

P1. (10 points) Design the simplest circuit that implements the function  
 $f(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \Sigma m(3, 4, 6, 7)$  using:

- a) NAND Gates
- b) NOR Gates

P2. (10 points) Design the simplest circuit that implements the function in the following truth table using:

- a) NAND Gates
- b) NOR Gates

x1	x2	x3	f
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

P3. (25 points) Use a K-map to find the simplest SOP form for the following function:

- (a)  $f(a) = \Sigma m(0, 1)$
- (b)  $G(a, b) = \Sigma m(1, 2)$
- (c)  $f(a, b, c) = \Sigma m(0, 3, 5, 6)$
- (d)  $H(a, b, c) = \Sigma M(1, 3, 4, 5, 6)$
- (e)  $f(a, b, c, d) = \Sigma m(0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13)$
- (f)  $f(a, b, c, d) = \Sigma m(1, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15)$

P4. (15 points) Use a K-map to find the simplest SOP form for the following function:

- (a)  $f(a, b, c) = \Pi M(0, 3, 5, 6)$
- (b)  $f(a, b, c) = a'bc' + a'b'c + a'bc + ab'c + abc$
- (c)  $f(a, b, c, d) = \Sigma m(0, 2, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15)$

P5. (20 points) Design a circuit with output f and inputs  $x_1, x_0, y_1,$  and  $y_0$ . Let  $X = x_1x_0$  and  $Y = y_1y_0$  represent two 2-digit binary numbers. The output f should be 1 if the numbers represented by X and Y are equal. Otherwise, f should be zero.

- (a) (5 points) Draw the truth table for this function
- (b) (15 points) Derive the simplest possible POS expression using a K-Map.

P6. (20 points) For the following truth table find the following:

a	b	c	d	f
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

- Use a K-map to derive the simplest SOP expression for this function.
- Use a K-map to derive the simplest POS expression for this function.
- Compare the costs of the circuits implementing the expressions in part (a) and part (b) in terms of the total number of gates plus the total number of inputs.