DATA STRUCTURES FOR LOGIC OPTIMIZATION

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Outline

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- Review of Boolean algebra.
- Representations of logic functions.
- Matrix representations of covers.
- Operations on logic covers.

Background

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- Function $f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_i, \ldots, x_n)$.

- *Cofactor* of f with respect to variable x_i:
  - $f_{x_i} \equiv f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, 1, \ldots, x_n)$.

- *Cofactor* of f with respect to variable x_i':
  - $f_{x_i'} \equiv f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, 0, \ldots, x_n)$.

- *Boole's expansion theorem*:
  - $f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_i, \ldots, x_n) = x_i \cdot f_{x_i} + x_i' \cdot f_{x_i'}$

Example

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- Function: $f = ab + bc + ac$

- Cofactors:
  - $f_a = b + c$
  - $f_{a'} = bc$

- Expansion:
  - $f = af_a + a'f_{a'} = a(b + c) + a'bc$

Background

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- Function $f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_i, \ldots, x_n)$.

- *Positive unate* in x_i when:

  - $f_{x_i} \geq f_{x'_i}$

- *Negative unate* in x_i when:

  - $f_{x_i} \leq f_{x'_i}$

- A function is positive/negative unate when positive/negative unate in all its variables.

Background

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- Function $f(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_i, \ldots, x_n)$.

- *Boolean difference* of f w.r.t. variable x_i:

  – $\partial f/\partial x_i \;\equiv\; f_{x_i} \oplus f_{x_i'}$.

- *Consensus* of f w. r. to variable x_i:

  – $\mathcal{C}_{x_i} \;\equiv\; f_{x_i} \cdot f_{x_i'}$.

- *Smoothing* of f w. r. to variable x_i:

  – $\mathcal{S}_{x_i} \;\equiv\; f_{x_i} + f_{x_i'}$.

Example

$$f = ab + bc + ac$$

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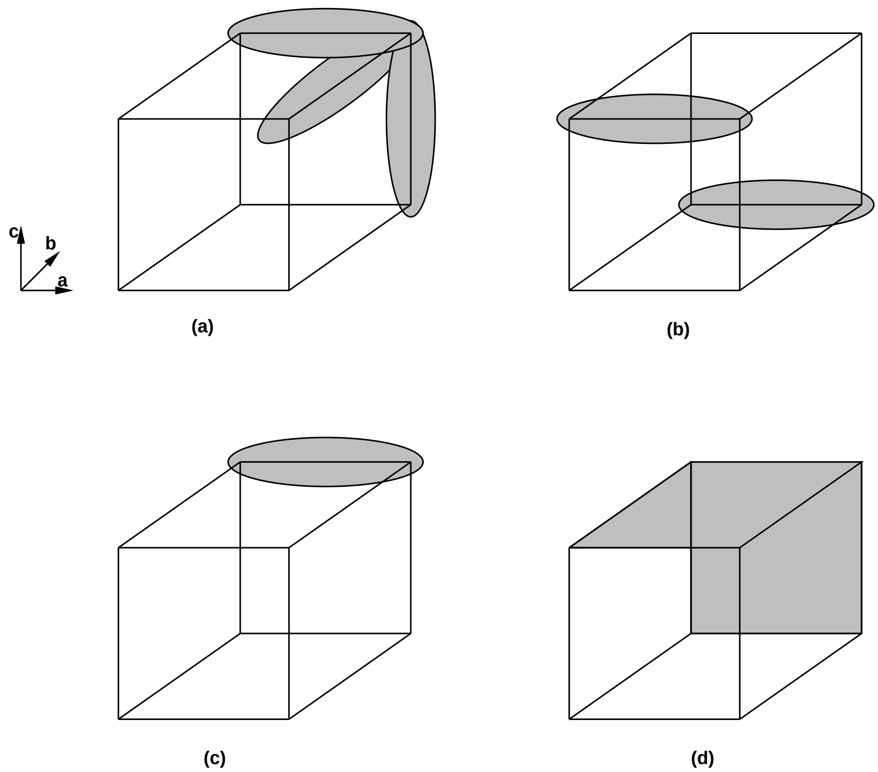

- The Boolean difference $\partial f/\partial a = f_a \oplus f_{a'} = b'c + bc'$.
- The consensus $\mathcal{C}_a = f_a \cdot f_{a'} = bc$.
- The smoothing $\mathcal{S}_a = f_a + f_{a'} = b + c$.

Generalized expansion

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- Given:
  - A Boolean function f.
  - Orthonormal set of functions: $\phi_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, k$.
- Then:
  - $f \;=\; \sum_i^k \phi_i \cdot f_{\phi_i}$
  - Where f_{ϕ_i} is a *generalized cofactor*.
- The generalized cofactor is not unique, but satisfies:
  - $f \cdot \phi_i \subseteq f_{\phi_i} \subseteq f + \phi_i'$

Example

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- Function $f = ab + bc + ac$.

