

**Third Semester-B.Tech Course work**  
**Mid Semester Examination, September, 2022**

Course code: ECMTC04

Course title: Mathematics for Signal Processing and Communication

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Maximum Marks: 25

**Note: All questions are compulsory. Missing data/information (if any), may be suitably assumed and mentioned in the answer.**

Q. No.	Question	Marks	CO
1a	If every element of a group is its own inverse, then show that the group must be abelian.	2.5	CO1
1b	Show that if $a, b$ are any two elements of a group $G$ , then $(ab)^2 = a^2b^2$ if and only if $G$ is abelian.	2.5	CO1
2a	Define cyclic group. How many generators are there of the cyclic group $G$ of order 8?	2.5	CO1
2b	Define homomorphism on a group. Prove or disprove that $U(12)$ is cyclic group.	2.5	CO1
3a	Show that the Gaussian integer $J(i) = \{a + ib : a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ is commutative ring. Is it an integral domain? Is it a field?	2.5	CO1
3b	Let $V = \mathbb{R}^3(\mathbb{R})$ be a vector space, then show that $W = \{(a, b, c) \in \mathbb{R} : a + b + c = 0\}$ is a subspace of $\mathbb{R}^3(\mathbb{R})$ .	2.5	CO2
4a	If $v_1, v_2, v_3$ are linearly independent vectors of $V(F)$ , then show that $v_1 + v_2, v_2 + v_3, v_3 + v_1$ are also linearly independent.	2.5	CO2
4b	Define Basis of a vector space. Show that the vectors $\{(1, 2, 1), (2, 1, 0), (1, -1, 2)\}$ form a basis of $\mathbb{R}^3(\mathbb{R})$ .	2.5	CO2
5a	Show that $T : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ defined by $T(x, y) = (x + y, x)$ is linear transformation.	2.5	CO2
5b	Let $T : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the linear transformation defined by $T(x, y, z) = (x + 2y - z, y + z, x + y - 2z)$ . Find the dimension of null space of $T$ .	2.5	CO2

Date

Roll No.

**III SEMESTER B.Tech (ECE, EIoT)  
MID-SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2022**

Course Code- ECECC05 / EIECC05

Course Title- Signals & Systems

Time: 1.30 Hrs

Max Marks: 25

Attempt all questions. Missing data / information (if any) may be suitably assumed & mentioned in the answer.

Q. No.	Questions	Marks	CO
1	Express the following functions in terms of shifted/flipped versions of the unit step function [i.e $u(t \pm t_0)$ ]. a i. $u(2t + 6)$ ii. $u(-\frac{t}{4} + 2)$ iii. In each case sketch the function.	04	CO1
2	Consider the following continuous-time signal: $x(t) = 2 \sin\left(\frac{2\pi(t-1)}{10}\right)$ b Determine the values of T for which the signal is (i) An even function (ii) An odd function	01	CO1
3	Determine whether the system described by $y(t) = \int_t^{t+1} x(\tau - a) d\tau$ , is an LTI system? Here 'a' is a constant. For what values of 'a' is the system causal, stable.	04	CO1
4	What do you understand by BIBO Stability of Systems? Explain with the help of examples.	01	CO1

3	a A Linear Time Invariant system with an impulse response $h(t)$ produces output $y(t)$ when input $x(t)$ is applied. When the integral of $x(t)$ is applied to a system with impulse response $h(t - T)$ , find the output in terms of $y(t)$ . Here T is a constant.	04	CO2
	b Let $y[n]$ denote the convolution of $h[n]$ and $g[n]$ , where $h[n] = (1/2)^n u[n]$ and $g[n] = 0$ for $n < 0$ (causal sequence). If $y[0] = 1$ and $y[1] = 1/2$ , then find $g[1]$ .	01	CO2
4	a Compute and plot the convolution of $x[n]$ and $h[n]$ . Where, the input $x_1[n] = (\frac{2}{3})^{-n} u[-n - 1]$ and impulse response $h[n] = u[n - 1]$ . Compute the system output when the input is $x_2[n] = (\frac{1}{3})^n u[n - 1]$ .	04	CO2
	b Is $x[n] = \cos(\frac{n}{2}) \cos(\frac{\pi n}{4})$ periodic? If yes what is its time period.	01	CO1
5	a The input $x[n]$ and output $y[n]$ of a system are related as $y[n] = x[n] \cdot u[n - 2]$ . Is the system linear, Stable, Causal and Time Invariant?	04	CO1
	b Determine if $x[n] = n u[n + 2] - n u[n - 1]$ is an energy or Power Signal. Determine the Energy/Power of $4x[n - 6]$ .	01	CO1

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Date

Roll No.

