COM 204 – Digital Logic Systems

Week - 7

Sample Review Problems

- A *PN* flip -flop has four operations; clear to 0, no change, complement, and set to 1, when inputs *P* and *N* are 00, 01, 10 and 11.respectively.
 - Tabulate the characteristic table
 - Derive the characteristic equation
 - Tabulate the excitation table

P	N	Q(t+1)
0	0	0
0	1	Q(t)
1	0	Q'(t)
1	1	1

• Characteristic table:

P	N	Q(t + 1)
0	0	0
0	1	Q(t)
1	0	Q'(t)
1	1	1

• Excitation Table

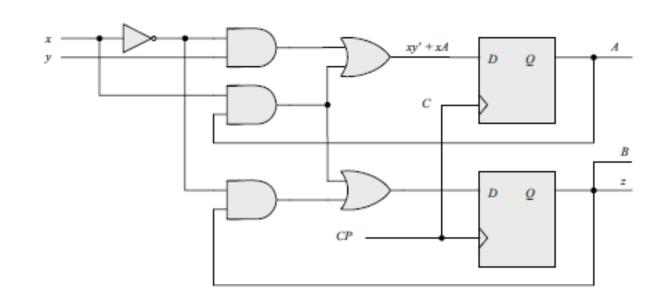
Characteristic Equation

\boldsymbol{P}	N	Q(t)	Q(t+1)		
0	0	0	0	_	
0	0	1	0	NQ	N
0	1	0	0	P 00 01	11 10
0	1	1	1	m_0 m_1	m_3
1	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	0		m_7 m_6
1	1	0	1	1 1	
1	1	1	1		
				Q	
				Q(t+1) = 1	PO' + NO

- A sequential circuit with two *D* flip-flops *A* and *B*, two inputs *x* and y, and one output z is specified by the following next-state and output equations.
 - A(t+1)=x'y+xB
 - B(t+1)=x'A+xB
 - z=A
 - Draw the logic diagram of the circuit
 - List the state table for the sequential circuit
 - Draw the corresponding state diagram

- A(t+1)=x'y+xA
- B(t+1)=x'B+xA
- z=B

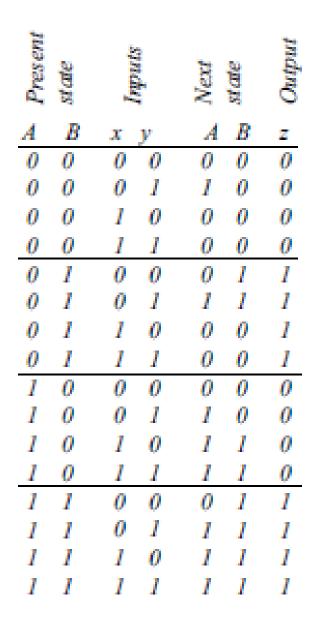
• State Table



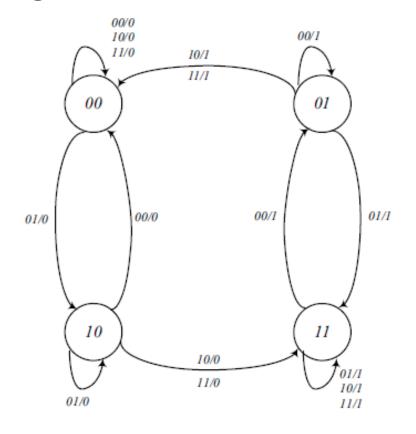
Problem 2.

- A(t+1)=x'y+xA
- B(t+1)=x'B+xA
- z=B

• State Table



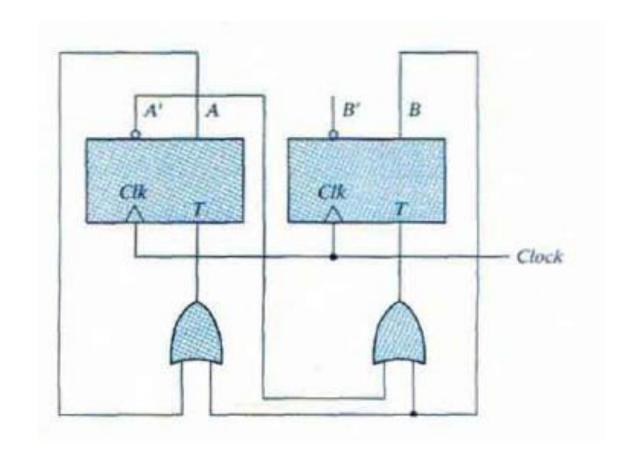
State Diagram



 Derive the state table and the state diagram of the sequential circuit shown in the figure, explain the function that the circuit performs.

