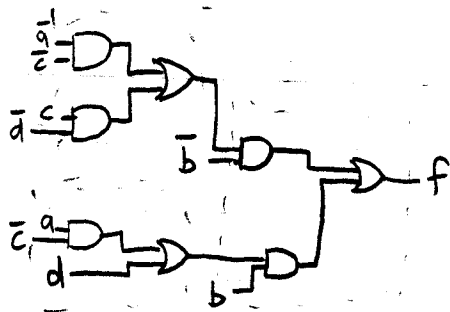
cube	prim. div.	kernel label
b	$a\bar{c} + d$	k_4

Using k_4 : $(\bar{a}\bar{c} + c\bar{d})\bar{b} + (a\bar{c} + d)b$

① 2)b) 9 literals

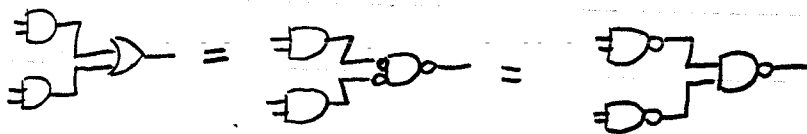
② 2)c) No. We used a potentially sub-optimal heuristic

③ 2)d)

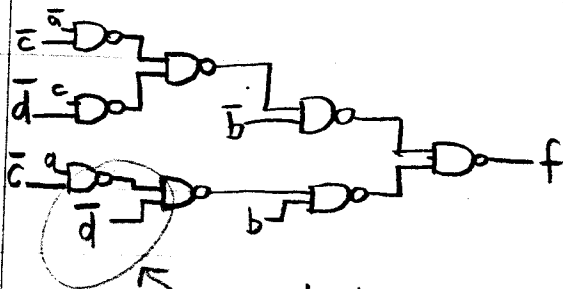


① 2)e) 4 levels

③ 2)f)



so...



② 2)g) Some CLBs can implement arbitrary functions of 4 variables: 1 CLB required.

③ 3)a) It eliminates redundant cubes from the cover.

④ 3)b) Remove the cube from the cover, cofactor by the cube, if the resulting cover is not tautological, the cube was relatively essential.

⑤ 3)c)

