

Friday

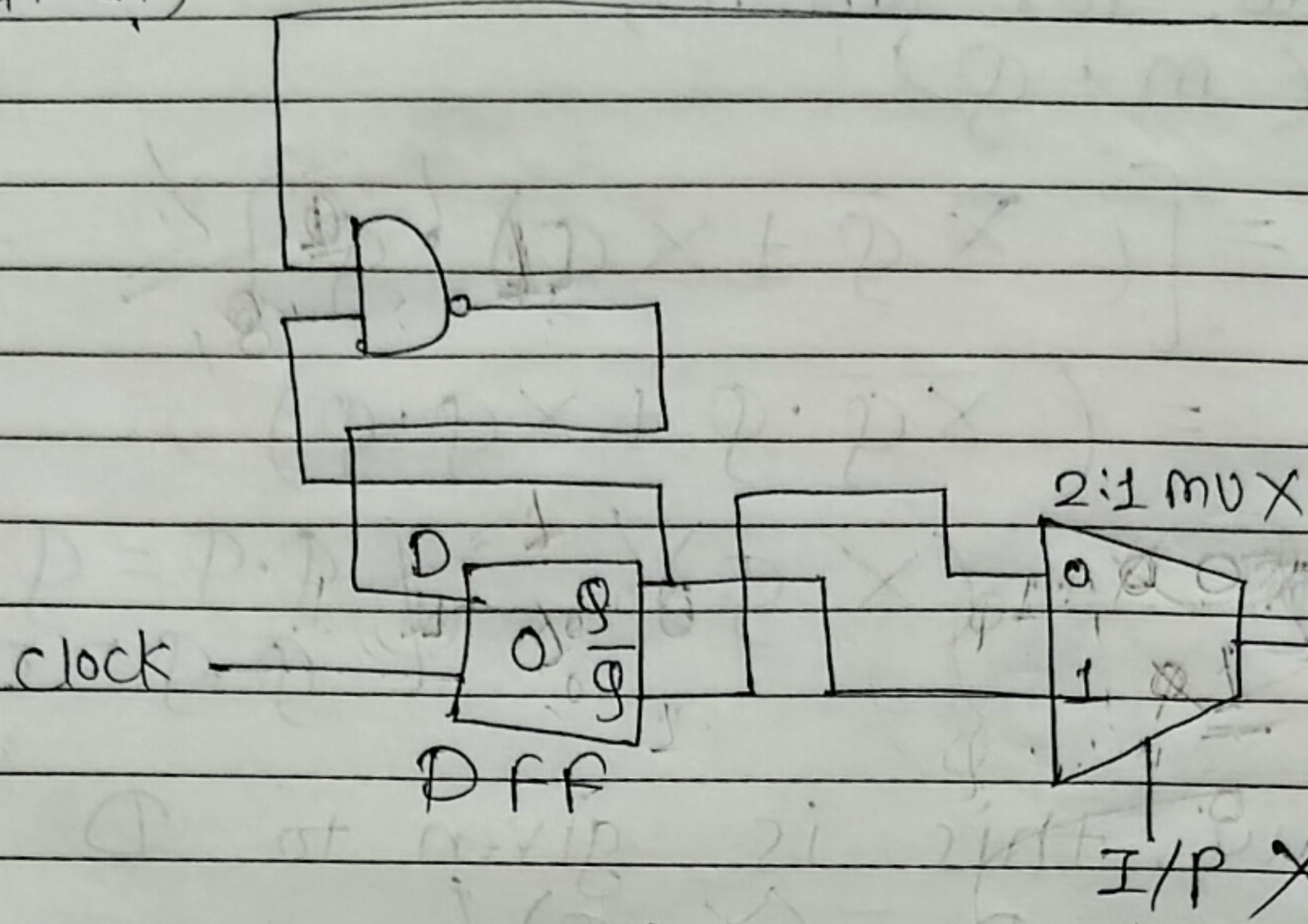
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* Practice assignment *

Q.1. Given,



Here,

Let, O/P of 2:1 MUX is M.

