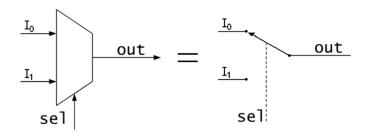
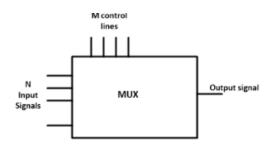
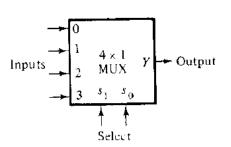
- Multiplexer (MUX):
- MUX is combinational circuit.
- Many I/P and one O/P.
- Depending on the control I/P or select signal I/P one of the I/P is transferred to the O/P line.
- We need n select lines for selecting one of the 2^n inputs.
- Example: 2:1 line MUX.



- Multiplexer can deal with two types of data that is analog and digital.
- The multiplexer used for digital applications, also called digital multiplexer.

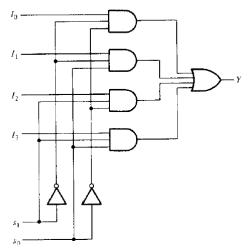


Ex.: 4-to-1 MUX

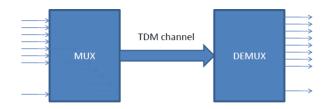


s_1	s_0	Y
0	0	I_0
0	1	I_1
1	0	I_2
1	1	I_3

4-to-1 MUX logic circuit

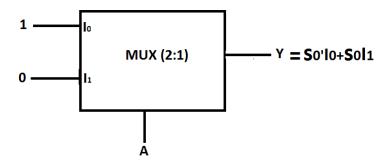


- Mux applications:
- Communication system:

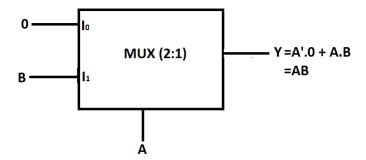


- Telephone network:
- Computer memory:
- Computer to satellite:

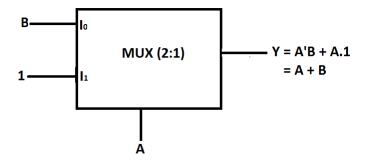
- MUX as logic Gates:
- 2:1 MUX as NOT Gate



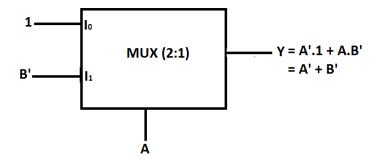
• 2:1 MUX as AND Gate



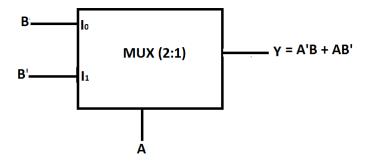
2:1 MUX as OR Gate



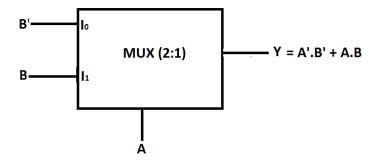
2:1 MUX as NAND Gate



2:1 MUX as Ex-OR Gate

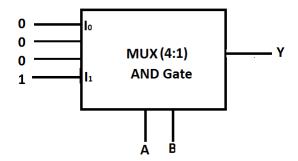


• 2:1 MUX as Ex-NOR Gate



- Exercise:
- No. of 2:1 MUX required for HA.
- No. of 2:1 MUX required for HS.

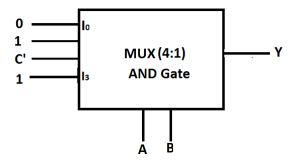
• 4:1 MUX as AND Gate



- Exercise:
- 4:1 MUX as OR Gate.
- 4:1 MUX as NAND Gate.
- 4:1 MUX as EX-OR Gate.
- 4:1 MUX as EX-NOR Gate.

Problem: minimize the function and implement using MUX

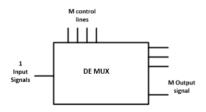
$$f(A, B, C) = minterm(0, 1, 4, 6, 7)$$



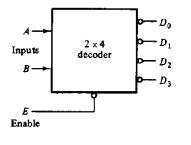
- Implementation of higher order MUX using lower order MUX:
- 4:1 MUX using 2:1 MUX
- 8:1 MUX using 2:1 MUX
- 16:1 MUX using 2:1 MUX

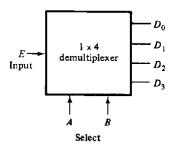
- 16:1 MUX using 4:1 MUX
- 32:1 MUX using 4:1 MUX

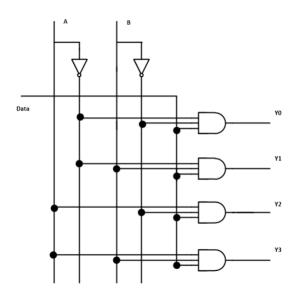
- De-Multiplexer (DMUX):
- DMUX is combinational circuit.
- One I/P and many O/P.
- By applying control signal, we can steer any input to the output.



Demultiplexer a decoder with an Enable input







- Implementation of higher order DMUX using lower order DMUX:
- 1:4 DMUX using 1:2 DMUX
- 1:8 DMUX using 1:2 DMUX
- 1:16 DMUX using 1:2 DMUX

- 1:16 DMUX using 1:4 DMUX
- 1:32 DMUX using 1:8 DMUX