XX00

0XXX

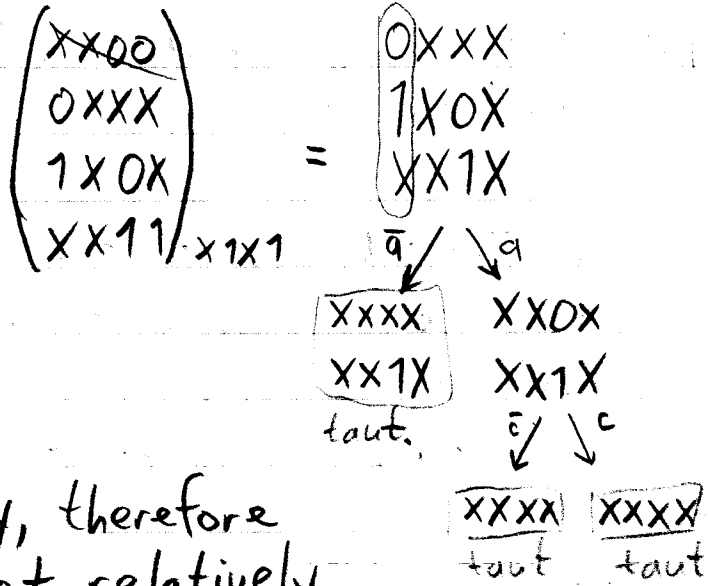
X1X1

1X0X

XX11

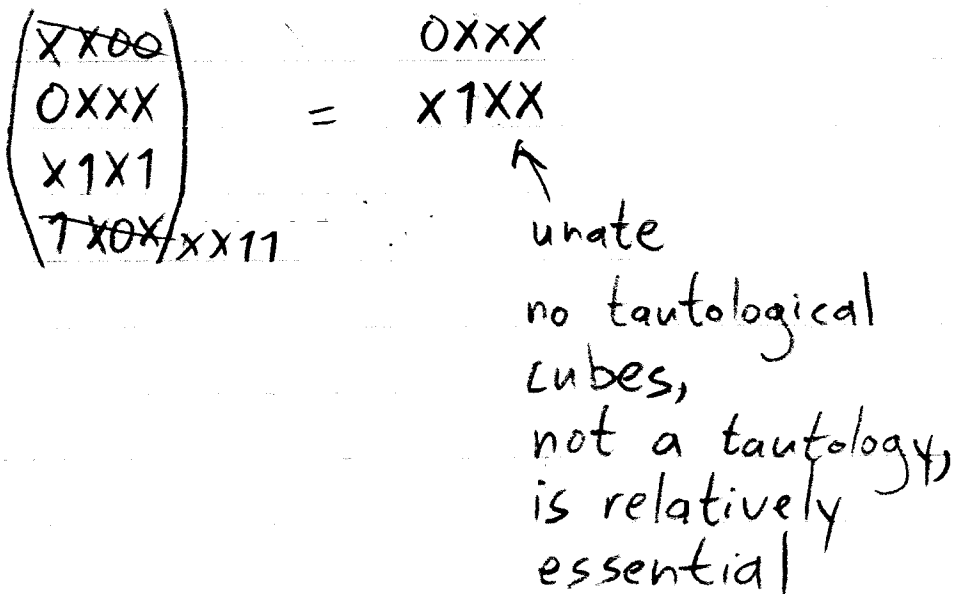
~~⑤ 3)~~

3)c)



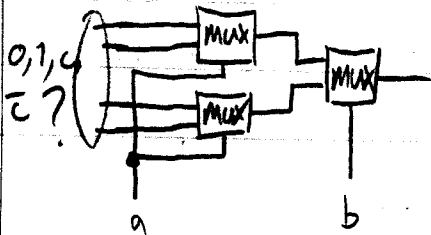
tautology, therefore
 $x1x1$ not relatively
 essential

⑤ 3)d)



③ 3)e) For each cube in the cover that is not relatively essential, check to see whether the cube is covered by the relatively essential cubes. If so, it is totally redundant, if not, it is not totally redundant.

⑤ 4/a)



② b) 1 MUX is required, $M(2) = 1$

⑦ c) $M(n) = 2 \cdot M(n-1) + 1$

⑥ d) $M(n) \approx 2^n$

$$M(2) = 1$$

$$M(3) = 3$$

$$M(4) = 7$$

$$M(5) = 15$$

$$M(6) = 31$$

optional:

$$M(n) = 2^{(n-1)} - 1$$

test:

$$M(n) = 2 \cdot M(n-1) + 1$$

$$2^{(n-1)} - 1 = 2(2^{(n-2)} - 1) + 1$$

$$2^{(n-1)} - 1 = 2^{(n-1)} - 2 + 1$$

$$-1 = -2 + 1$$

$$-1 = -1 \text{ O.K.}$$

② 5)a)

a	b	j	k
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
1	0	0	1
1	1	0	0

$$j(a,b) = \overline{a+b} = \bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}$$
$$k(a,b) = \overline{ab} = \bar{a} + \bar{b}$$

② 5)b)

j	k	f
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

$$f(j,k) = \bar{j}k + j\bar{k}$$

② 5)c)

$$f = (\bar{a} \cdot \bar{b}) \cdot (\bar{a} + \bar{b}) + \bar{a} \bar{b} \cdot (\bar{a} + \bar{b})$$

$$f = (a+b)(\bar{a} + \bar{b}) + \bar{a} \bar{b} \cdot ab$$

8 literals $\bar{a} \bar{b} ab = 0$ so can claim 4 lit.

② 5)d)

Output ignored for certain inputs.

② 5)e)

Input can never occur.

③ 5)f) G's truth table doesn't change.

$j=1, k=0$ never happens.

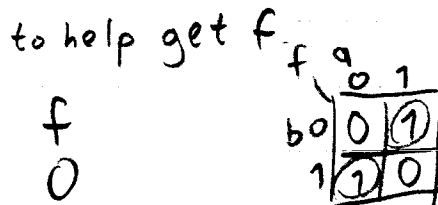
j	k	f
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	X ← Sat. DC
1	1	0

② 5)g) j, k same
 $f(j, k) = \bar{j}k$

③ 5)h) $f = \bar{a} \cdot \bar{b} \cdot (\bar{a} + \bar{b})$
 $f = (a+b)(\bar{a} + \bar{b})$
 4 literals

② 5)i)

a	b	j	k	f
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	0	0



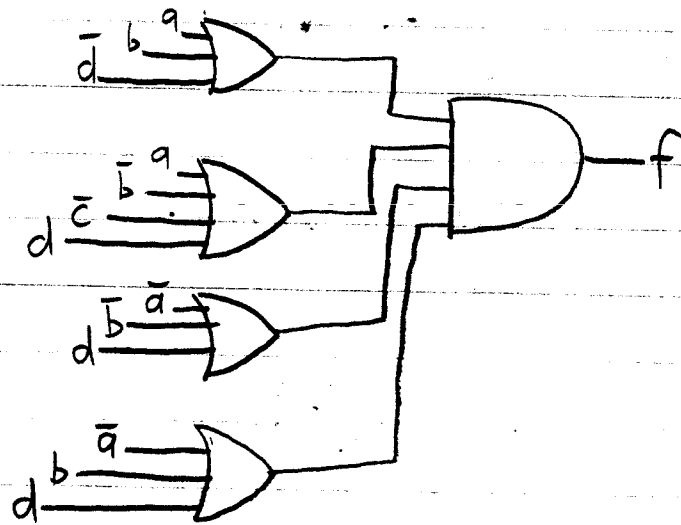
$f = a\bar{b} + \bar{a}b$
 4 literals

④ 6)a)

