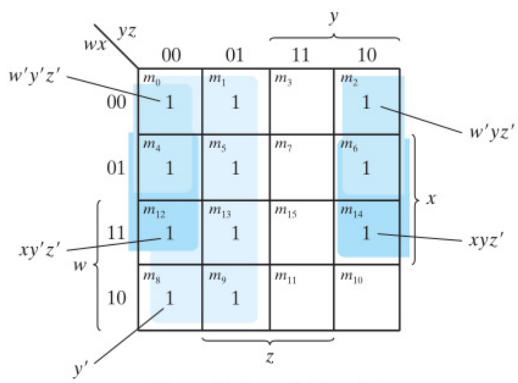
00	01	10	11	
NUL	Spc	@	`	00000
SOH	!	A	a	00001
STX	"	B	b	00010
ETX	#	C	c	00011
EOT	$	D	d	00100
ENQ	%	E	e	00101
ACK	&	F	f	00110
BEL	'	G	g	00111
BS	(	H	h	01000
TAB	)	I	i	01001
LF	*	J	j	01010
VT	+	K	k	01011
FF	,	L	l	01100
CR	-	M	m	01101
SO	.	N	n	01110
SI	/	O	o	01111
DLE	0	P	p	10000
DC1	1	Q	q	10001
DC2	2	R	r	10010
DC3	3	S	s	10011
DC4	4	T	t	10100
NAK	5	U	u	10101
SYN	6	V	v	10110
ETB	7	W	w	10111
CAN	8	X	x	11000
EM	9	Y	y	11001
SUB	:	Z	z	11010
ESC	;	[	{	**11011**
FS	<	\	|	11100
GS	=	]	}	11101
RS	>	^	~	11110
US	?	_	DEL	11111

Decimal Symbol	BCD Digit
0	0000
1	0001
2	0010
3	0011
4	0100
5	0101
6	0110
7	0111
8	1000
9	1001

Gray Code	Decimal Equivalent
0000	0
0001	1
0011	2
0010	3
0110	4
0111	5
0101	6
0100	7
1100	8
1101	9
1111	10
1110	11
1010	12
1011	13
1001	14
1000	15

$$F = y' + w'z' + xz'$$



Note: $w'y'z' + w'yz' = w'z'$
$xy'z' + xyz' = xz'$

Postulates and Theorems of Boolean Algebra

Postulate 2	(a)	$x + 0 = x$	(b)	$x \cdot 1 = x$
Postulate 5	(a)	$x + x' = 1$	(b)	$x \cdot x' = 0$
Theorem 1	(a)	$x + x = x$	(b)	$x \cdot x = x$
Theorem 2	(a)	$x + 1 = 1$	(b)	$x \cdot 0 = 0$
Theorem 3, involution		$(x')' = x$		
Postulate 3, commutative	(a)	$x + y = y + x$	(b)	$xy = yx$
Theorem 4, associative	(a)	$x + (y + z) = (x + y) + z$	(b)	$x(yz) = (xy)z$
Postulate 4, distributive	(a)	$x(y + z) = xy + xz$	(b)	$x + yz = (x + y)(x + z)$
Theorem 5, DeMorgan	(a)	$(x + y)' = x'y'$	(b)	$(xy)' = x' + y'$
Theorem 6, absorption	(a)	$x + xy = x$	(b)	$x(x + y) = x$

1. Add the minuend M to the r's complement of the subtrahend N. Mathematically, $M + (r^n - N) = M - N + r^n$.
2. If $M \geq N$, the sum will produce an end carry r^n, which can be discarded; what is left is the result $M - N$.
3. If $M < N$, the sum does not produce an end carry and is equal to $r^n - (N - M)$, which is the r's complement of $(N - M)$. To obtain the answer in a familiar form, take the r's complement of the sum and place a negative sign in front.