## THIRD SEMESTER B.TECH (ECE &amp; EIoT)

## MID-SEMESTER EXAMINATION, September 2022

Course Code: ECEEC006, EIEEC006

Course Title: Probability Theory and Stochastic Process

Time: 1:30 Hrs

Max Marks: 25

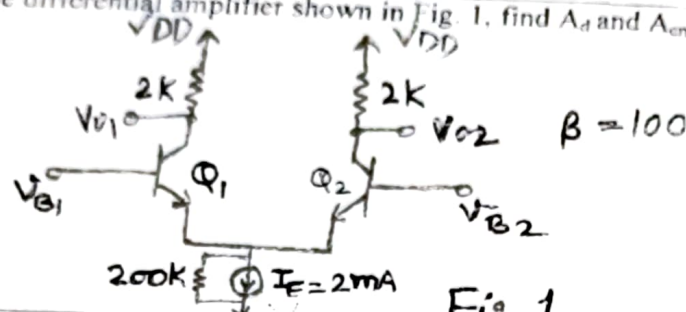
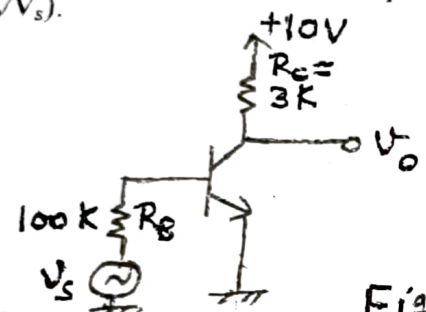
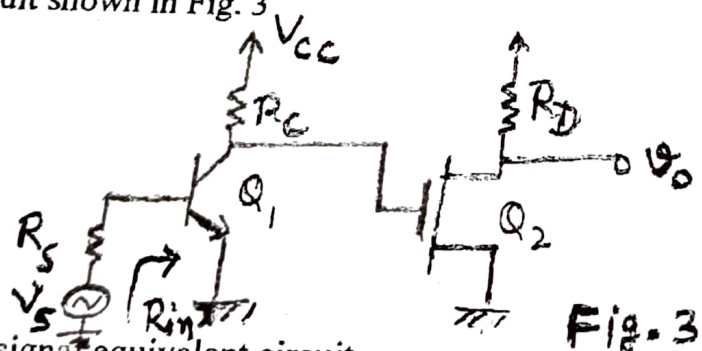
Attempt all questions. Missing data / information (if any) may be suitably assumed &amp; mentioned in the answer.

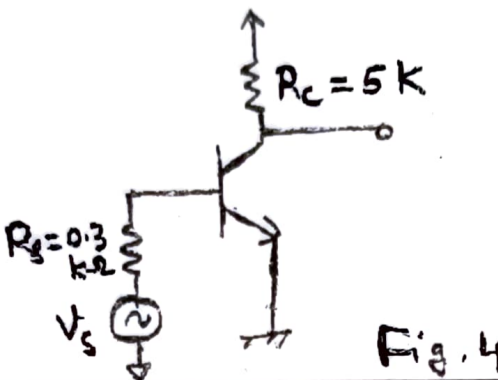
Q. No.	Questions	Marks	CO
Q.1	<p>(a) A continuous random variable <math>X</math> has the PDF</p> $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}e^{-x/2}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ <p>Find moment generating function of <math>X</math>.</p> <p>(b) Let <math>X</math> is a random variable and its PDF is given by:</p> $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} & 0 < x < 1 \\ \frac{2}{3x^2} & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ <p>Calculate (i) CDF (ii) <math>E[X]</math></p>	3	CO3
Q.2	<p>(a) A random variable <math>X</math> is Gaussian distributed with mean = 0 and <math>\sigma_y = 1</math>. Find <math>P( X  &gt; 2)</math>. Given <math>\text{erf}(1.41) = 0.9533</math>, and <math>\text{erf}(1.35) = 0.94376</math></p> <p>(b) The lifetime of a system expressed in weeks is a Rayleigh random variable <math>X</math> defined as</p> $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{200}e^{-x^2/400} & 0 \leq x \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$ <p>What is the probability that the system lifetime will exceed one year?</p>	3	CO2
Q.3	<p>(a) Suppose the depth of water, measured in meters, behind the dam is defined by random variable having density function</p> $f_X(x) = \left(\frac{1}{13.5}\right)u(x)e^{-(x/13.5)}$ <p>There is an emergency overflow at the top of the dam that prevents the depth from exceeding 40.6 m. There is a pipe placed 32.0m below the overflow that feeds water to the hydroelectric generator. What is the probability that the water is wasted through emergency overflow?</p> <p>(b) Consider the function given</p>	3	CO2

