lecture 3

Combinational logic 1

- truth tables
- Boolean algebra
- sum of products and product-of-sums
- logic gates

January 18, 2016

Quiz 1

Class should start after ~15 min.

Let A, B be binary variables ("boolean")

$1 \equiv$ true, $0 \equiv$ false

Notation:

$A \bullet B \equiv A$ and B

$A + B \equiv A$ or B

$\overline{A} \equiv$ not A

One uses $+, \bullet$ instead of $\vee, \wedge$ which you may have seen elsewhere.

Truth Tables

Notation:

$A \cdot B \equiv A$ and B

$A + B \equiv A$ or B

$\overline{A} \equiv$ not A

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

A	$\overline{A}$
0	1
1	0

NAND NOR XOR (exclusive or)

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

There are 2^4 = 16 possible boolean functions.

$f : \{0,1\} \times \{0,1\} \rightarrow \{0,1\}$

A	B	Y_1	Y_2	Y_3	...	Y_{16}
0	0					
0	1					
1	0					
1	1					

We typically only work with AND, OR, NAND, NOR, XOR.

Laws of Boolean Algebra

identity	$A + 0 = A$	$A \cdot 1 = A$
inverse	$A + \overline{A} = 1$	$A \cdot \overline{A} = 0$
one and zero	$A + 1 = 1$	$A \cdot 0 = 0$
commutative	$A + B = B + A$	$A \cdot B = B \cdot A$
associative	$(A+B) + C = A + (B+C)$	$(A \cdot B) \cdot C = A \cdot (B \cdot C)$
distributive	$A \cdot (B + C) = (A \cdot B) + (A \cdot C)$	$A + (B \cdot C) = (A + B) \cdot (A + C)$
de Morgan	$(\overline{A + B}) = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B}$	$\overline{A \cdot B} = \overline{A} + \overline{B}$

Laws of Boolean Algebra

distributive $\quad A + (B \cdot C) = (A + B) \cdot (A + C)$

Note this one behaves differently from integers or reals.

Example

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

A	B	C	Y
0	0	0	
0	0	1	
0	1	0	
0	1	1	
1	0	0	
1	0	1	
1	1	0	
1	1	1	

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

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

Sum of Products

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

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

Q: For 3 variables A, B, C, how many terms can we have in a sum of products representation ?

A: 2^3 = 8 i.e. previous slide

$$Y = A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C + A \cdot B \cdot \overline{C}$$

$$\overline{Y} = \overline{A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C + A \cdot B \cdot \overline{C}}$$

$$= \left(\overline{A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C}\right) \cdot \left(\overline{A \cdot B \cdot \overline{C}}\right)$$

$$= \underbrace{(\overline{A} + B + \overline{C}) \cdot (\overline{A} + \overline{B} + C)}_{\text{called a "product of sums"}}$$

How to write Y as a "product of sums" ?

First, write its complement $\overline{Y}$ as a sum of products.

Because of time constraints, I decided to skip this example in the lecture.

You should go over it on your own.

A	B	C	Y	$\overline{Y}$
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1

$$\overline{Y} = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} + \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C + \overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} + \overline{A} \cdot B \cdot C + A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} + A \cdot B \cdot C$$

Then write $Y = \overline{\overline{Y}}$ and apply de Morgan's Law.

$$\overline{Y} = \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} + \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C + \overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} + \overline{A} \cdot B \cdot C + A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} + A \cdot B \cdot C$$

$$\overline{\overline{Y}} = \overline{\left(\overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} + \overline{A} \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C + \overline{A} \cdot B \cdot \overline{C} + \overline{A} \cdot B \cdot C + A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot \overline{C} + A \cdot B \cdot C\right)}$$

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

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

Sometimes we have expressions where various combinations of input variables give the same output. In the example below, if A is false then any combination of B and C will give the same output (namely true).

$$Y = A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C + \overline{A}$$

A	B	C	$A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C$	$\overline{A}$	Y
0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	1	1
0	1	0	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0

Don't Care

We can simplify the truth table in such situations.

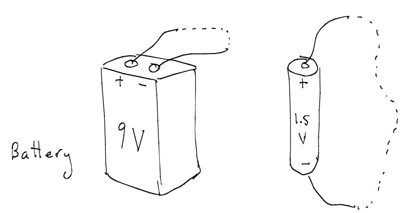
$$Y = A \cdot \overline{B} \cdot C + \overline{A}$$

A	B	C	Y
0	X	X	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0

X means we "don't care" what values are there.

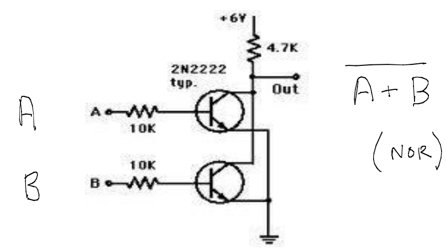
What are the 0's and 1's in a computer?

