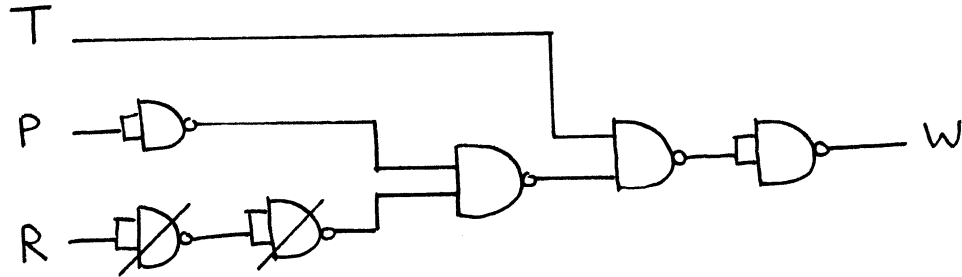


SC1005 Digital Logic Revision Practice (answers)

1. a) $W = T \bullet (P + R')$
Therefore, warning light is activated when temperature is $\geq 200^\circ\text{F}$ **AND**
(Either pressure is ≥ 220 psi **OR** speed is < 4800 rpm)

b)



2. $\text{ALARM} = \text{PANIC} + (\text{ACTIVATE} \bullet \text{EXITING}' \bullet \text{SECURE}')$

$\text{SECURE} = \text{WINDOW} \bullet \text{DOOR} \bullet \text{GARAGE}$

$\therefore \text{ALARM} = \text{PANIC} +$
 $[\text{ACTIVATE} \bullet \text{EXITING}' \bullet (\text{WINDOW} \bullet \text{DOOR} \bullet \text{GARAGE})']$

3. $\text{Redeem} = \text{Above50} (\text{Sunday} + \text{After5})$

$\text{Redeem} = 1$ only when $\text{Above50}=1$, and either $\text{Sunday}=1$ or $\text{After5}=1$

$\text{Redeem}^* = \text{Above50}^* + (\text{Sunday}^*)(\text{After5}^*)$

$\text{Redeem}^* = 0$ only when $\text{Above50}^*=0$, and either $\text{Sunday}^*=0$ or $\text{After5}^*=0$

4. NASA logic circuit.

$G = 1$ when

$A = X$, and

$B = Y$, and

$C = Z$.

Apply A and X to a 2-input XNOR gate, the output will be HIGH when $A = X$. Similarly, apply B and Y to another 2-input XNOR gate, C and Z to the third 2-input XNOR gate.

G is simply obtained by ANDing the three XNOR outputs together.

Assuming that XYZ = 110 represents 600 psi to 699 psi, and XYZ = 111 represents 700 to 799 psi, R should go HIGH when XY = 1.

Hence $R = XY$

5. Multiplier circuit.

Truth table:

| Inputs | | | | Outputs | | | |
|--------|----|----|----|---------|----|----|----|
| x1 | x0 | y1 | y0 | z3 | z2 | z1 | z0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

From observation, **$z3 = x1.x0.y1.y0$**

$z0 = x0.y0$

z1

y1y0

x1x0

| | 00 | 01 | 11 | 10 |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 00 | | | | |
| 01 | | | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | | 1 | | 1 |
| 10 | | 1 | 1 | |

$$\begin{aligned}
 z1 &= x1.y1'.y0 + x1.x0'.y0 + x1'.x0.y1 + x0.y1.y0' \\
 &= x1.y0.(y1' + x0') + y1.x0.(x1' + y0')
 \end{aligned}$$

z2 **y1y0**

x1x0

| | 00 | 01 | 11 | 10 |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 00 | | | | |
| 01 | | | | |
| 11 | | | | 1 |
| 10 | | | 1 | 1 |

$$z2 = x1.x0'.y1 + x1.y1.y0'$$

$$= x1.y1.(x0' + y0')$$

6. K-map for X (loop for POS)

X **D*,E**

A*,B

| | 00 | 01 | 11 | 10 |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 00 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |

$$X = B' (A^{*'} + D^{*}) (D^{*} + E)$$

K-map for Y* (loop for SOP)