Q.4	<p>Find</p> $F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 \leq x < 1/2 \\ x + \frac{1}{2} & 1/2 \leq x < 1 \\ 1 & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ <p>(i) <math>P(X \leq 1/4)</math> (ii) <math>P(0 &lt; X \leq 1/4)</math></p>	1	
	<p>(a) Let <math>X</math> be a random variable with cdf</p> $F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ <p>Find <math>P(X=0 X \leq 0.5)</math></p>	2	CO2
	<p>(b) The number of telephone calls arriving at a switchboard during any 10 min period is known to be Poisson random variable <math>X</math> with parameter <math>\lambda = 2</math>. Find the probability</p> <p>(i) that more than three calls will arrive during any 10 minute period</p> <p>(ii) that no calls will arrive during any 10 minute period</p>	3	CO1
Q.5	<p>(a) Let <math>X</math> and <math>Y</math> be Joint continuous random variables with joint PDF is given below</p> $f_{XY}(x,y) = \begin{cases} Cx + 1 & x, y \geq 0 \text{ and } x + y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ <p>(i) Find the constant <math>C</math> (ii) Find the marginal PDFs <math>f_X(x)</math> and <math>f_Y(y)</math></p>	3.0	CO2
	<p>(b) A company producing electric relays has three manufacturing plants producing 50, 30 and 20 percent, respectively, of its product. Suppose that the probabilities that a relay manufactured by these plants is defective are 0.02, 0.05 and 0.01 respectively.</p> <p>i. If a relay is selected at random from the output of the company, what is the probability that it is defective?</p> <p>ii. If a relay selected at random is found to be defective, what is the probability that it was manufactured by plant 2?</p>	2.0	CO1

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Note: Attempt all the five questions. All questions carry equal marks. Missing data/information if any should be suitably assumed and mentioned in the answer.

Q. No.	Question	Marks	CO
Q1(a)	<p>For the differential amplifier shown in Fig. 1, find <math>A_d</math> and <math>A_{cm}</math></p>  <p style="text-align: right;"><math>\beta = 100</math></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Fig. 1</p>	(2)	CO2
1(b)	<p>Define CMRR for differential amplifier and calculate the same for the circuit shown in Fig. 1.</p>	(1)	CO2
2(a)	<p>In CE amplifier shown in Fig. 2, the parameters are <math>\beta = 100</math>, <math>I_{CQ} = 2.3</math> mA, <math>r_o = \infty</math>. Find <math>A_v = (V_o/V_s)</math>.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Fig. 2</p>	(2)	CO1
2(b)	<p>i) Find <math>R_{in}</math> for the circuit shown in Fig. 2.</p> <p>ii) Explain how voltage gain will be affected when a resistance is added in emitter of Fig. 2.</p>	(1)	CO1
(a)	<p>For the circuit shown in Fig. 3</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Fig. 3</p> <p>i) Draw small signal equivalent circuit.</p> <p>ii) Find overall gain</p>	(2)	CO2
	<p>Find input impedance (<math>R_{in}</math>) of the circuit given in Fig. 3.</p>	(1)	CO2
	<p>Draw the circuit diagram of Darlington pair using BJT and also draw its small signal equivalent circuit.</p>	(2)	CO2

4(b)	Find input impedance of Darlington pair.	(1)	CO2
5(a)	<p>For the circuit shown in Fig. 4, <math>\beta = 100</math>, <math>V_A = 100</math> V, <math>I_{CQ} = 1</math> mA, <math>C_\pi = 19.5</math> pF and <math>C_\mu = 0.5</math> pF.</p> <p>Draw small signal high frequency equivalent circuit.</p>  <p>Fig. 4</p>	(1)	CO3
5(b)	Find $f_H$ of the circuit shown in Fig. 4.	(2)	CO3

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# Netaji Subhas University of Technology

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MID Semester of IIIrd Semester B.Tech- ECEIoT

Roll no.....

