

15.2.1 The full adder, flip-flops drawn and traced, and four-variable Karnaugh maps

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Total: 30 marks

KEY WORDS boolean 布尔 • karnaugh map 卡诺图 • boolean algebra 布尔代数
• flip-flop 触发器 • de morgan's laws 德摩根定律

Objective

Build the skills to answer the **Boolean algebra** 布尔代数 questions at the depth Paper 3 sets them. Sheet 15.2 touches all four statements: it simplifies a two-variable expression, reads a **K-map** group, completes a **half adder** and asks for one difference between the flip-flops. This sheet is the harder half of the same four: the **full adder** 全加器, **drawing** an **SR** and a **JK flip-flop** 触发器 and deriving its truth table, and a **four-variable** K-map where the groups **wrap round the edges**.

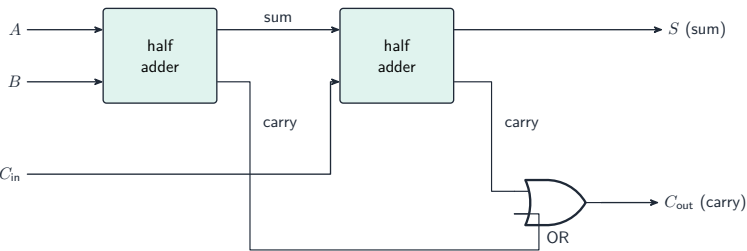
You must be able to:

- produce truth tables for logic circuits including half adders and **full adders**, with gates of more than two inputs
- **draw a logic circuit** for an SR and a JK flip-flop and **derive its truth table**, and explain the role of a flip-flop as a data storage element
- perform Boolean algebra using **De Morgan's laws**, and simplify an expression or a circuit
- solve logic problems using **Karnaugh maps**, and state the benefits of using them

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows a **method** that a question later on this sheet needs.

■ The full adder



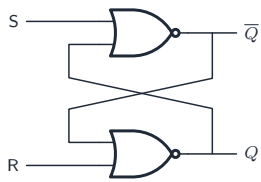
A **half adder** adds two bits and has no way to take a carry **in**, so it can only ever add the rightmost column. A **full adder** takes three inputs – A , B and C_{in} – and is what every other column needs.

$$\text{Sum} = A \oplus B \oplus C_{in} \quad C_{out} = A \cdot B + C_{in} \cdot (A \oplus B)$$

A	B	C_{in}	Sum	C_{out}
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	1
1	1	1	1	1

- Read the Sum column: it is 1 on the rows with an **odd** number of 1s, which is what a chain of XORs does. The carry out is 1 whenever **at least two** inputs are 1.
- A full adder is built from **two half adders and an OR gate**. Saying so earns the structure mark when the question asks how one is constructed.

■ Flip-flops: drawing them and deriving the table

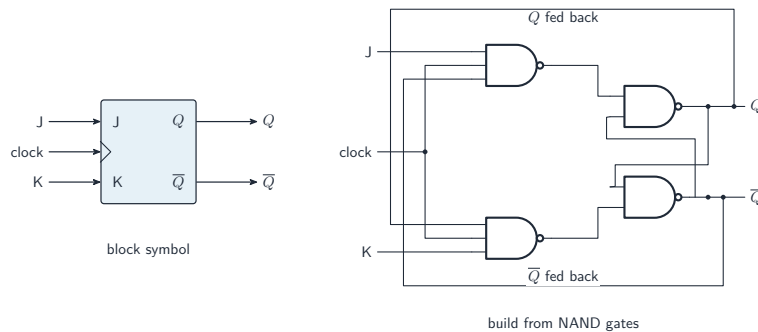


two NOR gates, each output fed back to the other's input

S	R	Q	$\bar{Q}$	effect
0	0	Q	$\bar{Q}$	hold: no change (memory)
1	0	1	0	set Q to 1
0	1	0	1	reset Q to 0
1	1	0	0	invalid: both outputs 0

An **SR flip-flop** is two **NOR gates cross-coupled**: the output of each is an input to the other. That feedback is what lets it hold a value with no input applied, which is why a flip-flop is a **data storage element** – one bit of it.

S	R	Q	What it does
0	0	Q	hold the previous value
0	1	0	reset
1	0	1	set
1	1	–	invalid : both outputs would be 0, so Q and $\bar{Q}$ are no longer opposites



The **JK flip-flop** exists to remove that invalid state. Its first three rows behave exactly as SR does, and the fourth **toggles**:

J	K	Q_{next}
0	0	Q (hold)
0	1	0 (reset)
1	0	1 (set)
1	1	$\bar{Q}$ (toggle)

- The JK is also **clocked**, so it changes only on a clock edge. That makes a chain of them predictable, which is what a register or a counter is built from.
- “State one difference” wants the **invalid state**: SR has one, JK replaces it with a toggle.

■ De Morgan's laws, and simplifying

$$\overline{A \cdot B} = \bar{A} + \bar{B} \quad \overline{A + B} = \bar{A} \cdot \bar{B}$$

In words: **break the bar and change the sign**. Both are needed, in both directions.

The laws worth recognising on sight:

Law	
$A + \bar{A}B = A + B$	absorption with a complement
$A(A + B) = A$	absorption
$AB + A\bar{B} = A$	B makes no difference, so it goes
$\overline{\bar{A} + B} = A \cdot \bar{B}$	De Morgan, then double negation

Worked example. Simplify $\overline{\bar{A} + B}$.