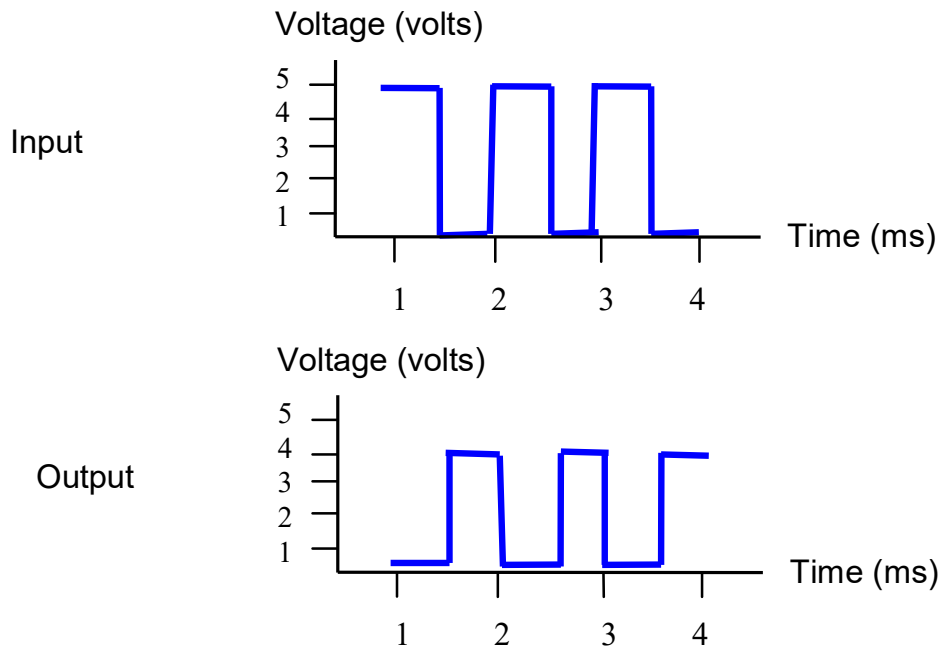
Y* **C,D***

B

| | 00 | 01 | 11 | 10 |
|---|----|----|----|----|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

$$Y^{*} = D^{*}B' + D^{*}C$$

7. The input of a TTL inverter is a 1 kHz squarewave. The following timing diagram is supposed to show the observed input and output. Point out and correct the three errors in the timing diagram.

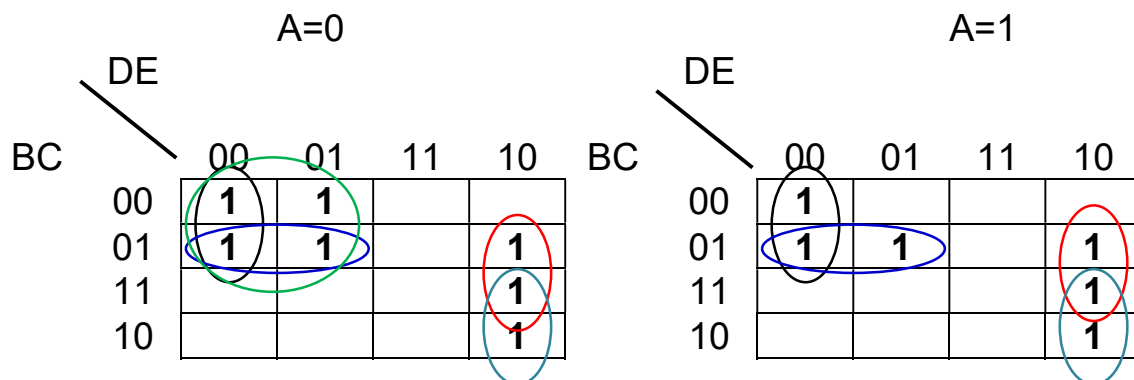


Errors corrected:

1. frequency: 1 kHz \Rightarrow period is 1 ms.
2. Voltage range for TTL logic 0 output is 0 – 0.8 V.
3. output of inverter should be opposite of input at all time.

8.

5-variable k-map



$$Z = A'B'D' + B'D'E' + B'CD' + CDE' + BDE'$$