# m-Notation, M-Notation 

Lecture 5 supplement

## Boolean Formulas and Functions

- Example: $f(x, y, z)=(\bar{x}+y) z$
- Can be specified via a truth table.

| $X$ | $Y$ | $Z$ | $f$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

## Normal Forms

- Consider the function:

$$
f(w, x, y, z)=\bar{x}+w \bar{y}+\bar{w} \bar{y} z
$$

- A literal is an occurrence of a complemented or uncomplemented variable in a formula.
- A product term is either a literal or a product (conjunction) of literals.
- Disjunctive normal form: A Boolean formula written as a single product term or as a sum (disjunction) of product terms.


## Normal Forms

- Consider the function:

$$
f(w, x, y, z)=z(x+\bar{y})(w+\bar{x}+\bar{y})
$$

- A sum term is either a literal or a sum (disjunction) of literals.
- Conjunctive normal form: A Boolean formula written as a single sum term or as a product (conjunction) of sum terms.


## Canonical Formulas

- How to obtain a Boolean formula given a truth table?

| $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $\mathbf{Z}$ | $\mathbf{f}$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

## Minterm Canonical Formula

| x | y | z | f |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | $\bar{x} z$ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

## m-Notation

| $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{y}$ | $\mathbf{z}$ | $\mathbf{f}$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | $\bar{x} \bar{y} z$ |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $x \bar{y} \bar{z}$ |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |

- $f(x, y, z)$ can be written as $f(x, y, z)=m_{1}+$ $m_{3}+m_{4}$
- $f(x, y, z)=\Sigma m(1,3,4)$


## Maxterm Canonical Formula

| $\mathbf{X}$ | $\mathbf{Y}$ | $z$ | $\mathbf{f}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | $\bar{x}+\bar{y}+\bar{y}+\bar{z}$ |
| 1 | 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\bar{x}+\bar{y}+\bar{y}+\bar{z}$ |

$f(x, y, z)=(x+y+z)(x+\bar{y}+z)$
$(\bar{x}+y+\bar{z})(\bar{x}+\bar{y}+z)(\bar{x}+\bar{y}+\bar{z})$

## M-Notation

| X | Y | z | f |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $x+y+z$ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | $x+\bar{y}+z$ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | $\bar{x}+y+\bar{z}$ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |  |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | $\bar{x}+\bar{y}+z$ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |  |

- $f(x, y, z)$ can be written as $f(x, y, z)=$ $M_{0} M_{2} M_{5} M_{6} M_{7}$
- $f(x, y, z)=\Pi M(0,2,5,6,7)$