• FF input equations:

$$T_A = A + B$$
$$T_B = A' + B$$

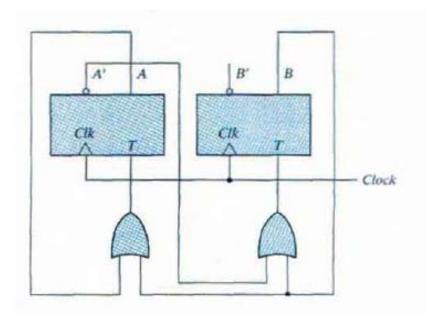


$$T_A = A + B$$
$$T_B = A' + B$$

• State table:

Т	Q(t+1)
0	Q(t)
1	Q'(t)

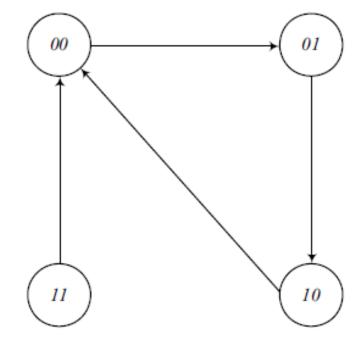
Present	State	Next Sta	ate	FF-inputs		
Α	В	А	В	T _A	T _B	
0	0	0	1	0	1	
0	1	1	0	1	1	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
1	1	0	0	1	1	



Problem 3...

Prese State		Next State		FF-inputs		
Α	В	Α	В	T _A	T_B	
0	0	0	1	0	1	
0	1	1	0	1	1	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
1	1	0	0	1	1	

• State diagram:

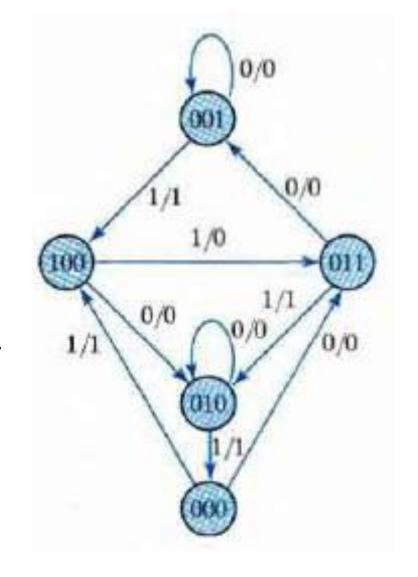


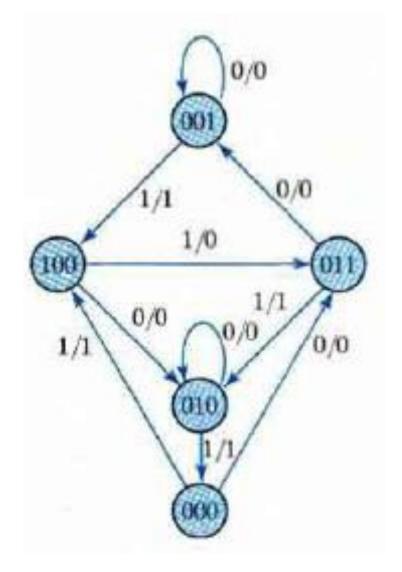
• Explain?

A Counter with a repeated sequence of 00-01-10

• A sequential circuit has three flipflops A, B and C; and one input x_in and one output y_out. The state diagram is given as follows. The circuit is to be designed by treating unused states as don't care conditions. Analyze the circuit obtained from the design to determine the effect of the unused states.

- A) Use D flip-flops in the design.
- B) Use JK flip-flops in the design.





Pres	ent S	tate	input	Ne	Next State		Outp ut
Α	В	С	x	Α	В	С	У
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	0	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
1	0	1	1	X	X	Χ	Χ
1	1	0	0	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
1	1	0	1	X	X	Χ	Χ
1	1	1	0	X	Χ	Χ	Χ
1	1	1	1	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ

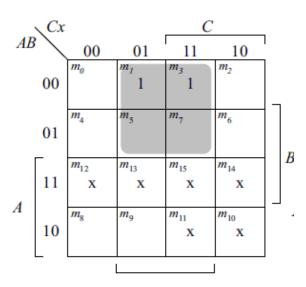
Unused states?

