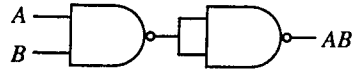


Appendix A Digital Logic

A.1

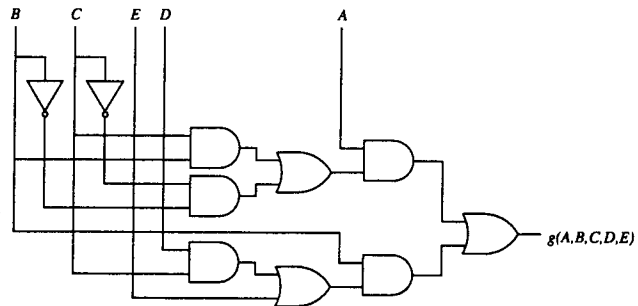


A.3

A	B	C	F	G
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	0

A.5 18.

A.7

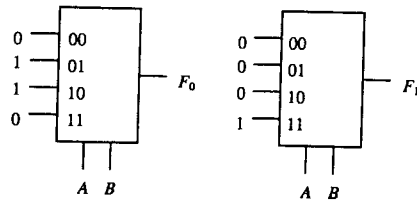


A.9

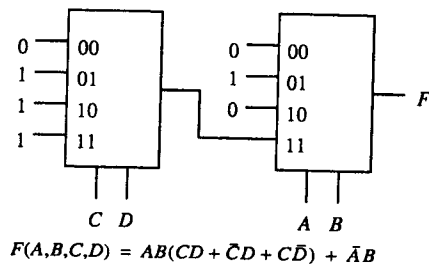
A	B	C	F
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0

$$F(A,B,C) = \bar{A}\bar{B}C$$

A.11

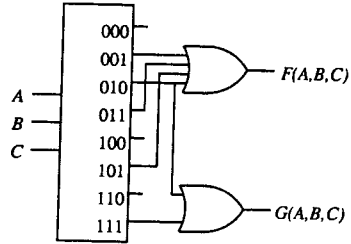


A.13

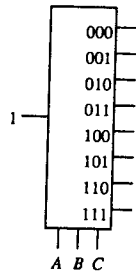


$$F(A,B,C,D) = AB(CD + \bar{C}\bar{D} + C\bar{D}) + \bar{A}B$$

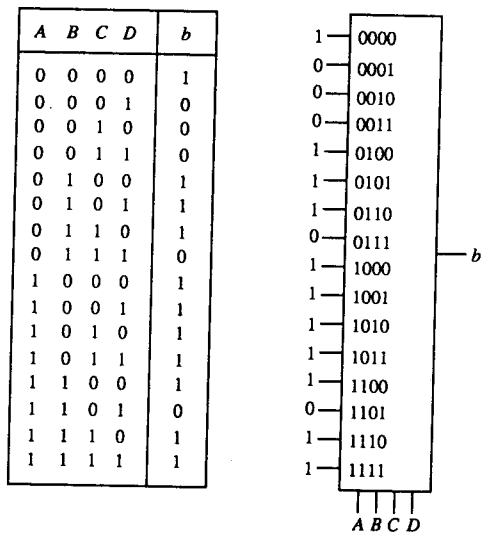
A.15



A.17



A.19

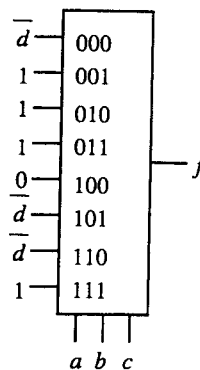


A.21

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>X</i>	<i>Y</i>
0	0	0	0	d	d
0	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	d	d
0	1	0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1	d	d
0	1	1	0	d	d
0	1	1	1	d	d
1	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	d	d
1	0	1	0	d	d
1	0	1	1	d	d
1	1	0	0	d	d
1	1	0	1	d	d
1	1	1	0	d	d
1	1	1	1	d	d

A.23

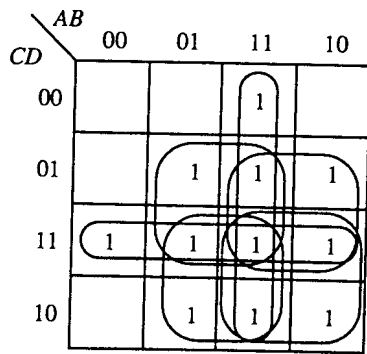
<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>f</i>
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1