Let, D₀ = A & D₁ will be I/P of 2:1 MUX.

(X)S	D ₀	D ₁	O/P (M)	D ₀ P, S, M
0	0	0	0	0 0 0 0
0	0	1	0	0 0 1 0
0	1	0	1	0 1 0 0
0	1	1	1	0 1 1 0
1	0	0	0	1 0 0 0
1	0	1	1	1 0 1 0
1	1	0	0	1 1 0 0
1	1	1	1	1 1 1 0

S	D ₀	D ₁	M
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

$$M = \overline{S} D_0 + S D_1$$

S	D ₀	D ₁	M
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

$$\therefore M = \overline{S} D_0 + S D_1$$

$$\text{Here, } S = X, D_0 = \bar{Q} \text{ & } D_1 = Q$$

$$\therefore M = X\bar{Q} + QX$$

Now, for NAND,

$$N = (m \cdot \bar{g})'$$

$$= [(\bar{x}\bar{g} + x\bar{g}) \cdot \bar{g}]'$$

$$= (\bar{x}\bar{g} \cdot \bar{g} + x\bar{g} \cdot \bar{g})'$$

$$\therefore N = (x \cdot \bar{g})' \quad [\frac{\bar{g} \cdot \bar{g}}{\bar{g} \cdot g} = \bar{g} \quad \frac{g \cdot g}{g \cdot \bar{g}} = 0]$$

Now, this is given to D

$$\therefore D = (x \cdot \bar{g})'$$

So, go to State Table:-

\bar{g}	X	D($x \cdot \bar{g}$)
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

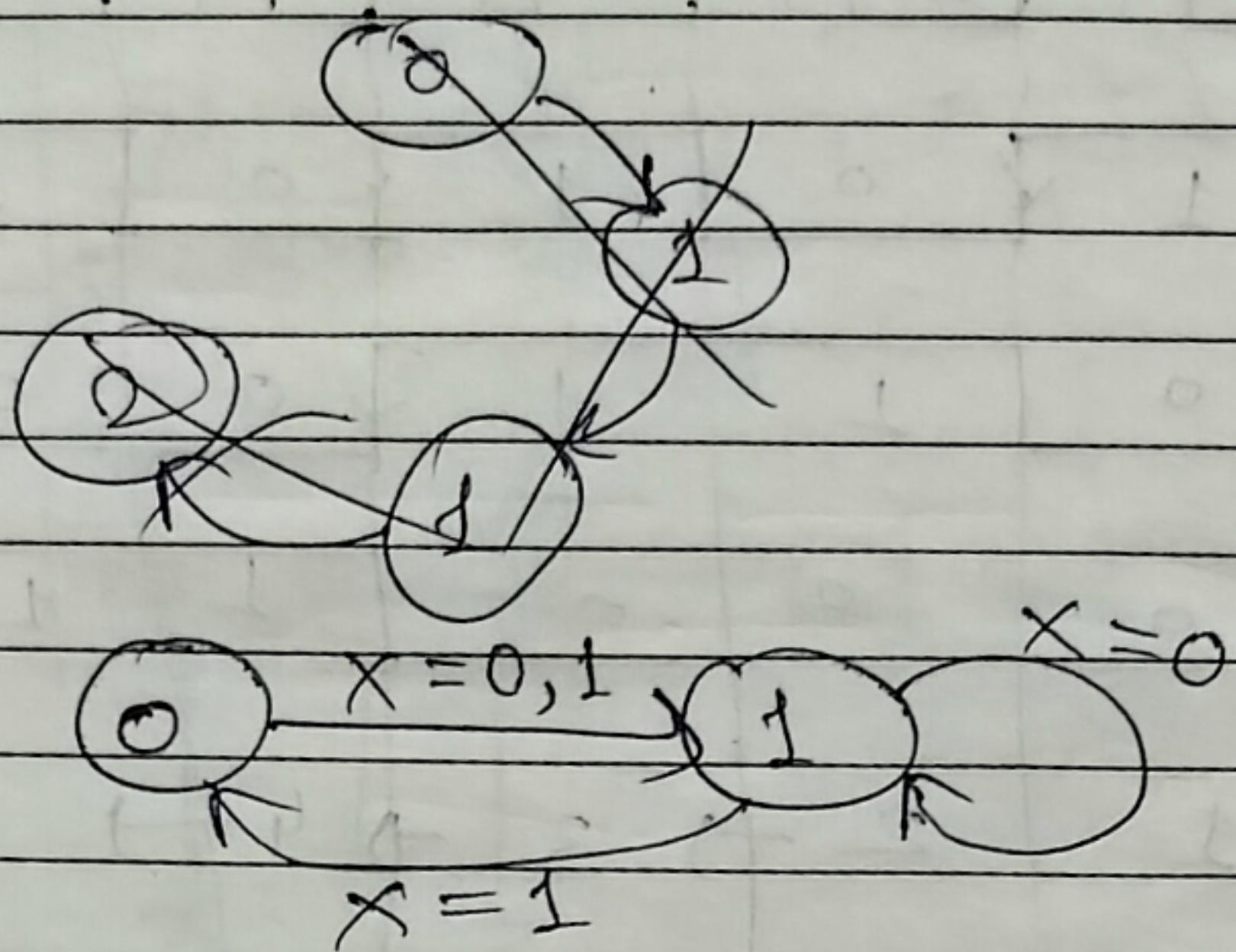
Now, $q_{n+1} = D$ (for delay FF)

q_n	X	q_{n+1}
0	0	1
0	1	1
1	0	1
1	1	0

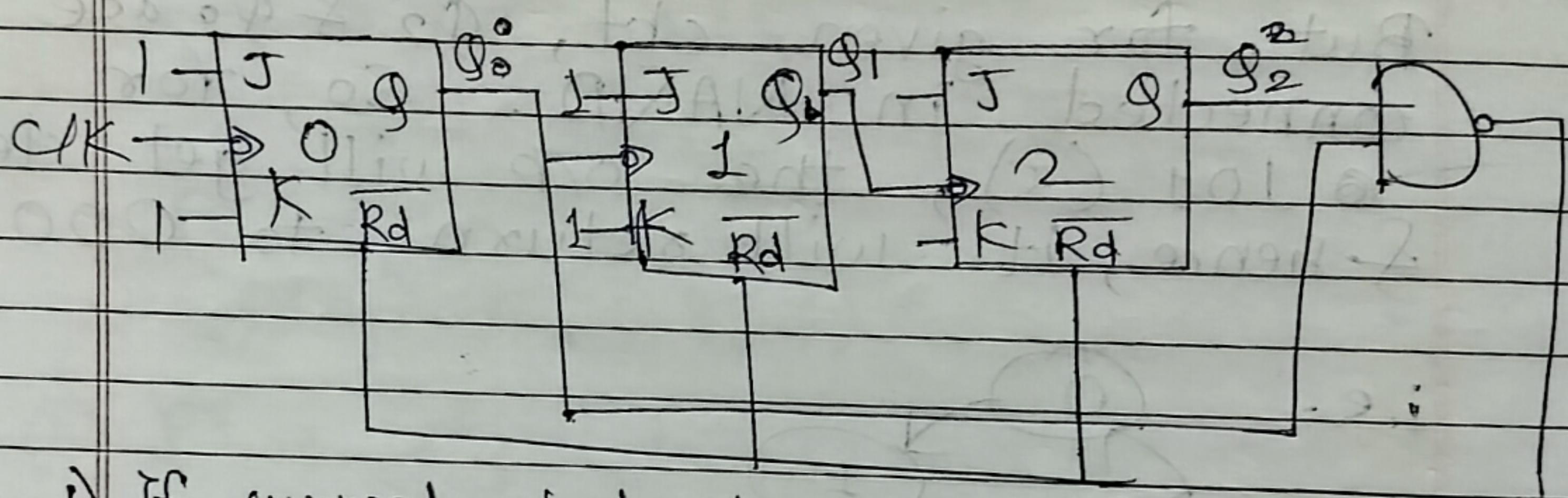
q_n	X	q_{n+1}
0	0	1
1	0	q_n

\therefore This cell behaves like toggle

∴ State diagram:-



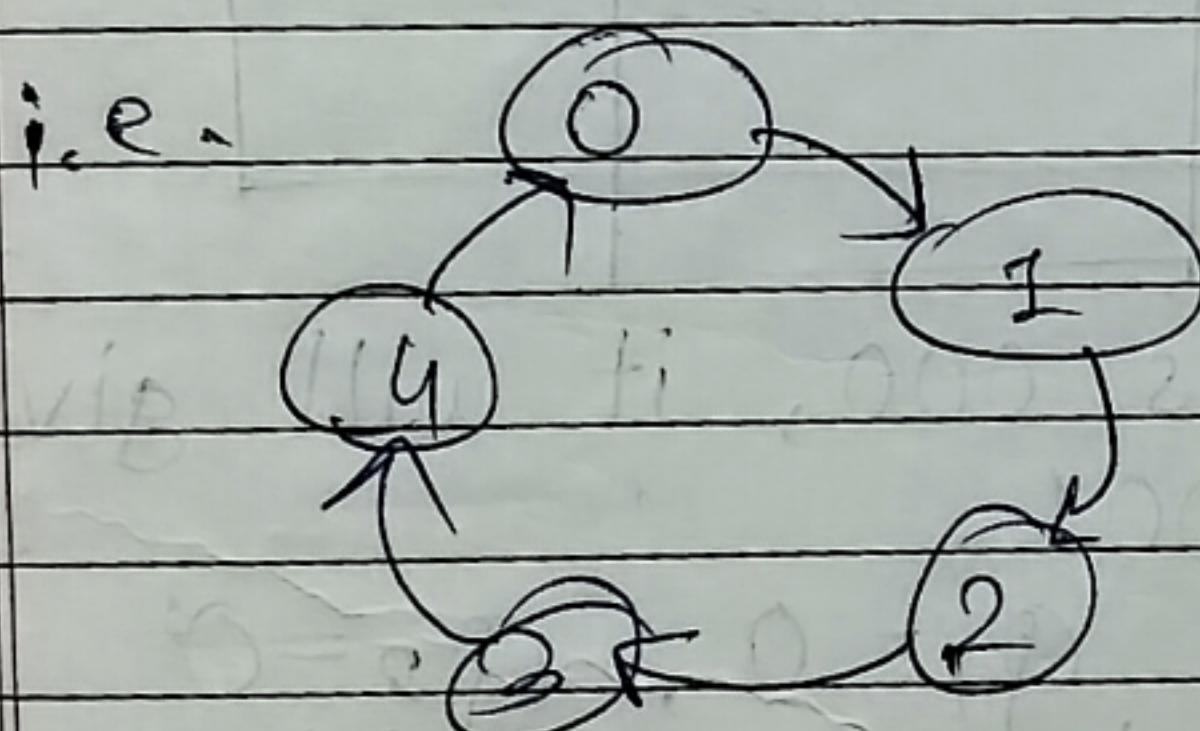
Q.2. → Given,



- 1) If current state is 000, it will give next state as 001.
- 2) Because, $Q_0 = 0$, $Q_1 = 0$, $Q_2 = 0$
 \therefore When clock is given, Q_0 will toggle & give 1. As it acts negative edge triggered clock, it will not stimulate JK-1 & so, JK-2 will not get stimulated.
- 3) Elly,

	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
g_0	0		1	4	0		1	4	0		1	4	0		1
g_1	0		0		1		1	4	0		0		1		1
g_2	0		0		0		0		1		1		1		1
	0	\rightarrow	1	2	\rightarrow	3	4	\rightarrow	5	\rightarrow	6	\rightarrow	7		

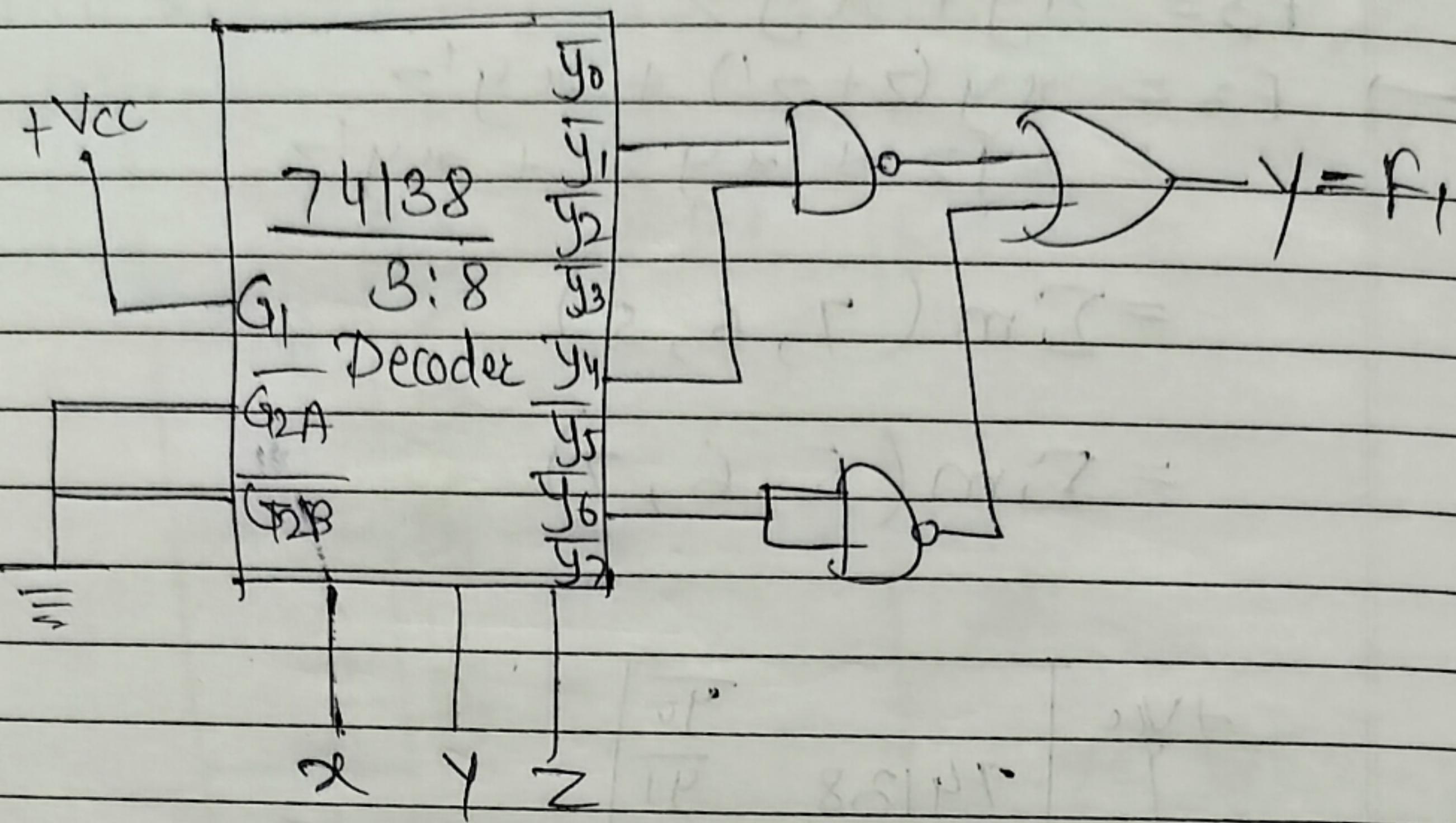
This is for 8-bit
But, for given ckt, Q_2 & Q_0 are
connected in NAND. So, for
@ 101 (5), the o/p will get cleared.
& hence, it will return to 000



i.e. this is a mod-5 UP counter
(asynchronous).

Q. 3. \rightarrow ① \rightarrow

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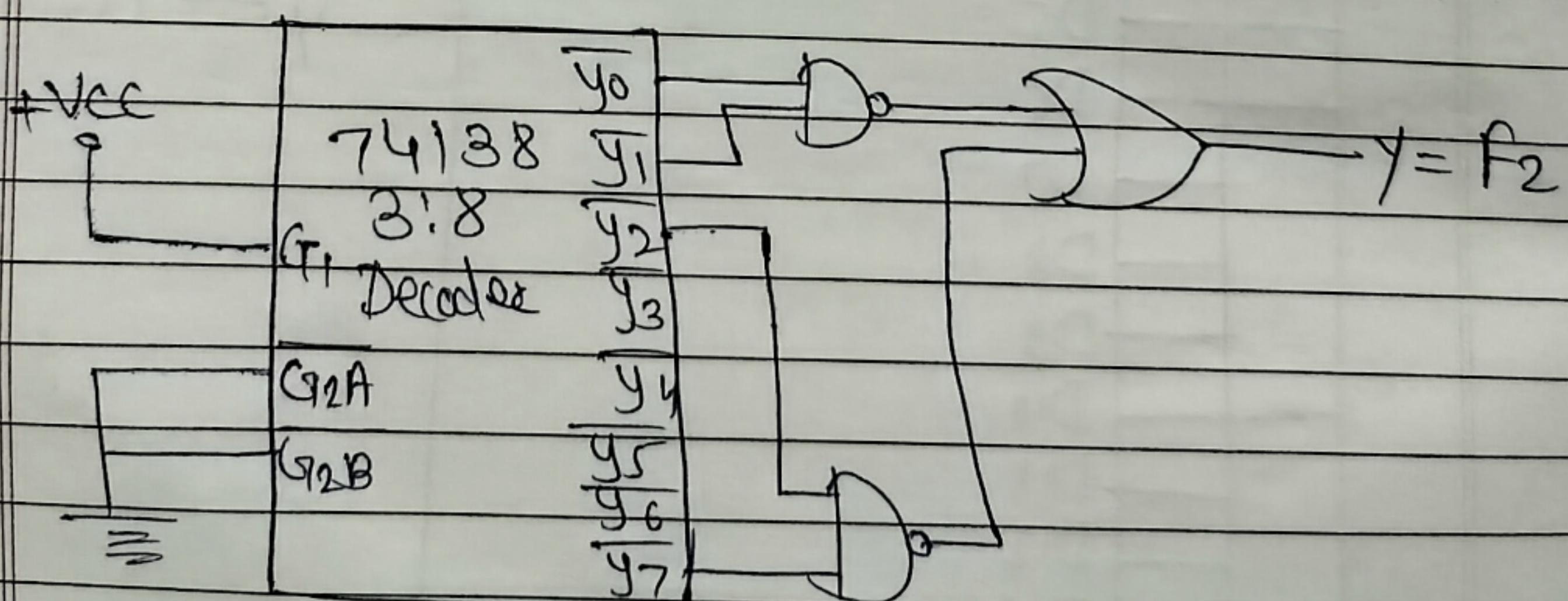
$$f_1 = \overline{x} \overline{y} z + \overline{x} z'$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= \overline{x} \overline{y} z + \overline{x} (y + y') z' \\ &= \overline{x} \overline{y} z + \overline{x} y z + \overline{x} y' z' \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_1 &= \sum m(1, 6, 4) \\ &= \sum m(1, 4, 6) \end{aligned}$$

$$② f_2 = \overline{x} y z' + x y z + x' y'$$

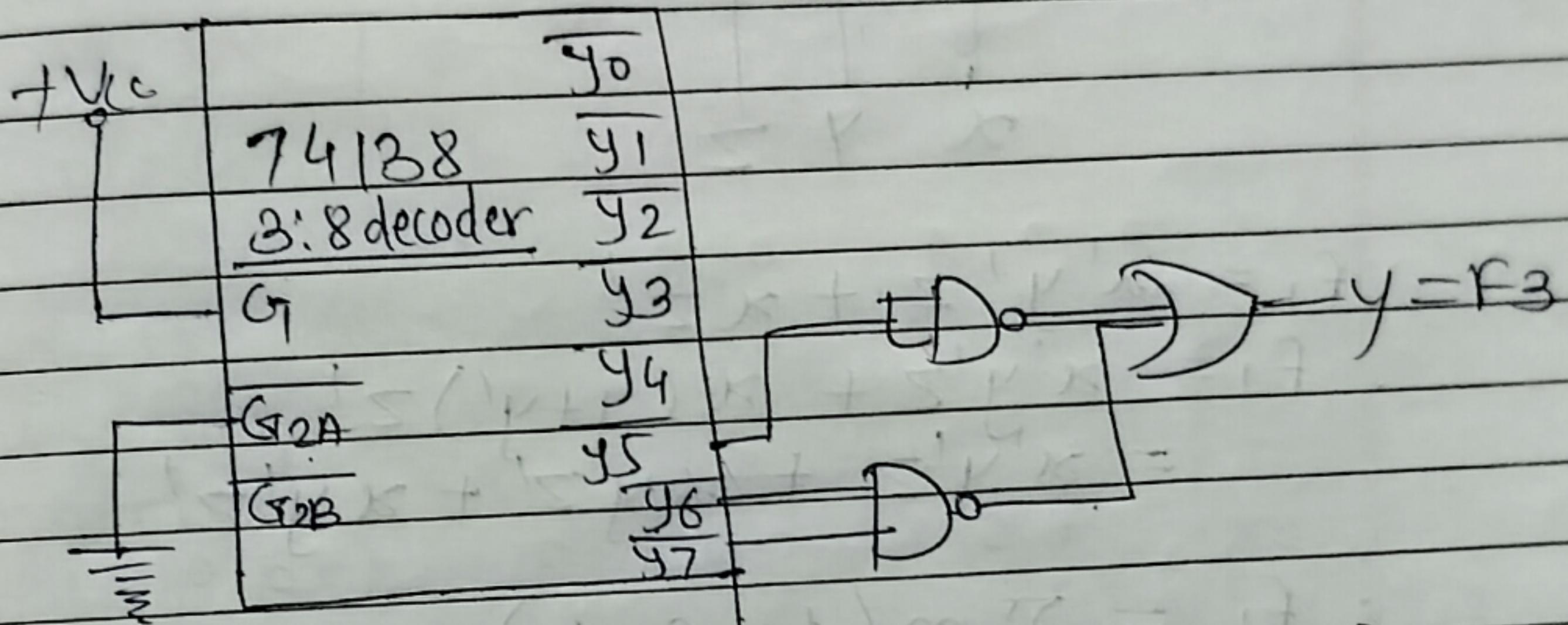
$$\begin{aligned} \rightarrow f_2 &= \overline{x} y z' + x y z + x' y' z + x' y z' \\ &= \sum m(02, 7, 1, 0) \\ &= \sum m(0, 1, 2, 7) \end{aligned}$$



