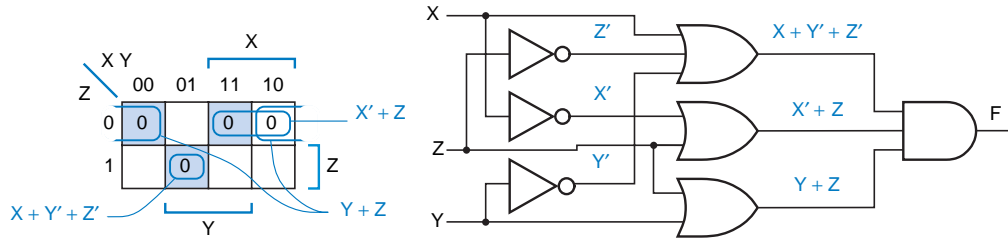
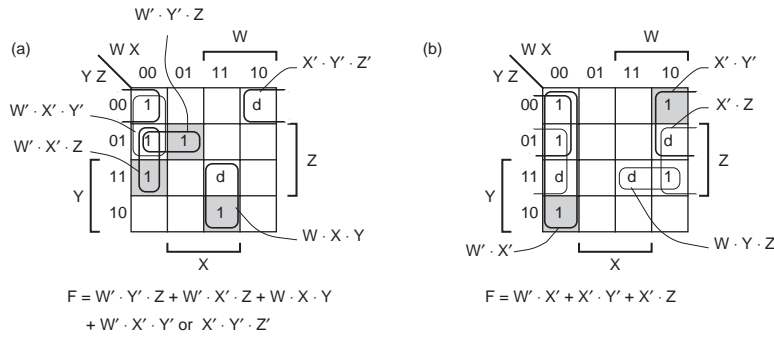


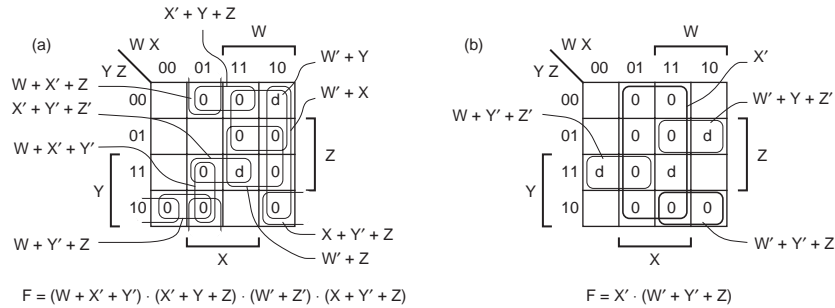
3e4.15 Min.3(a) Cost is less —one less gate input.



3e4.19 Min.5



3e4.20 Min.6



3e4.21 Min.7 For the minimal sum-of-products expression to equal the minimal product-of-sums expression, the corresponding maps must have the opposite don't-cares covered, so that the expressions yield the same value for the don't-care input combinations.

- (a) Both minimal sum-of-products expressions cover cell 15; they are equal. The minimal product-of-sums expression also covers cell 15, so the expressions are not equal. The s-of-p and p-of-s expressions require the same number of gates, but the p-of-s requires one fewer input.
- (b) Both minimal sum-of-products expressions cover cell 3 and 9 and not 15; they are equal. The minimal product-of-sums expression covers cell 15, and not 3 or 9, so the expressions are equal. The p-of-s expression requires fewer gates and inputs.

3e4.61 **Min.17** To make it easier to follow, we'll take the dual, multiply out, and then take the dual again. Also, we'll simplify using theorems T3' and T6', otherwise we'll get a nonminimal result for sure. For Figure 4-29:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= X \cdot Z + Y' \cdot Z + X' \cdot Y \cdot Z' \\
 F^D &= (X + Z) \cdot (Y' + Z) \cdot (X' + Y + Z') \\
 &= X \cdot Y' \cdot Z' + X \cdot Z \cdot Y + Z \cdot Y' \cdot X' + Z \cdot Y' \cdot X' + Z \cdot Z \cdot X' + Z \cdot Z \cdot Y \text{ (T8, T5', T2')} \\
 &= X \cdot Y' \cdot Z' + X \cdot Y \cdot Z + X' \cdot Y' \cdot Z' + X' \cdot Z + Y \cdot Z \text{ (T3', T6')} \\
 F &= (X + Y' + Z') \cdot (X + Y + Z) \cdot (X' + Y' + Z) \cdot (X' + Z) \cdot (Y + Z) \text{ (not minimal)}
 \end{aligned}$$

For Figure 4-30:

$$\begin{aligned}
 F &= X \cdot Z' + Y' \\
 F^D &= (X + Z') \cdot Y' \\
 &= X \cdot Y' + Z' \cdot Y' \text{ (T8)} \\
 &= X \cdot Y' + Y' \cdot Z' \text{ (T6')} \\
 F &= (X + Y') \cdot (Y' + Z') \text{ (minimal)}
 \end{aligned}$$