Parity: make the bits of a byte a given parity (e.g. even parity bytes will have an even number of bits) set to 1)

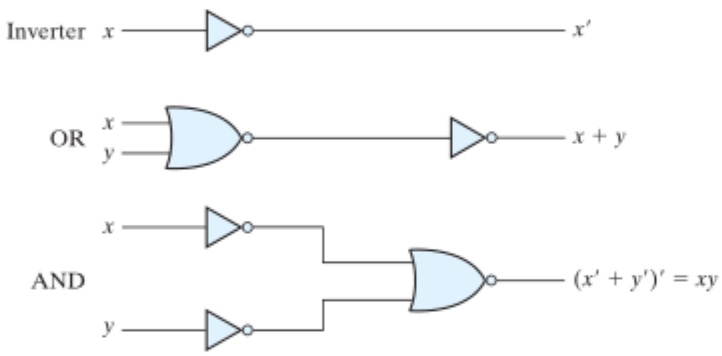


FIGURE 3.22
Logic operations with NOR gates

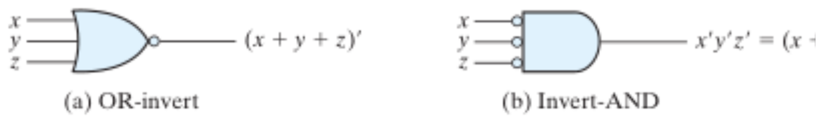


FIGURE 3.23
Two graphic symbols for the NOR gate

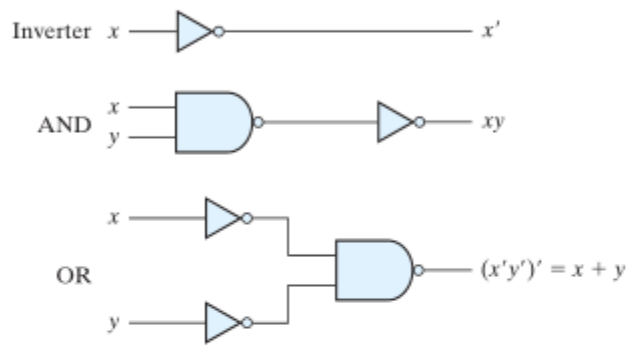


FIGURE 3.16
Logic operations with NAND gates

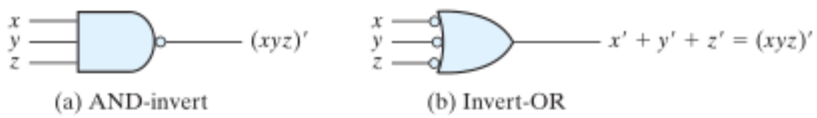


FIGURE 3.17
Two graphic symbols for a three-input NAND gate

Table 3.2
Implementation with Other Two-Level Forms

Equivalent Nondegenerate Form (a)	Equivalent Nondegenerate Form (b)*	Implements the Function	Simplify F' into	To Get an Output of
AND–NOR	NAND–AND	AND–OR–INVERT	Sum-of-products form by combining 0's in the map.	F
OR–NAND	NOR–OR	OR–AND–INVERT	Product-of-sums form by combining 1's in the map and then complementing.	F

*Form (b) requires an inverter for a single literal term.

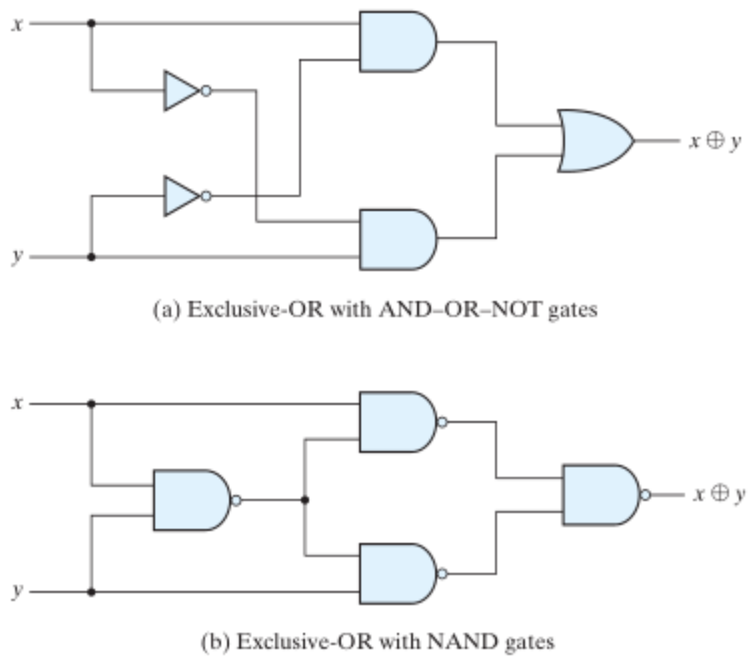


FIGURE 3.30
Exclusive-OR implementations