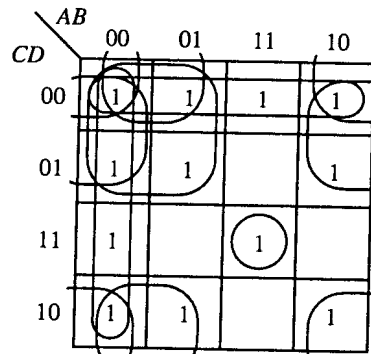
A.25

<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	$ab + \bar{a}c + bc$	$ab + \bar{a}c$
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	1
0	1	0	0	0
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	0
1	0	1	0	0
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

A.27



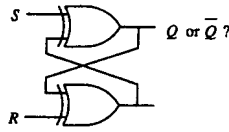
$$f(A,B,C,D) = AB + CD + BD + AD + BC + AC$$



$$g(A,B,C,D) = ABCD + \bar{B}\bar{D} + \bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{A}\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{C} + \bar{B}C$$

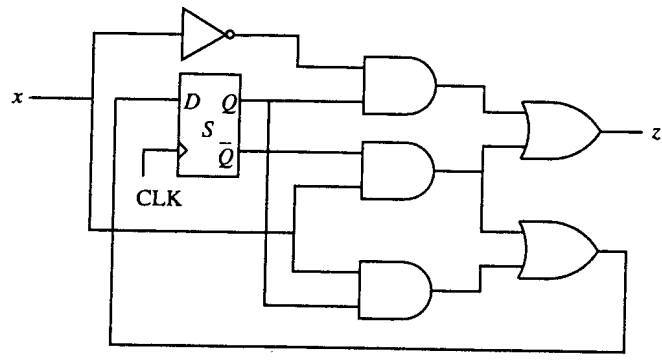
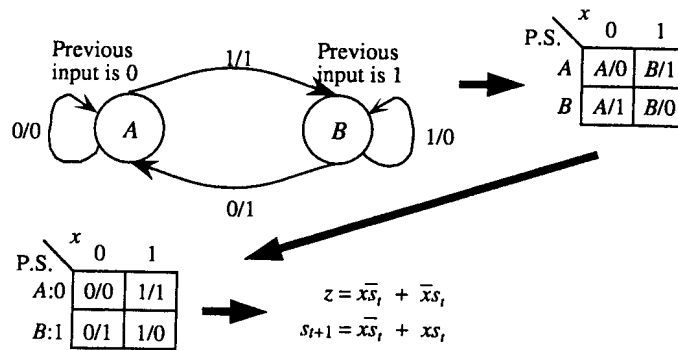
A.29 No. The don't cares are used during the design process. Once the design is fixed, the don't cares assume values of either 0s or 1s.

A.31

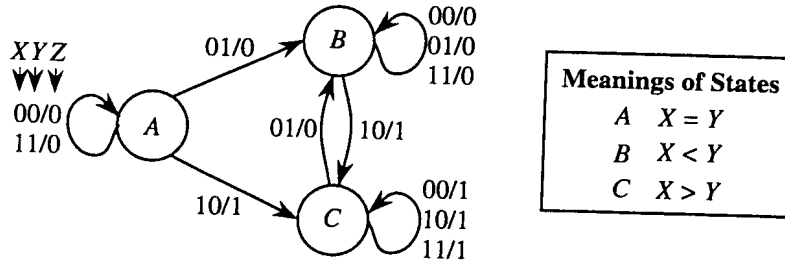


No, an S-R flip-flop cannot be constructed this way. There is no way to force an output high or low based only on S and R . While the combination of 11 on the inputs provides a quiescent state, the result of applying 00 is undefined and 10 and 01 are unstable.

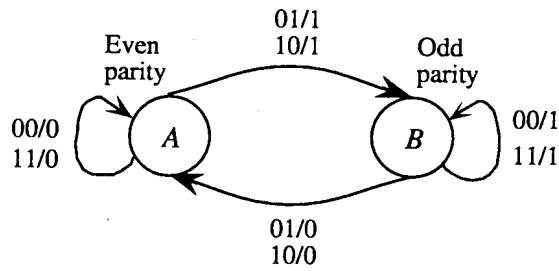
A.33



A.35



A.37



A.39 There are a number of solutions. Here is one:

