1 = \$ .03 RS GHZ

b)  $\frac{1}{64.15} = .05625 \text{ GeHz}$ 

$$\begin{array}{c|cccc}
\hline
A & A & B \\
\hline
\overline{A} & \overline{A}B & \overline{A}B
\end{array}$$

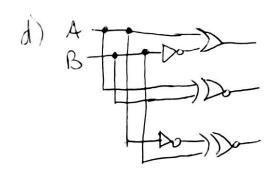
AROS

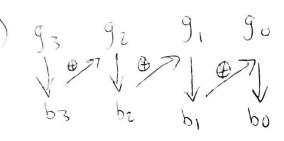
AB is the same case as  $\overline{AB}$  because  $\overline{B}$  in both cases they have the same respective values (A=1=B),  $\overline{A}=0=\overline{B}$ 

a)  $A\overline{B} = 10 \Rightarrow A > B$  :

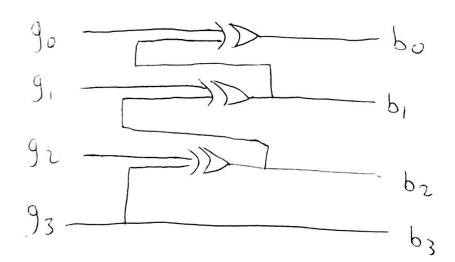
> HIGH

A=B %





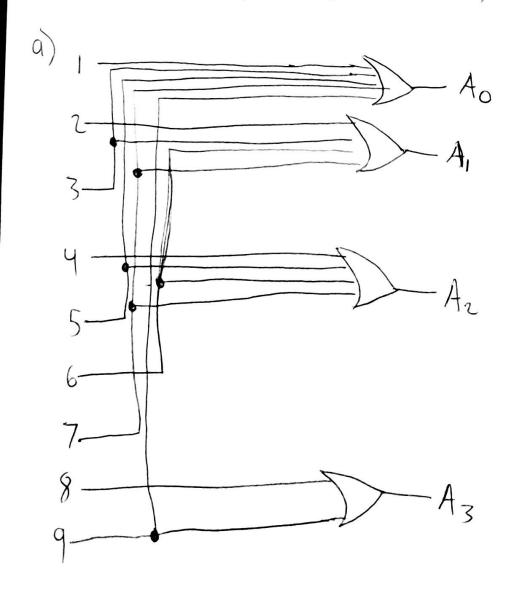
 $b_3 = 93$   $b_2 = b_3 \oplus 92$   $b_1 = b_2 \oplus 91$   $b_0 = 6, \oplus 90$ 

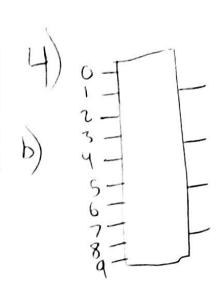


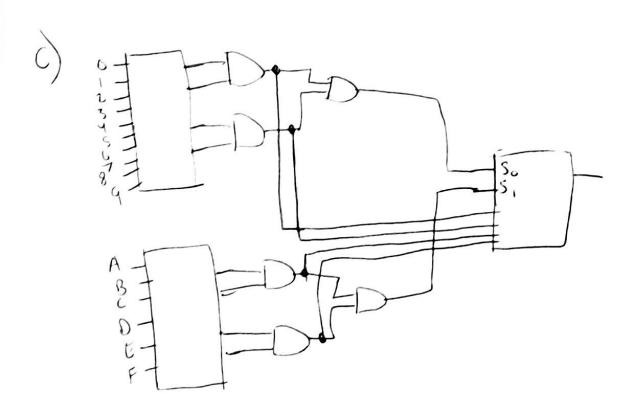
93. 92 91 90

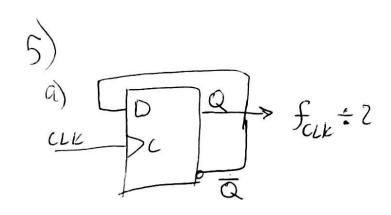
$$B_3 = 9+8$$
  $B_1 = 2+3+6+7$   $B_2 = 9+8+6+7$   $B_0 = 1+3+5+$ 

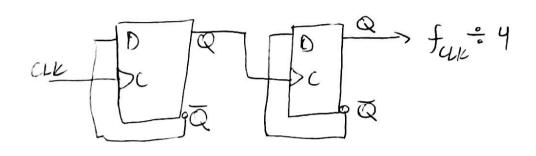
$$B_3 = 9+8$$
  $B_1 = 2+3+6+7$   
 $B_2 = 9+8+6+7$   $B_0 = 1+3+5+7+9$ 

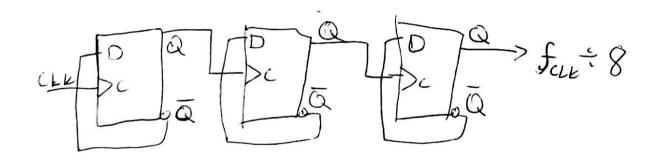


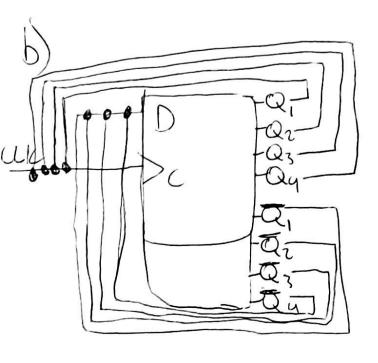


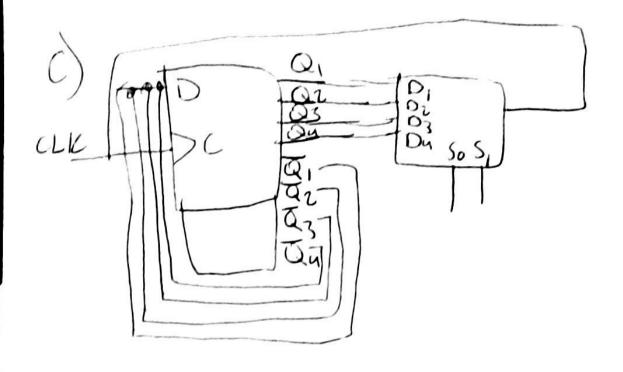


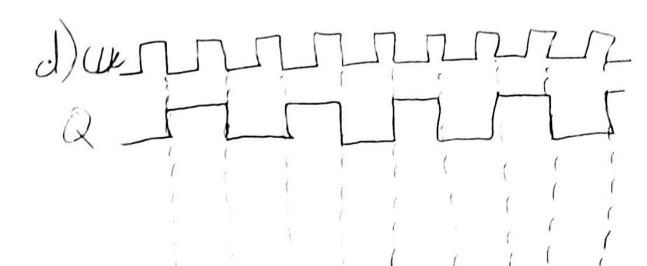


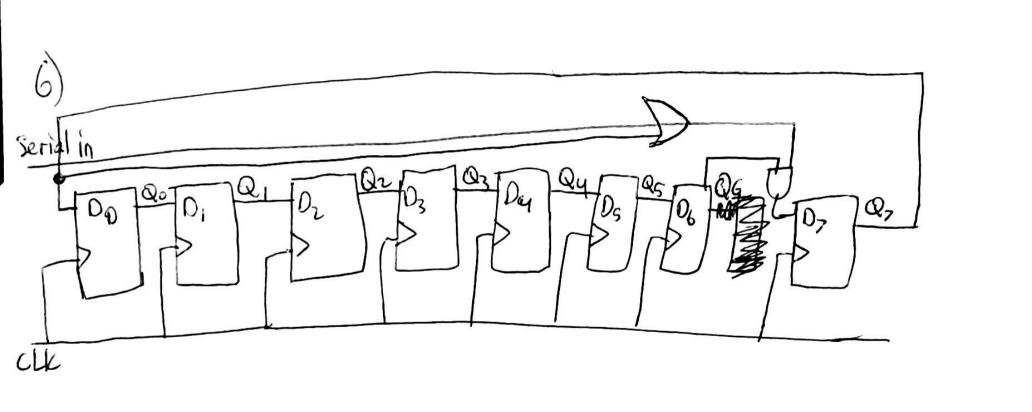












7)

100 ns = .01 Gultz

if the counter divides by 10 Hen final frequency will be .001671tz = 1000ns, so initial CLK speed must be snaker than 100ns



THE

1005= 10= 200 1 GHz 1000