- Basis: $\phi_1 = ab$ and $\phi_2 = a' + b'$.

- Bounds:

  - $ab \subseteq f_{\phi_1} \subseteq 1$

  - $a'bc + ab'c \subseteq f_{\phi_2} \subseteq ab + bc + ac$.

- Cofactors: $f_{\phi_1} = 1$ and $f_{\phi_2} = a'bc + ab'c$.

$$\begin{aligned} f &= \phi_1 f_{\phi_1} + \phi_2 f_{\phi_2} \\ &= ab1 + (a' + b')(a'bc + ab'c) \\ &= ab + bc + ac \end{aligned}$$

Generalized expansion theorem

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- Given:
  - Two functions f and g.
  - Orthonormal set of functions: $\phi_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, k$.
  - Boolean operator $\odot$.

- Then:
  - $f \odot g \ = \sum_i^k \phi_i \cdot (f_{\phi_i} \odot g_{\phi_i})$

- Corollary:
  - $f \odot g \ = \ x_i \cdot (f_{x_i} \odot g_{x_i}) + x_i' \cdot (f_{x_i'} \odot g_{x_i'})$

Matrix representations of logic covers

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- Used in logic minimizers.
- Different formats.
- Usually one row per implicant.
- Symbols: 0,1,*. (and other)

The positional cube notation

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- Encoding scheme:

$\emptyset$	00
0	10
1	01
$*$	11

- Operations:
  - Intersection – AND
  - Union – OR

Example

$$f = a'd' + a'b + ab' + ac'd$$

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10	11	11	10
10	01	11	11
01	10	11	11
01	11	10	01

Cofactor computation

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- Cofactor of α w.r. to β.
  - Void when α does not intersect β.
  - $a_1 + b'_1 \quad a_2 + b'_2 \quad \ldots \quad a_n + b'_n$
- Cofactor of a set $C = \{\gamma_i\}$ w.r. to β:
  - Set of cofactors of γ_i w.r. to β.

Example

$$f = a'b' + ab$$

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10 10
01 01

- Cofactor w.r.t. to 01 11:
  - First row – void.
  - Second row – 11 01 .
- Cofactor $f_a = b$

Multiple-valued-input functions

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- Input variables can have many values.
- Representations:
  - Literals: set of valid values.
  - Sum of products of literals.
- Extension of positional cube notation.
- Key fact:
  - *Multiple-output binary-valued functions represented as mvi single-output functions.*

Example

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- 2-input, 3-output function:
  - $f_1 = a'b' + ab$
  - $f_2 = ab$
  - $f_3 = ab' + a'b$
- Mvi representation:

10	10	100
10	01	001
01	10	001
01	01	110

Operations on logic covers

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- *Recursive paradigm*:
  - Expand about a mv-variable.
  - Apply operation to cofactors.
  - Merge results.

- *Unate heuristics*:
  - Operations on unate functions are simpler.
  - Select variables so that cofactors become unate functions.

Tautology

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- Check if a function is always TRUE.

- Recursive paradigm:
  - Expand about a mv-variable.
  - If all cofactors are TRUE then function is a tautology.

- Unate heuristics:
  - If cofactors are unate functions additional criteria to determine tautology.
  - Faster decision.

Recursive tautology

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- TAUTOLOGY: the cover has a row of all 1s. (Tautology cube).

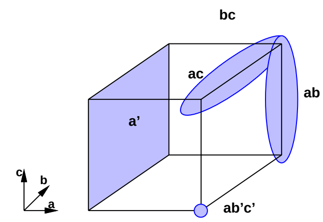
- NO TAUT.: the cover has a column of 0s. (A variable that never takes a value).

- TAUTOLOGY:
  the cover depends on one variable,
  and there is no column of 0s in that field.

- When a cover is the union of two subcovers, that depend on disoint subsets of variables, then check tautology in both subcovers.

Example

$$f = ab + ac + ab'c' + a'$$



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01	01	11
01	11	01
01	10	10
10	11	11

- Select variable a.
- Cofactor w.r.to a' is 11 11 11 – Tautology.
- Cofactor w.r.to a is:

11	01	11
11	11	01
11	10	10

Example

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11	01	11
11	11	01
11	10	10

- Select variable b.

- Cofactor w.r.to b' is:

11	11	01
11	11	10

- No column of 0 – Tautology.

- Cofactor w.r.to b is: 11 11 11.

- *Function is a TAUTOLOGY*.