De Morgan on the whole bar: $\bar{\bar{A} + B} = \bar{\bar{A}} \cdot \bar{B}$. Then $\bar{\bar{A}} = A$, so the answer is $A \cdot \bar{B}$.

■ A four-variable Karnaugh map

three variables: the worked example

C \ AB	00	01	11	10
0	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	0	1

red loop of 4 (columns 00, 01): $A = 0$ throughout, so $\bar{A}$
blue loop of 4 wrapping round (columns 00, 10): $B = 0$, so $\bar{B}$
 $Z = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$

four variables: a wrap-around loop

CD \ AB	00	01	11	10
00	1	0	0	1
01	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0
10	1	0	0	1

the four corners are one loop of 4: $B = 0$ and $D = 0$
in every corner, so the term is $\bar{B}\bar{D}$

Two rules make a K-map work, and both are about the **order**:

- The rows and columns run in **Gray code** – 00, 01, 11, 10 – **not** in binary counting order. Adjacent cells then differ in exactly one variable, which is what lets a group cancel that variable.
- The map **wraps round**: the left column is adjacent to the right, and the top row to the bottom. So the **four corners** form a legitimate group of four.

To use one: mark a 1 in every cell where the output is 1; make the **largest possible** groups of 1, 2, 4 or 8 adjacent 1s, overlapping where that makes a group bigger; then write each group as the variables that **stay the same** across it, and OR the groups together.

Worked example. *The output is 1 for $ABCD = 0000, 0010, 1000$ and 1010 only.*

Those are the four **corners**. Across all four, $B = 0$ and $D = 0$, while A and C each take both values and so cancel.

$$F = \overline{B} \cdot \overline{D}$$

- The **benefits** of a K-map, which is a question in its own right: it gives a **simplified** expression directly, without the algebra; the simplified circuit uses **fewer gates**, so it is cheaper, smaller and faster; and grouping is a visual step, so it is **less error-prone** than a chain of algebraic manipulations.
- A group must be a power of two in size, and rectangular. Three adjacent 1s are grouped as a 2 and an overlapping 2, never as a 3.

2 Practice

Now use the methods above.

2.1 State the **two** components a full adder has that a half adder does not, in terms of its inputs and what it is built from. [2]

2.2 Give the Boolean expression for the **Sum** output and for the **carry out** of a full adder. [2]

2.3 Use De Morgan's laws to simplify $\overline{\overline{A} + B}$. [2]

2.4 State what happens to the output of a **JK** flip-flop when $J = 1$ and $K = 1$. [1]

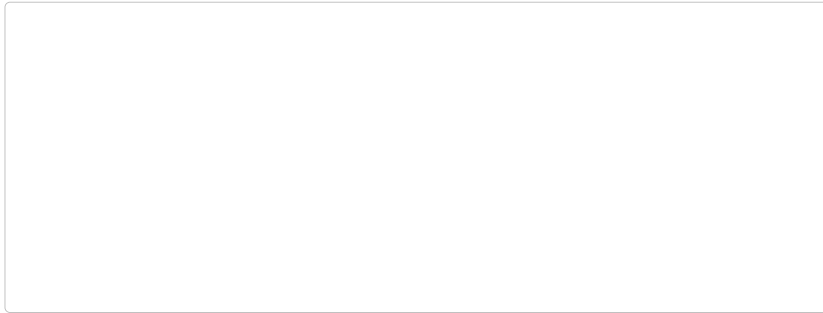
2.5 State why the rows and columns of a Karnaugh map are written in **Gray code** rather than in binary counting order. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Complete the truth table for a **full adder** with inputs A , B and C_{in} . [4]

A	B	C_{in}	Sum	C_{out}
0	0	0		
0	0	1		
0	1	0		
0	1	1		
1	0	0		
1	0	1		
1	1	0		
1	1	1		

3.2 (a) Draw the logic circuit for an **SR flip-flop**, labelling the inputs S and R and the outputs Q and $\overline{Q}$. [3]

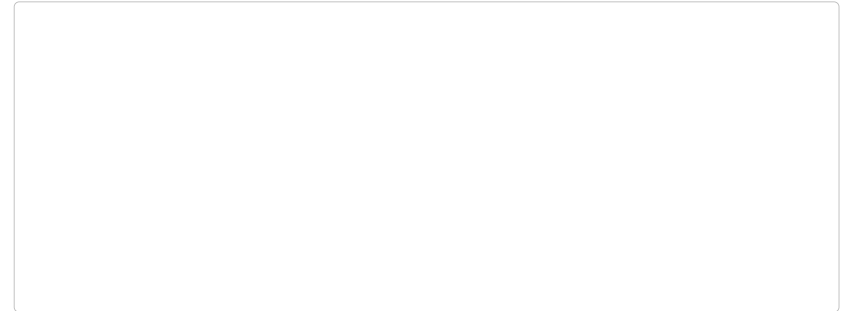


(b) Complete the truth table for the flip-flop, and state which row is **invalid** and why. [4]

3.3 Explain why a flip-flop can act as a **data storage element**. [2]

3.4 A logic circuit with four inputs A , B , C and D gives an output of 1 only when $ABCD$ is 0000, 0010, 1000 or 1010.

(a) Use a Karnaugh map to obtain the simplified Boolean expression for the output. [3]



(b) State **two** benefits of using a Karnaugh map rather than Boolean algebra. [2]

3.5 Simplify $Z = A + \overline{A}B$, showing each step and naming the law used. [3]