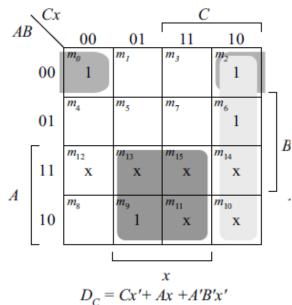
101,110,111

Present state	Input	Next state	Output
ABC	x	ABC	y
000	0	011	0
000	1	100	1
001	0	001	0
001	1	100	1
010	0	010	0
010	1	000	1
011	0	001	0
011	1	010	1
100	0	010	0
100	1	011	1

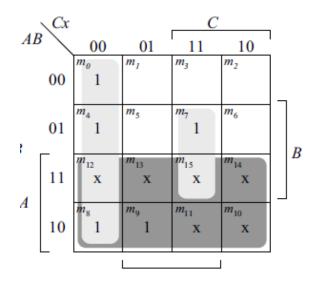
- $d(A,B,C,x)=\sum(?)$
 - 10,11,12,13,14,15

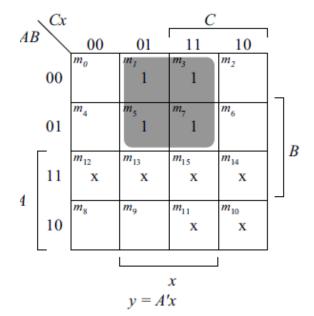
$$D_A = ?$$
 $D_A = A'B'x$





$$D_B = ? D_B = A + C'x' + BCx$$



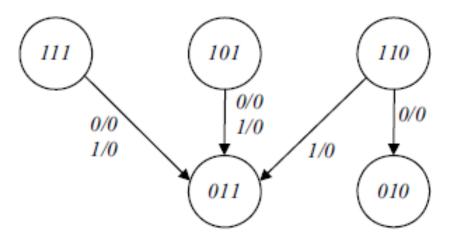


- What happens at unused states?
 - 101?
 - →011
 - 110?
 - $x=0 \to 010$
 - $x=1 \to 011$
 - 111?
 - **→**011

$$D_A = A'B'x \qquad D_B = A + C'x' + BCx$$

$$D_C = Cx' + Ax + A'B'x'$$

The machine is self-correcting, i.e., the unused states transition to known states.



• With JK Flipflops

J	K	Q(t+1)
0	0	Q(t)
0	1	0
1	0	1
1	1	Q'(t)

Q(t)	Q(t+1)	J	K
0	0	0	X
0	1	1	X
1	0	X	1
1	1	X	0

	resei State		inpu t	Nex	Next State Out put			FF inputs					
Α	В	С	х	Α	В	С	У	JA	KA	JB	KB	JC	KC
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	Χ				
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	Χ				
0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	Χ				
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1						
0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0						
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1						
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0						
0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1						
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0						
1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0						
1	0	1	0	Χ	Χ	Χ		Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
1	0	1	1	Χ	Х	Χ		Χ	Χ	X	Х	X	Χ
1	1	0	0	Χ	Χ	X		Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ	Χ
1	1	0	1	Χ	Χ	X		Χ	Χ	X	Χ	X	Χ
1	1	1	0	X	X	X		X	Χ	Χ	Χ	X	Υ

• State table is the same

		Flip	p-fl	op in	put.	S
	$J_{_{A}}$	K_{A}	$J_{_B}$	K_B	J_{C}	K_C
•	0	X	1	X	1	X
	1	X	0	X	0	X
	0	X	0	X	X	0
	1	X	0	X	\mathbf{X}	1
	0	X	X	0	0	X
	0	X	X	1	0	X
	0	X	X	1	X	0
	0	X	X	0	X	1
	\mathbf{x}	1	1	X	0	X
	x	1	1	x	1	x

$$J_A = B'x$$
 $K_A = 1$
 $J_B = A + C'x'$ $K_B = C'x + Cx'$
 $J_C = Ax + A'B'x'$ $K_C = x$
 $y = A'x$

The machine is self-correcting because $K_A = 1$.

Good Luck in the exams.