### **CIT 593 Fall 2014 HW3 rubric (Max: 100 + 7.5 EC points)**

### 3.14 (2 points)

A 16 input multiplexer will have one output line. It will have 4 select lines.

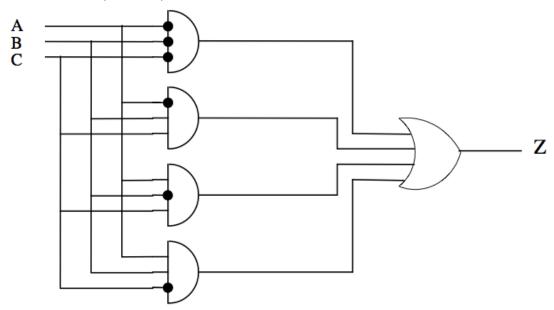
### 3.15 (**10 points**)

Cin	1	1	1	0
Α	0	1	1	1
В	1	0	1	1
S	0	0	1	0
Cout	1	1	1	1

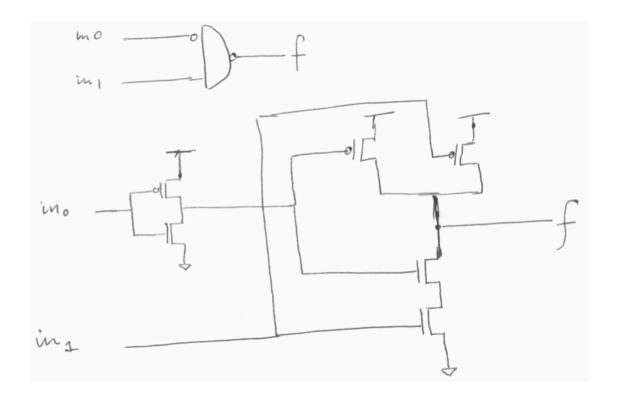
A = 7, B = 11, A + B = 18.In the above calculation, the result (S) is 2!! This is because 18 is too large a number to be represented in 4 bits. Hence there is an overflow - Cout[3] = 1.

### 3.16. (**12 points**)

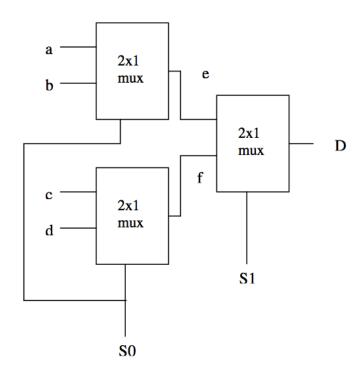
Z = XNOR(A,B,C)



## 3.20 (**10 points**)



## 3.22 (**15 points**)

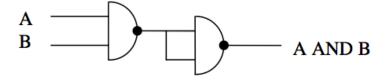


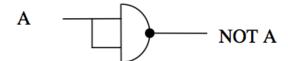
<b>S</b> 1	S0	e	f	D
0	0	a	c	a
0	1	b	d	b
1	0	a	c	c
1	1	b	d	d

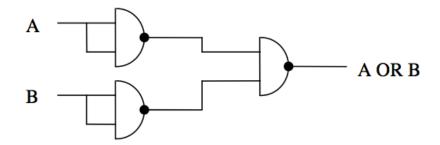
## 3.23 (**10 points**)

A 0	В	C	Z
	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	0
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0
1	0	1	0
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0

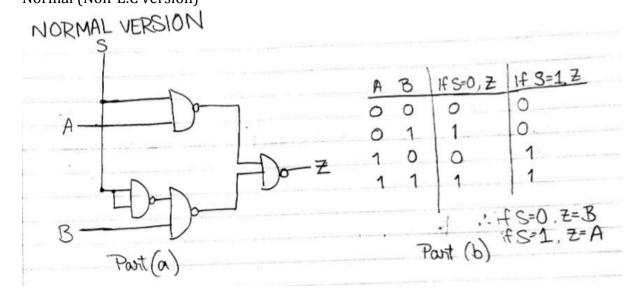
### 3.44 (**6 points**)



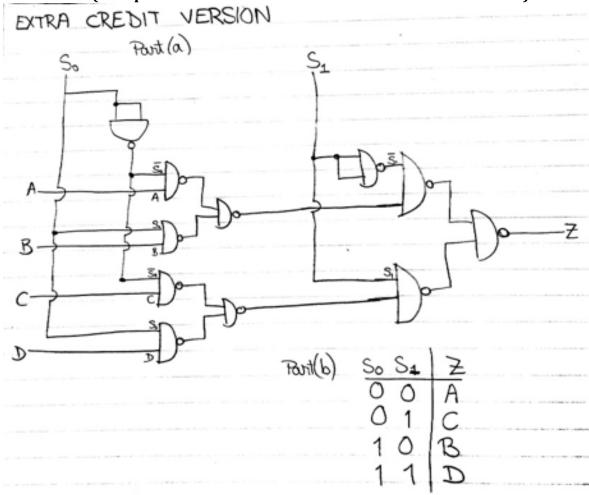




# Custom Problem 1: (20 points) Normal (Non-E.C version)



#### E.C. Version: (22.5 points -20 for normal and 2.5 extra because this is EC)



### Custom Problem 2: (15 points - 5each)

$$AB + A\bar{B} = A(B + \bar{B})$$
 By distributive law  
= A1 Since  $(B + \bar{B}) = 1$ 

$$(A+B)(A+\bar{B}) = A + (B\bar{B})$$
 By distributive law  
=  $A+0$  Since  $(B\bar{B})=0$   
=  $A$  Since  $A+0=A$ 

$$A(A+B) = AA + AB$$
 By distributive law  
 $= A + AB$  Since  $AA = A$   
 $= A(1+B)$  By distributive law  
 $= A1$  Since  $(1+B) = B$   
 $= A$ 

EXTRA CREDIT: **(2.5 points – as specified by the question) NOTE: for EC, its either all or nothing** 3.28:

a) 3

b) 3

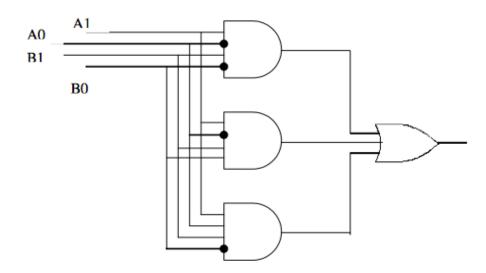
c) 9

d) 4

e)

A[1]	A[0]	B[1]	B[0]	Y[3]	Y[2]	Y[1]	Y[0]
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1

f) 
$$Y_2 = A_1.A_0'.B_1.B_0' + A_1.A_0'.B_1.B_0 + A_1.A_0.B_1.B_0'$$



 $\hbox{EXTRA CREDIT Q2: (2.5 points-as specified by the question) NOTE: for EC, its either all or nothing$ 