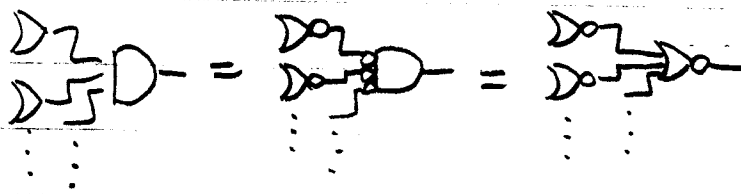
	ab		
cd	1	1	X
	X	X	X
	0	1	0
	1	0	1

$$f = (a+b+\bar{d})(a+\bar{b}+\bar{c}+d)(\bar{a}+\bar{b}+\bar{d})(\bar{a}+b+d)$$

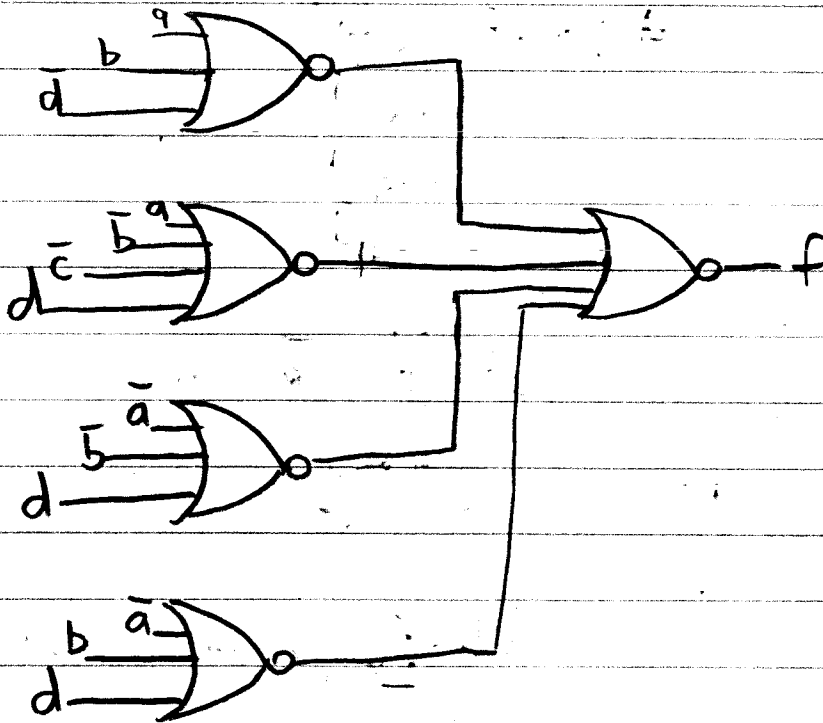
④ 6)b)



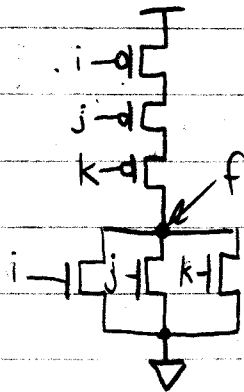
⑤ 6)c)



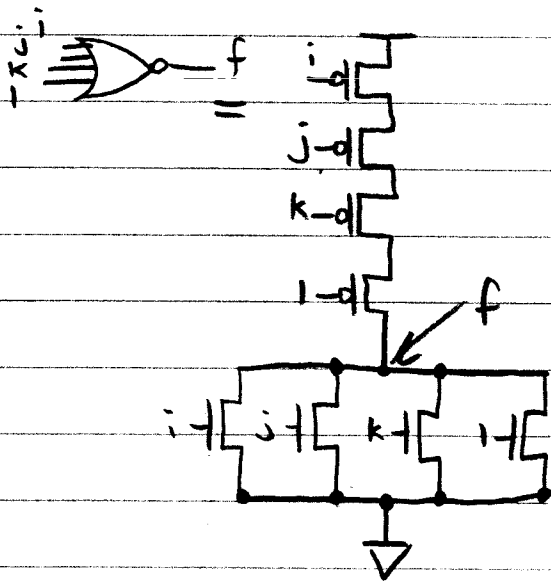
6)c)



7) 6)d) $k \Rightarrow j \Rightarrow i \Rightarrow f =$



6)d)



Alternative (will cover in class):

