

ECE 130 HW#6 – Due Thursday, March 25

1. Consider the following truth table where the four-bit number A (A3, A2, A1, A0) is input and X is output:

A3	A2	A1	A0	X
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	0

a. Convert the truth table into a K-Map.

A1A0 \ A3A2	00	01	11	10
00	1	0	0	1
01	0	0	0	1
11	1	0	0	1
10	1	0	1	1

b. Use the K-Map to develop a *minimized sum-of-products* equation for the output X.

from red: $X = A3 \cdot A2' + A2' \cdot A1 + A3 \cdot A1 \cdot A0' + A2' \cdot A0'$

c. Use the K-Map to develop a *minimized product-of-sums* equation for the output X.

from green: $X = (A2' + A1)(A2' + A0')(A3 + A2')(A3 + A1 + A0')$

d. State the number of inputs used for each of the two equations. Based on these numbers, which equation is more efficient? Why?

SoP: 13 inputs

PoS: 13 inputs. Go with PoS since both expressions have same number of inputs.

e. Implement the more efficient equation using either NAND-NAND or NOR-NOR two level logic. Draw your circuit below. You can use the complemented and uncomplemented forms of all of the variables.