A wire can have a voltage difference between two terminals, which drives current.



In a computer, wires can have two voltages:
high (1, current ON) or low (0, current ~OFF)

Using circuit elements called "transistors" and "resistors", one can built circuits called "gates" that compute logical operations.



For each of the OR, AND, NAND, XOR gates, you would have a different circuit.

Moore's Law (Gordon Moore was founder of Intel)

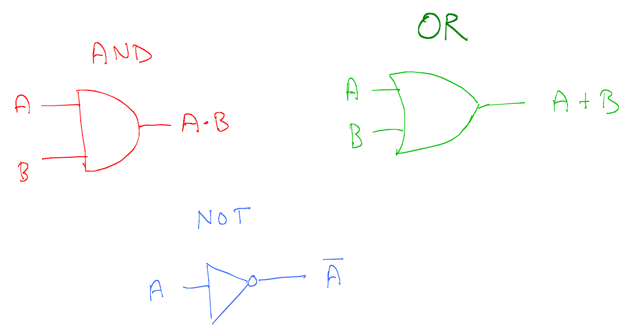
The number of transisters per mm^2 approximately doubles every two years. (1965)

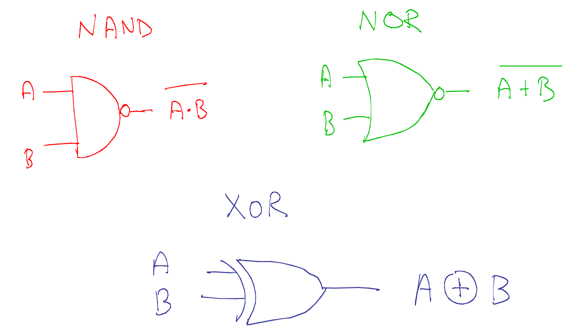
It is an observation, not a physical law.

It still holds true today, although people think that this cannot continue, because of limits on the size of atom and laws of quantum physics.

http://phys.org/news/2015-07-law-years.html

Logic Gates

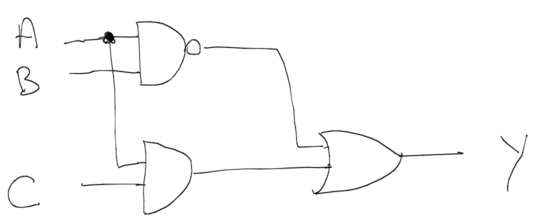




Logic Circuit

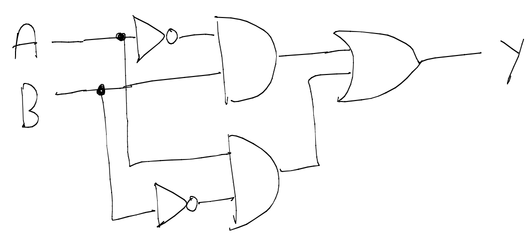
Example:

$$Y = \overline{A \cdot B} + A \cdot C$$



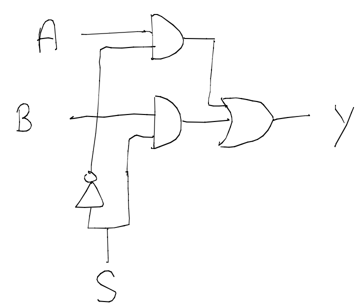
Example: XOR without using an XOR gate

$$Y = \bar{A} \cdot B + A \cdot \bar{B} = A \oplus B$$



Multiplexor (selector)

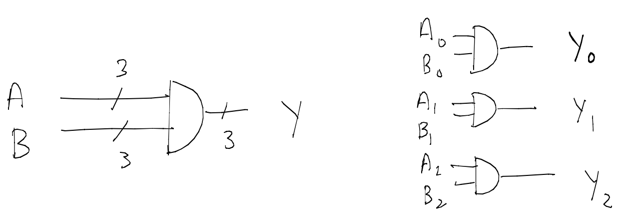
$$Y = \bar{S} \cdot A + S \cdot B$$



if S
Y = B
else
Y = A

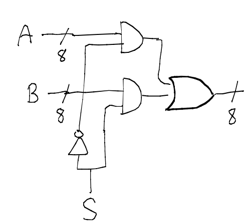
Notation

Suppose A and B are each 3 bits ($A_2 A_1 A_0$, $B_2 B_1 B_0$)



Suppose A and B are each 8 bits ($A_7 A_6 \ldots A_0$, $B_7 B_6 \ldots B_0$)
We can define an 8 bit multiplexor (selector).

Notation:



In fact we would build this from 8 separate one-bit multiplexors.

Note that the selector S is a single bit. We are selecting either all the A bits or all the B bits.

Announcement

The enrollment cap will be lifted before DROP/ADD to allow students on the waitlist to register.