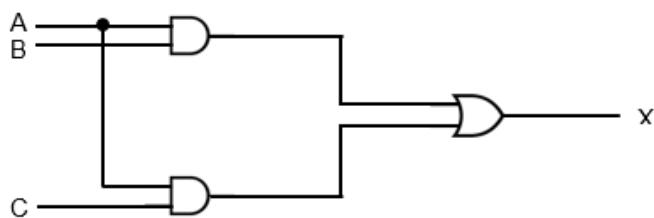


## End of chapter questions

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

b)  $A \cdot B + A \cdot C$

c)



		00	01	11	10
		0	0	1	0
C	0	0	0	1	0
	1	0	0	1	1

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

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

b) i)

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

ii)

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

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  $\bar{Q}$  should be the complement (opposite) of  $Q$

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)**  $S = (\bar{P} + \overline{(Q + R)}).R$

**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)**  $S = \bar{P}.R$

**d)**

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