

**Note:** To get the full mark, you need to show all the steps in details (Final answers are not acceptable).

### Part 1: Seven-Segment Indicator

The seven-segment indicator (see Figure 1) can be used to display any one of the decimal digits 0 through 9. For example, "1" is displayed by lighting segments 2 and 3, "2" is displayed by lighting segments 1, 2, 7, 5, and 4, "8" is displayed by lighting all the seven segments. A segment is lighted when a logic 1 is applied to the corresponding input on the display module.

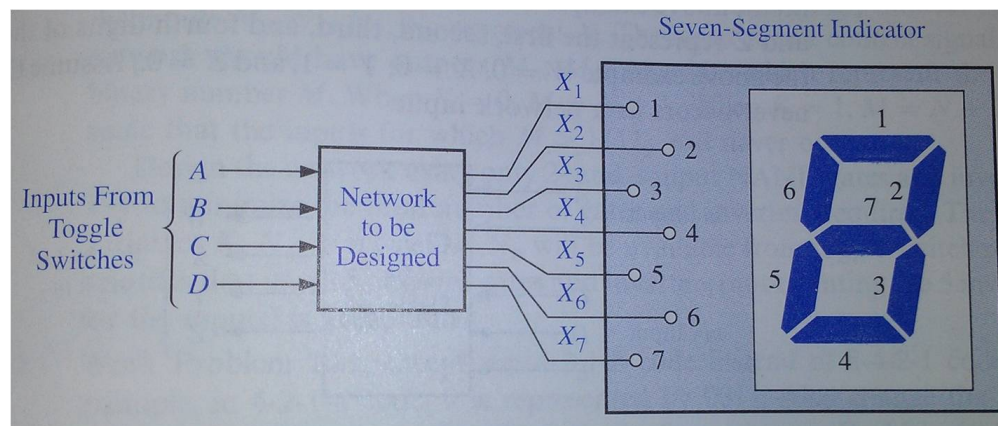


Figure 1: Network driving seven-segment display module.

**Question 1:** Design an 8 – 4 – 2 – 1 BCD code convertor to drive the seven-segment indicator in Fig. 1. The four inputs to the convertor network (A, B, C, D in Fig. 1) represent an 8 – 4 – 2 – 1 binary-coded decimal digit. Assume that only the combinations representing the digits 0 through 9 can occur as inputs, so the combinations (1010)<sub>2</sub> through (1111)<sub>2</sub> are don't cares. Furthermore, use the configuration provided in Fig. 2 to represent "6" and "9" on the seven-segment indicator.

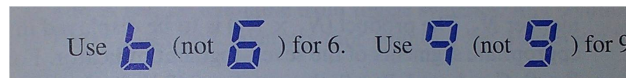


Figure 2: Configuration of the seven-segment display module for "6" and "9".

- Build the truth table of your seven-segment display module.
- Using K-maps, find the minimum SOP expression for  $X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4, X_5, X_6$ , and  $X_7$  shown in Fig. 1.
- Plot the logic circuit of your seven-segment display module.

## **Part 2:**

**Question 1:** A half adder (HA) takes 2-inputs  $A$  and  $B$ , and computes the sum bit  $S$  and the carry bit  $C$  from them. Show how a full adder (FA) can be constructed from HAs (provide a logic diagram for your solution).

**Question 2:** Design a half subtracter (HS) that has two input bits  $X$  and  $Y$ , and two output bits  $D$  and  $B$ . Where  $D$  is the difference between  $X$  and  $Y$ , and  $B$  is the borrow signal.

- (a) Provide a truth table of the half subtracter.
- (b) Provide a Boolean expression for each output, and use Karnaugh maps to simplify each output.
- (c) Draw the logic diagram to implement this circuit.

## **Part 3:**

The problems below are from Chapter 4 in the Textbook (5<sup>th</sup> edition, International edition):

**Question 1.** Problem 4.2 use k-maps to simplify

**Question 2.** Problem 4.4 (b)

**Question 3.** Problem 4.16

**Question 4.** Problem 4.28(a)

**Question 5.** Problem 4.32 (a)

**Question 6.** Problem 4.33