

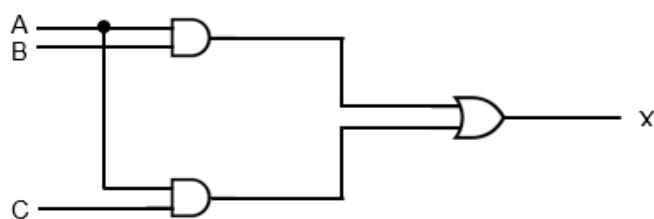
End of chapter questions

1 a) $A.B.C + A.\bar{B}.C + A.B.\bar{C}$

b) $A.B + A.C$

C \ AB				
	00	01	11	10
0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	1

c)



2 a) i) ii) $A + B.D + \bar{B}.C$

		AB			
		00	01	11	10
CD	00	0	0	1	1
	01	0	1	1	1
	11	1	1	1	1
	10	1	0	1	1

b) i)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (A + C). (A.D + A.\bar{D}) + A.C + C \\
 \Rightarrow & (A.C).A.(D + \bar{D}) + A.C + C \\
 \Rightarrow & (A + C).A + A.C + C \\
 \Rightarrow & A.(A + C) + C \\
 \Rightarrow & A.A + A.C + C \\
 \Rightarrow & A + (A + 1).C \\
 \Rightarrow & A + C
 \end{aligned}$$

ii)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \bar{A}.(A + B) + (B + A.A).(A + \bar{B}) \\
 \Rightarrow & \bar{A}.A + \bar{A}.B + (B + A).A + (B + A).\bar{B} \\
 \Rightarrow & \bar{A}.B + (B + A).A + (B + A).\bar{B} \\
 \Rightarrow & \bar{A}.B + B.A + A.A + B.\bar{B} + A.\bar{B} \\
 \Rightarrow & \bar{A}.B + B.A + A + A.\bar{B} \\
 \Rightarrow & \bar{A}.B + A(B + 1 + \bar{B}) \\
 \Rightarrow & \bar{A}.B + A \\
 \Rightarrow & (A + \bar{A}).(A + B) \\
 \Rightarrow & A + B
 \end{aligned}$$

3 a) i)

INPUTS		OUTPUTS		comment
S	R	Q	\bar{Q}	
1	0	1	0	
0	0	1	0	following S = 1 change
0	1	0	1	
0	0	0	1	following R = 1 change
1	1	0	0	

ii) S = 1, R = 1, Q = 0, \bar{Q} = 0 this is an invalid case since Q should be the complement (opposite) of \bar{Q}

b) i) two input values, J and K, and synchronisation (clock pulse) input

ii) uses a toggle which removes the invalid S, R states when using SR flip-flop

iii) Uses

- Several JK flip-flops can be used to produce SHIFT REGISTERS in a computer.

- b** i) Massive – many processors linked together.
 ii) Parallel – to perform a set of coordinated computations simultaneously.
 c) Hardware – processors need to be able to communicate so that processed data can be transferred from one processor to another.

Software – suitable software which allows data to be processed by multiple processors simultaneously.

6 a) $S = (\bar{P} + \overline{(Q + R)}) \cdot R$

b)

P	Q	R	S
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0

c i) ii)

		PQ			
		00	01	11	10
R	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	1	0	0

iii) $S = \bar{P} \cdot R$

d)

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= (\bar{P} + \overline{(Q + R)}) \cdot R \\
 \Rightarrow S &= (\bar{P} \cdot (\bar{Q} \cdot \bar{R})) \cdot R \\
 \Rightarrow S &= (\bar{P} \cdot R) + (\bar{Q} \cdot \bar{R} \cdot R) \\
 \Rightarrow S &= \bar{P} \cdot R + \bar{Q} \cdot 0 \\
 \Rightarrow S &= \bar{P} \cdot R + 0 \\
 \Rightarrow S &= \bar{P} \cdot R
 \end{aligned}$$