

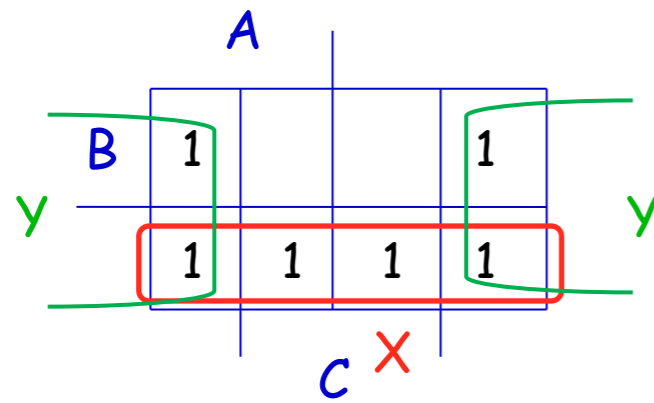
# 7-Segment Display

CLASS 13

## HW 14.1

$$f = A'B' + AC' + B'C + A'BC'$$

### Solution



Essential: X, Y

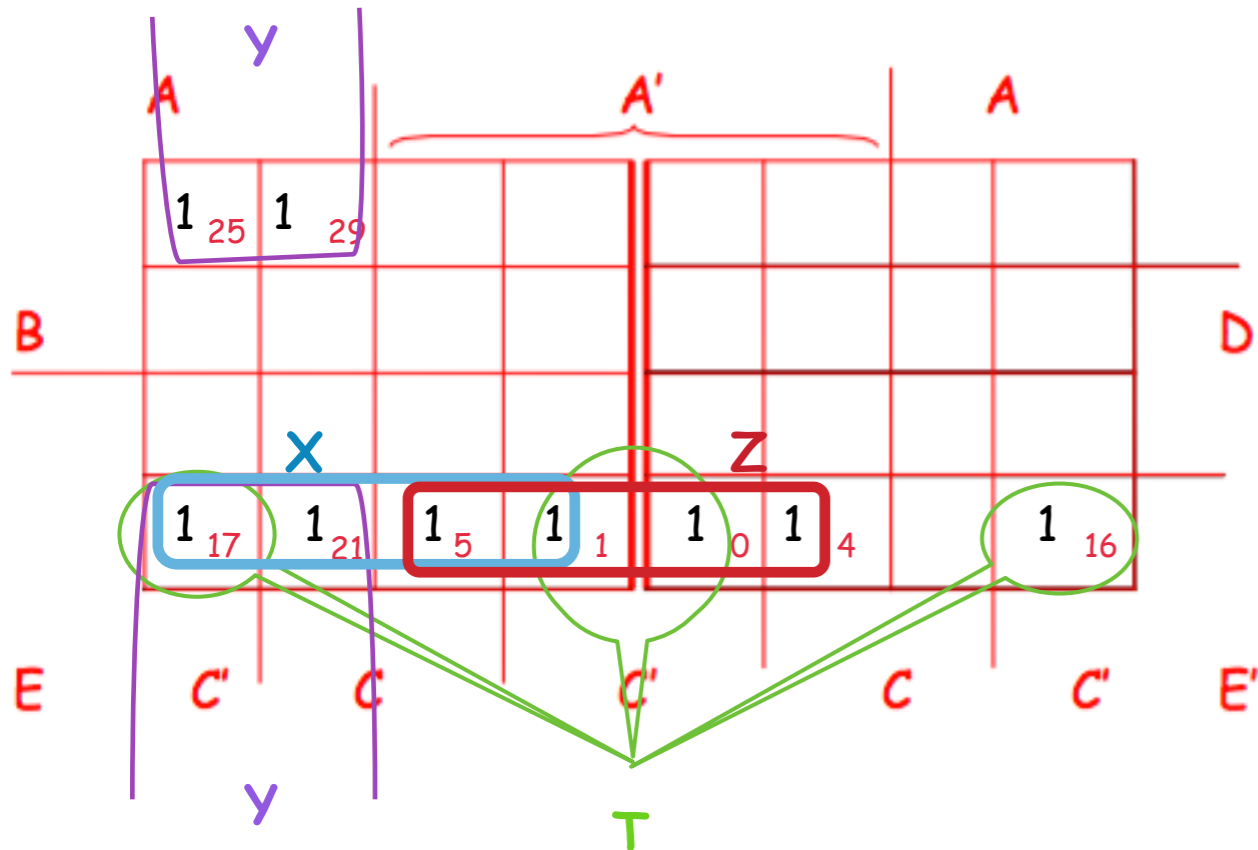
$$f = X + Y = B' + C'$$

# HW 14.2

$$f = \sum(0, 1, 4, 5, 16, 17, 21, 25, 29)$$

## Solution

$$f = A'B'C'D'E' + A'B'C'D'E + A'B'CD'E' + A'B'CD'E + AB'C'D'E' + AB'C'D'E + AB'CD'E' + AB'CD'E + ABCD'E.$$



Question:

Do  $1_{16}, 1_{17}, 1_{21}, 1_5$  create an implicant?

Answer:

**NO**

Try to express the implicant with variables:

The only way:  $B'D'$ . What's wrong?

$B'D'$  expresses a size-8 implicant: the whole lower row!