Containment

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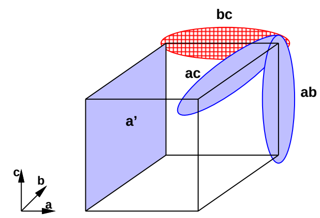
- Theorem:
  - *A cover F contains an implicant α iff F_α is a tautology.*

- Consequence:
  - Containment can be verified by the tautology algorithm.

Example

$$f = ab + ac + a'$$



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- Check covering of bc – $C(bc) = $ 11 01 01.

- Take the cofactor:

01	11	11
01	11	11
10	11	11

- Tautology – bc is contained by f.

Complementation

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- Recursive paradigm:
  - $f' = x \cdot f'_x + x' \cdot f'_{x'}$
- Steps:
  - Select variable.
  - Compute cofactors.
  - Complement cofactors.
- Recur until cofactors can be complemented in a straightforward way.

Termination rules

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- The cover F is void.
  Hence its complement is the universal cube.

- The cover F has a row of 1s.
  Hence F is a tautology and its complement is void.

- The cover F consists of one implicant.
  Hence the complement is computed by
  De Morgan's law.

- All the implicants of F depend on a single variable, and there is not a column of 0s.

  The function is a tautology, and its complement is void.

Unate functions

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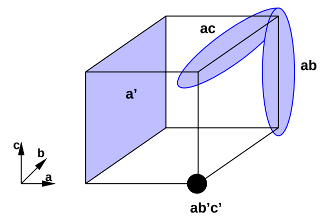
- Theorem:
  - If f be positive unate: $f' = f'_x + x' \cdot f'_{x'}$.
  - If f be negative unate: $f' = x \cdot f'_x + f'_{x'}$.
- Consequence:
  - Complement computation is simpler.
  - One branch to follow in the recursion.
- Heuristic:
  - Select variables to make the cofactors unate.

Example

$$f = ab + ac + a'$$



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- Select binate variable a'.

- Compute cofactors:

  - $F_{a'}$ is a tautology, hence $F'_{a'}$ is void.

  - F_a yields:

11	01	11
11	11	01

Example (2)

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- Select unate variable b.

- Compute cofactors:
  - F_{ab} is a tautology, hence F'_{ab} is void.
  - $F_{ab'} = 11\ 11\ 01$ and its complement is 11 11 10.

- Re-construct complement:
  - 11 11 10 intersected with $C(b') = 11\ 10\ 11$ yields 11 10 10.
  - 11 10 10 intersected with $C(a) = 01\ 11\ 11$ yields 01 10 10.

- Complement: $F' = 01\ 10\ 10$.

Example (3)

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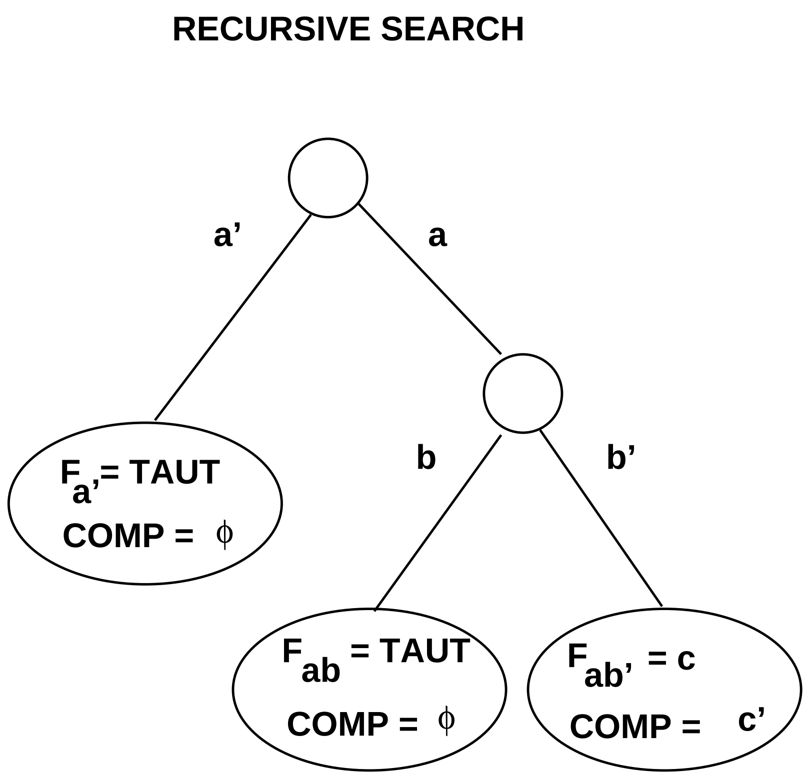

Summary

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- Matrix oriented representation:
  - Used in two-level logic minimizer.
  - May be wasteful of space (sparsity).
  - Good heuristics tied to this representation.
- Efficient Boolean manipulation exploits recursion.