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Experiment no - 6

Aim: To design and implement 2 bit magnitude using basic gates.

Appasatus: - 707408, 707480, 707432, 70704

Theory: A magnitude digital comparator is a combinational circuit that compares two diagrams digital or bim binary number. We logically design a circuit for which we will have two inputs one for A and the other B and have their three output terminals one for A>B one for A = B and one for A < B

1 bit magnitude comparation

,A	Comparator	——> A>B
B	for 1 bit	> A = B
	Numbers.	> A<Β

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Inp	ut o	Ourput						
A	B	Y A= Q 1	YAZRO	YAKB	L			
0	0		0	0				
0	15 6	0	0	1				
1		0		0				
1	1	1	0	0				
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			17				er vins							
*	2 bit magnitude comparator.													
The state of the s	A magnitude comparator used to consider the													
	called	A magnitude comparator used to compare two binary numbers each of a bits a called a 2 bit magnitude comparator. It consists of 4 inputs and 3 outputs to general less that equal to and greater than between two binary and												
	less that equal to and greater than between two binary numbers.													
			A, —		bit G									
			A . —	ma										
			θ.—		parator. L	,,,_								
			Bo —	- X	puraros. L	H-	< B							
	A	0		•		- * * _ , ¹ _		1000						
in the second	0	Ao	В	Bo	A > B	A = B	A < B	1 5643	6					
		0	0		90.00	D	G.	1 77 118						
	0	0	0		0	0	- 1	5 ,5						
	0	0		0	0	0	1							
	0	0			0	0								
	0		0	D	1	0	0							
	0	1	0	1	0	7	0							
	0	l ,	21 1	0	0	0	1							
	00	1	1	1	0	0	1							
	- Andrew	٥	0	0	1	0	0							
	1	0	0		1		0		3					
		0		0	0	- 1: *	0	-1						
		0		Î o	0	0	1							
	1	1	0	0	1	0	0							
			0	7	1	٥	0							
			1	0		0	0							
	211	1	1	1	0	1	٥							
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	Kn	nap.			r,											
	A, Ao	B, Bo					A1A0 B1B0									
	00	i	101	11-	10							11				
	01			7-		16		01	1	· ·		. (1			
	u	7_	1		1			T.								
	10	- 1	- L					lo			,	1	,			
1	A > G	= Ao	Bo BI	+ A. E	i + Au	o A o	-	A < B) =	A, T	90 Bo	+ Ao	вові -	+ AIB		
								0.0	0.0							
	A, A, B, B, B, OO OI II 10													·		
	0		, ·					0	0							
	0		1		-			0	4	1		1.	711=			
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Ş		D .	1/1		<u> </u>		7	10	2	1 1	2 2	0 10	1		_	
	$A = G$ $(A_0 \oplus B_0)(A_1 \oplus B_1)$ $A > G = A_0 \overline{B_0} G_1 + A G_1 + A_1 A_0 \overline{G_0}$												٥			
	0		7-					-		1		-				
1 1	A>	<u>g</u> .	Ao	B						1						
	, 1	1	Ho			80			1							
6	2	abla	7	,	4				7							
- 4 1 12 m P		\		-	_			1)—	-							
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2.1.14						470 1		-1-	L					7		
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		1 1						D_{\neg}			*				700)
															p = 2	
					<u> 4(1)</u>	>B) =	AIB	+ A. A.	B.	+ A	o Bi	βο				
P.							Pop =	· · ·								
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