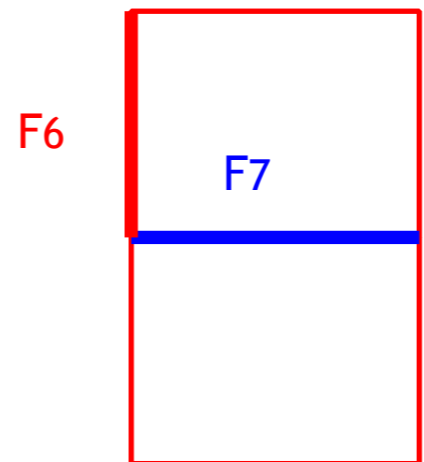
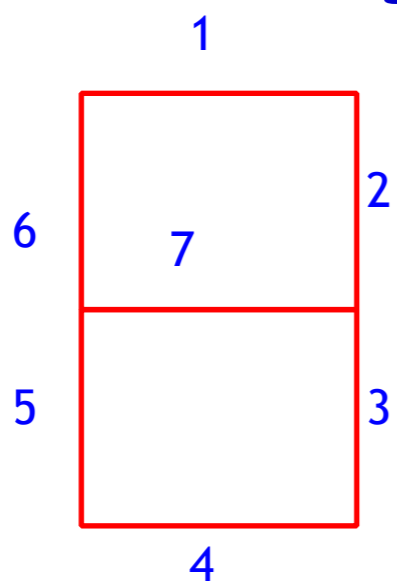
Prime implicants: X, Y, Z, T. Essential: Y, Z, T. They cover all 1's.

$$f = Y + Z + T = AD'E + A'B'D' + B'C'D'$$

# L E D - 7-segment Display of Decimal Digits

Each segment lights up when the digit we want to create **requires** it.

Here it is:



We will focus on the segments, and write one function for each of the 7 segments, e.g. for:

$F_i = 0 \iff$  segment  $i$  is off  
 $F_i = 1 \iff$  segment  $i$  is on

	x	y	z	t	$F_6$
0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	1	0	0
3	0	0	1	1	0
4	0	1	0	0	1
5	0	1	0	1	1
6	0	1	1	0	1
7	0	1	1	1	0
8	1	0	0	0	1
9	1	0	0	1	1
10	1	0	1	0	d
.	1	0	1	1	d
.	1	1	0	0	d
.	1	1	0	1	d
.	1	1	1	0	d
15	1	1	1	1	d

$F_7$  ← HW

What should we do with the function for inputs 10-15, which should never occur in our display? Do we care about the values  $F_6$  gets for those inputs? **NO**

We therefore don't give a value of 0 or 1 for  $F_6$  for those inputs. We will instead use the letter d ('don't care')

These d's, we will use to our advantage when minimizing the function. **NOTE:** The function we create will have to give a value of 0 or 1 for every possible input-occurring or not.

$2^6$  possibilities, for  $d = 0$  We minimize  $2^6$  functions at once!  
 or  $d = 1$  We put the d's on the K map, with the 1's.

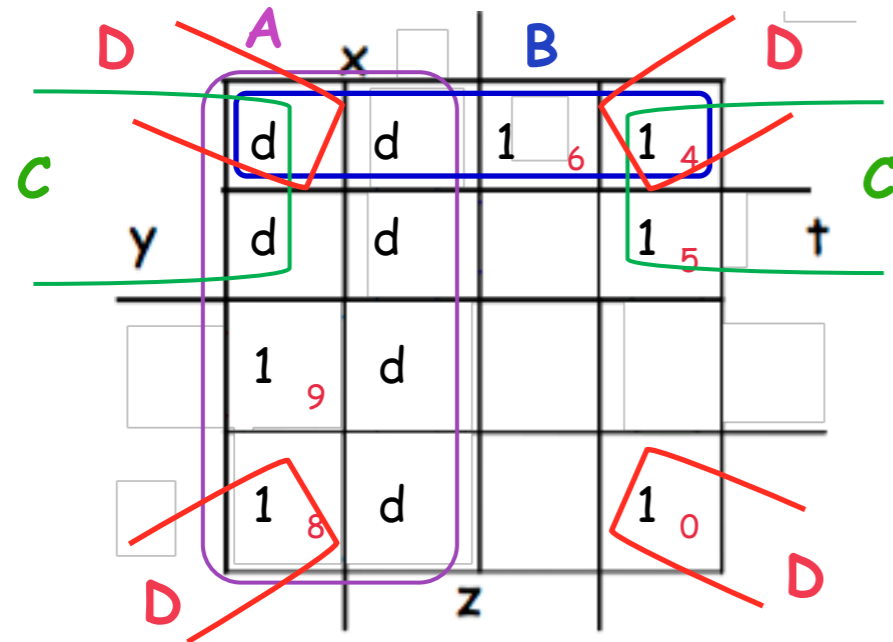
Whether that value will be 0 or 1 will be established so that the function gets the minimal minimal form. It's simpler than it sounds :-)

We use the d's to our advantage:

- 1) when forming implicants, then  $d = 1$ , as we want larger implicants- only if they cover at least one 1.
- 2) when performing the covering, we don't have to cover the d's, so  $d = 0$  outside the minimal form.

Let's draw K map + form the prime implicants as a hint for HW 15.1:

From previous page we have:



Prime implicants:

	x	y	z	t	$F_6$
0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
2	0	0	1	0	0
3	0	0	1	1	0
4	0	1	0	0	1
5	0	1	0	1	1
6	0	1	1	0	1
7	0	1	1	1	0
8	1	0	0	0	1
9	1	0	0	1	1
10	1	0	1	0	d
.	1	0	1	1	d
.	1	1	0	0	d
.	1	1	0	1	d
.	1	1	1	0	d
15	1	1	1	1	d

### HW 15.1

Finish this by going on to finding all minimal forms for  $F_6$ .

### HW 15.2

Find all minimal forms for  $F_7$ .