Multiple-Output Functions

\[ f_1 = x_1 x_3' + x_1' x_3 + x_2 x_3' x_4 \]

\[ f_2 = x_1 x_3' + x_1' x_3 + x_2 x_3 x_4 \]

- \( f = a'b'c'd + a'b'cd + a'bc'd + a'bcd + abcd + ab'c'd' \)
  - Cost = 16  (3 AND, 1 OR, 12 inputs)
  - Cost = 11  (2 AND, 1 OR, 8 inputs)
  - Total cost = 27

First Attempt: Minimize Functions Separately

- \( f = a'd + bcd + ab'c'd' \)
- \( g = acd + ab'd' \)
  - Cost = 20  (4 AND, 1 OR, 15 inputs)

Better Approach: See what can be shared

- \( f = a'd + abcd + ab'c'd' \)
- \( g = abcd + ab'c'd' + ab'c \)
  - Only 4 distinct min terms
  - Total cost = 25  (4 AND, 2 OR, 19 inputs)

Multilevel Synthesis

- SOP or POS circuits consist of two levels (stages) of gates
- It may be possible to reduce fan-in or cost if more than 2 levels are used
- But delay may be increased

Another Example of Multilevel Synthesis

- Consider \( f = abcd + a'b'c'e + b'c' \)
  - Cost = 20  (4 AND, 1 OR, 15 inputs)

- By Boolean algebra,
  \[ f = (ab + c).d + (a'b')c'e \]
  \[ = (ab + c).d + (ab)'c'e \]
  \[ = (ab + c).d + (ab + c)'a \]
  - Note that the sub-function \( ab + c \) appears twice in \( f \)
  - We can make the implementation of \( f \) simpler by building a sub-circuit for \( ab + c \).
  - Cost = 17  (3 AND, 2 OR, 1 NOT, 11 inputs)
Multilevel NAND Circuit

Multilevel NOR Circuit

Application of Multiplexer: 4-bit rotator circuit
- Inputs are i3 i2 i1 i0; Outputs are o3 o2 o1 o0
- Output is the input rotated by 0, 1, 2 or 3 bit positions
- Rotation is to the left
- X Y determines # of positions rotated to the left:
  - If X Y = 0 0 (left rotate 0 bit position), o3 o2 o1 o0 = i3 i2 i1 i0
  - If X Y = 0 1 (left rotate 1 bit position), o3 o2 o1 o0 = i2 i1 i0 i3
  - If X Y = 1 0 (left rotate 2 bit positions), o3 o2 o1 o0 = i1 i0 i3 i2
  - If X Y = 1 1 (left rotate 3 bit positions), o3 o2 o1 o0 = i0 i3 i2 i1

Implementation of Rotator by Multiplexers
- We can implement a 4-bit rotator using four 4-to-1 multiplexers

Encoder
- Encoders perform the inverse function of Decoders.
- An encoder has 2^n (or less) input bits and n output bits
- The output bits generate the binary code corresponding to the input value
- Assuming only one input has a value of 1 at any given time
- Example: An 8-to-3 Encoder

Priority Encoders
- Each input signal has a priority level associated with it
- May have more than one 1’s in the input signals
- Outputs indicate the active input that has the highest priority
- Example: 4-to-2 priority encoder
  - Assume w3 has the highest priority and w0 the lowest
  - y1 y0 indicate the active input with highest priority
  - z indicates none of the inputs is equal to 1

Let i0 = w0 w1 w2 w3’
Let i1 = w1 w2’ w3’
Let i2 = w2 w3’
Let i3 = w3
Then y0 = i1 + i3
y1 = i2 + i3
x: both 0 and 1 (irrelevant)