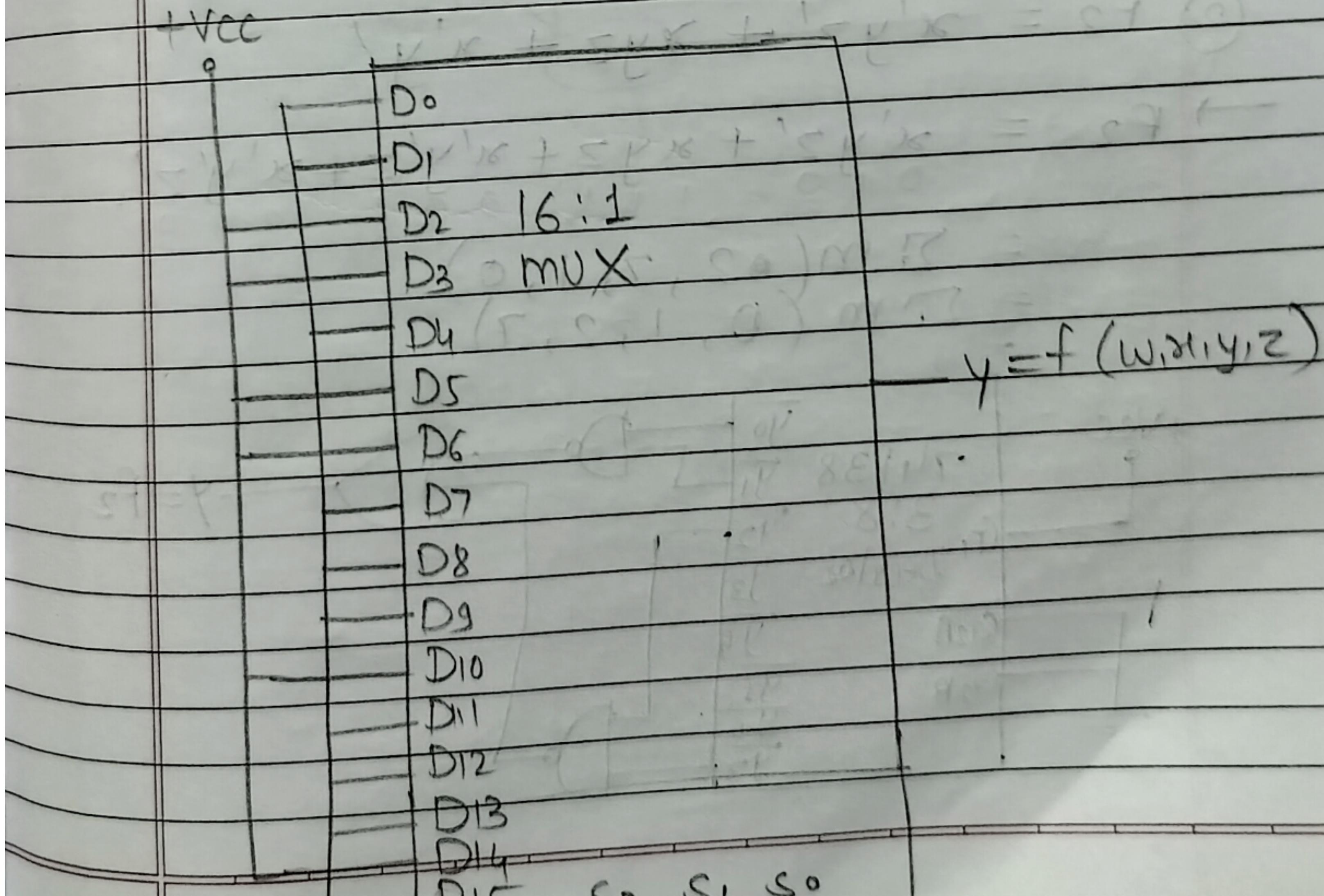
$$F_3 = \bar{x}y + xy'z$$

$$\Rightarrow F_3 = \bar{x}y(z+z') + xy'z \\ = \bar{x}yz + \bar{x}yz' + xy'z \\ = \Sigma m(7, 6, 5)$$

$$= \Sigma m(5, 6, 7)$$



$$Q.4. \rightarrow ① f(w, x, y, z) = \Sigma(2, 3, 5, 6, 10, 14)$$



$$② f(w, x_1, y_1, z) = \Sigma(1, 4, 7, 11)$$

+Vcc

