CS-472: Design Technologies for Integrated Systems

Date: 31/10/2024

Exercise Problem Set 8 Solution

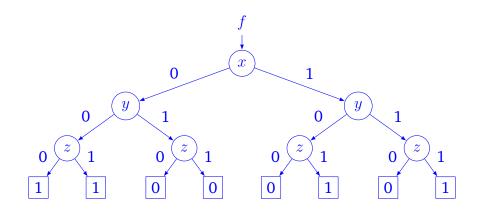
Topics: Binary Decision Diagrams (cf. slide set 10)

Problem 1

A Boolean function f(x, y, z) is given as the following truth table.

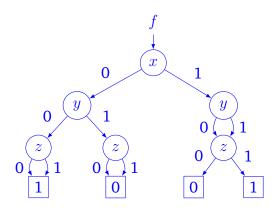
x	y	z	f
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

(a) Draw the complete, **non-reduced** BDD with the variable order x < y < z.

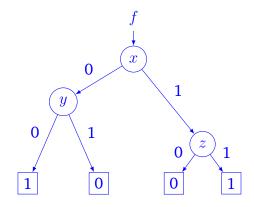


(b) Apply the reduction rules.

1. Merge equivalent subtrees:



2. Remove node with identical children:

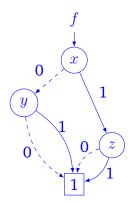


In software implementation, we usually also merge the constant 0 and 1 nodes, i.e., there are only one 0 node and one 1 node. Here, for clearer drawings, we keep them separated.

(c) Derive a SOP from the BDD.

Ans: $f = \bar{x}\bar{y} + xz$. (Hint: enumerate all paths leading to 1.)

- (d) Transform the BDD to use complemented edges. Rules:
 - 1. You have only the constant 1 node, no constant 0.
 - 2. The 1-edge (THEN-child) is never complemented use the transformation in slide pp.45 to avoid it.

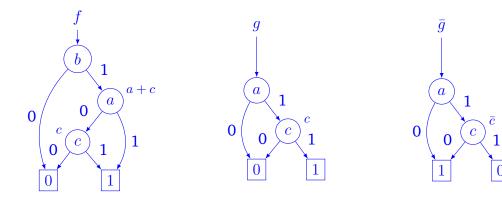


Note: We use dashed lines to represent complemented edges.

Problem 2

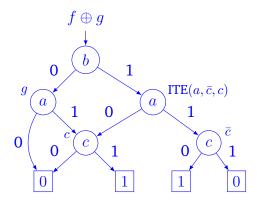
Consider the functions f = ab + bc and g = ac.

- (a) Draw the BDDs (reduced and ordered) for f, g and \bar{g} (select a variable order that minimizes the BDDs).
 - Observe that f = b(a+c). b is more "important" than a and c, so we put b on top.



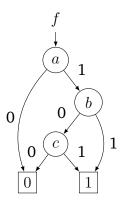
(b) Use the ITE operator to compute $f \oplus g$ and draw the BDD of $f \oplus g$. Rewrite $f \oplus g$ using ITE and follow the algorithm on slides pp. 31:

```
f \oplus g = ITE(f, \bar{g}, g)
= ITE(b,
                         \text{ITE}(f_b, \bar{g}_b, g_b),
                                                                                                            \text{ITE}(f_{\bar{b}}, \bar{g}_{\bar{b}}, g_{\bar{b}}))
                                                                                                            ITE(0, \bar{g}, g))
= ITE(b,
                         ITE(a+c,\bar{g},g),
= ITE(b,
                         ITE(a, ITE((a+c)_a, \bar{g}_a, g_a), ITE((a+c)_{\bar{a}}, \bar{g}_{\bar{a}}, g_{\bar{a}})),
                                                                                                                g)
= ITE(b,
                         ITE(a, ITE(1, \bar{c}, c), ITE(c, 1, 0)),
                                                                                                                g)
                         ITE(a, \bar{c}, c),
= ITE(b,
                                                                                                                g)
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Problem 3

Given the following zero-suppressed BDD (ZDD): cf: Slide pp.47-49.



- (a) Write down the item set represented by the ZDD. Hint: Each path leading to 1 is an item. Ans: $\{ab, ac\}$, or some people prefer to write as a set of sets: $\{\{a, b\}, \{a, c\}\}\}$
- (b) Give an SOP of the characteristic function f. (Verify f with the item set!) Hint: Each minterm of the characteristic function is an item in the item set. Ans: $f = ab\bar{c} + a\bar{b}c$