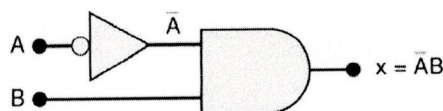


● 4-4 Designing Combinational Logic Circuits

- To solve any logic design problem:
 - Interpret the problem and set up its truth table.
 - Write the **AND** (product) term for each case where output = 1.
 - Combine the terms in SOP form.
 - Simplify the output expression if possible.
 - Implement the circuit for the final, simplified expression.

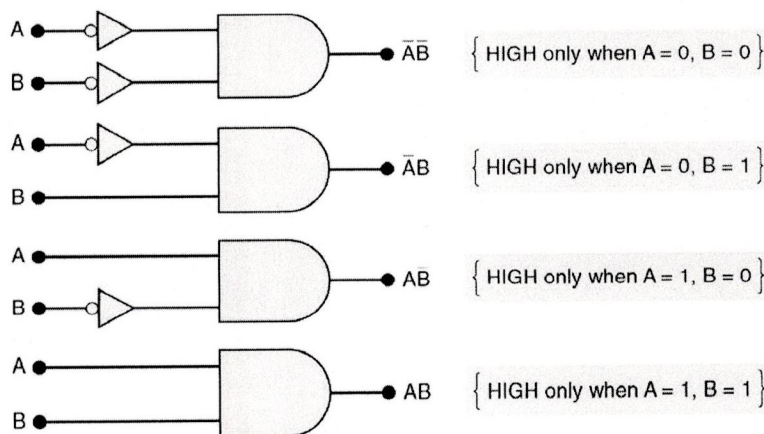
Circuit that produces a 1 output only for the A = 0, B = 1 condition.

A	B	x
0	0	0
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	1	0



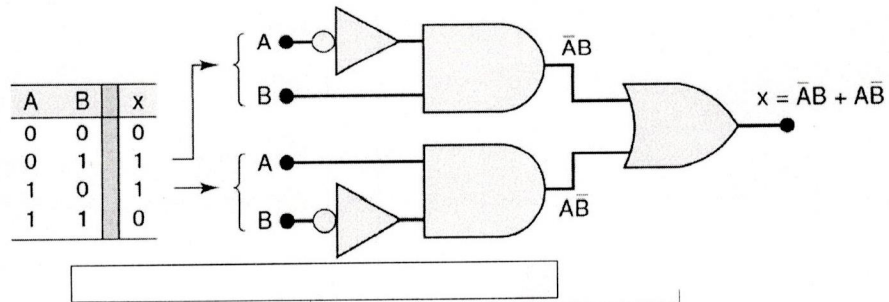
● 4-4 Designing Combinational Logic Circuits

An **AND** gate with appropriate inputs can be used to produce a HIGH output for a specific set of input levels.



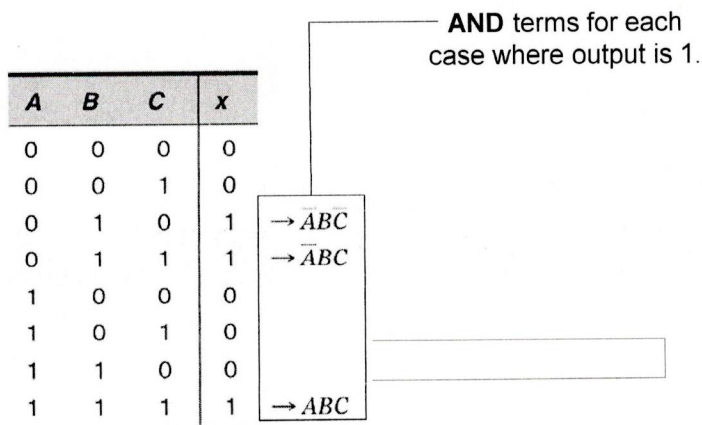
4-4 Designing Combinational Logic Circuits

Each set of input conditions that is to produce a 1 output is implemented by a separate **AND** gate.
 The **AND** outputs are **ORed** to produce the final output.



4-4 Designing Combinational Logic Circuits

Truth table for a 3-input circuit.



4-4 Designing Combinational Logic Circuits

Design a logic circuit with three inputs, A, B, and C. Output to be HIGH only when a majority inputs are HIGH.

Truth table.

A	B	C	x
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1

AND terms for each case where output is 1.

- $\bar{A}BC$
- $A\bar{B}C$
- $AB\bar{C}$
- ABC

SOP expression for the output:

$$x = \bar{A}BC + A\bar{B}C + AB\bar{C} + ABC$$

4-4 Designing Combinational Logic Circuits

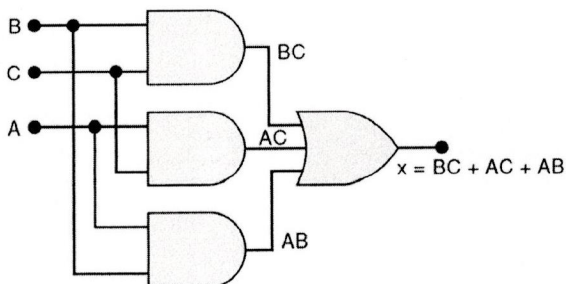
Design a logic circuit with three inputs, A, B, and C. Output to be HIGH only when a majority inputs are HIGH.

Simplified output expression:

$$x = \bar{A}BC + A\bar{B}C + AB\bar{C} + ABC$$

Implementing the circuit after factoring:

$$x = BC + AC + AB$$



Since the expression is in SOP form, the circuit is a group of AND gates, working into a single OR gate,