MID-SEMESTER EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER, 2022

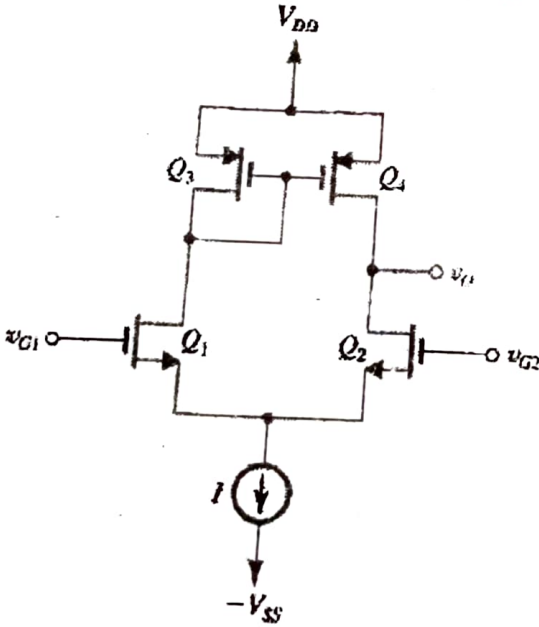
Course Code- EIECC07

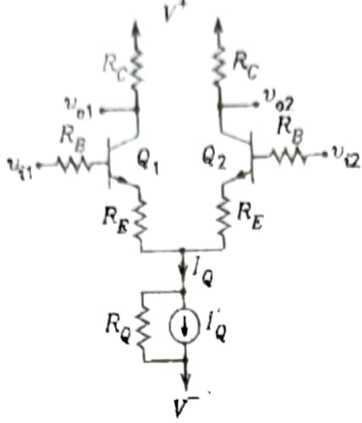
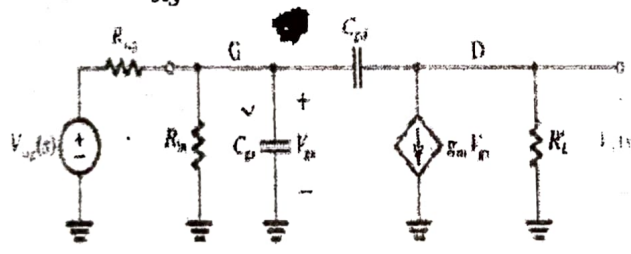
Course Title- Microelectronics Circuits and Applications

Time- 1.5 Hour

Max.Marks- 15

Note:- Attempt all questions. Missing data/information (if any), may be suitably assumed & mentioned in the answer.

Q. No	Question	Marks	CO
1a	<p>To design active-loaded differential amplifier as shown in fig.1 to obtain differential gain of 50V/V. The technology available provides <math>\mu_n C_{ox} = 4\mu p C_{ox} = 400 \mu A/V^2</math>, <math> V_A  = 10</math>, <math>L = 0.5 \mu m</math>, <math> V_t  = 0.5V</math>, and operates from <math>\pm 1V</math> supplies. Use a bias current <math>I = 200 \mu A</math> and operate all devices at <math> V_{GS} - V_t  = 0.2V</math>. (a) Find the W/L ratios of the four transistors.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Fig.1</p>	1.5	CO2
	<p>For the Fig.1 of question (1), If I is delivered by a simple NMOS current source operated at the same <math>V_{GS} - V_t</math> and having the same channel length as the other four transistors, determine the CMRR obtained.</p>	1.5	CO1

2a	 <p>Fig.2</p> <p>For <math>I_Q = 2\text{mA}</math>, <math>R_Q = 50\text{ k}\Omega</math>, <math>R_B = 1\text{ k}\Omega</math>, <math>R_E = 100\text{ }\Omega</math>, <math>R_C = 10\text{ k}\Omega</math>, <math>V^+ = 20\text{ V}</math>, <math>V^- = -20\text{ V}</math>, <math>V_T = 0.025\text{ V}</math>, <math>r_x = 20\text{ }\Omega</math>, <math>\beta = 99</math>, <math>V_{BE} = 0.65\text{ V}</math>, and <math>V_A = 50\text{ V}</math>, calculate <math>v_{o1}</math>, <math>v_{o2}</math>.</p>	1.5	CO2
2b	Find $r_{out}$ and CMRR for the Fig.2 shown in Question.2a	1.5	CO2
3a	Explain any three biasing techniques in Amplifiers.	1.5	CO1
3b	For the high frequency equivalent circuit of a common source MOSFET amplifier shown in Fig.3 having $R_{sig} = 100\text{ k}\Omega$ , $R_{in} = 4.7\text{ M}\Omega$ , $C_{gs} = 1\text{ pF}$ , $C_{gd} = 0.4\text{ pF}$ , $g_m = 1\text{ mA/V}$ and $R_L = R_D = 15\text{ k}\Omega$ , Find the midband gain $A_M = \frac{V_o}{V_{sig}}$ and upper 3-dB frequency	1.5	CO1
	 <p>Fig.3</p>		
4a	What is the Miller's theorem, explain in detail.	1.5	CO1
4b	Consider CG amplifier circuit which has $g_m = 1\text{ mA/V}$ , $R_{sig} = 50\text{ }\Omega$ , $R_D = 15\text{ k}\Omega$ , $R_L = 15\text{ k}\Omega$ . Find $R_{in}$ , $R_{OUT}$ , $A_v$ , $A_{vo}$ , and $G_v$ .	1.5	CO1
5a	For CS stage with resistive load amplifier prove that Gain = $-g_m r_d$	1.5	CO1
5b	Explain the operation of a MOS differential pair with common mode input voltage.	1.5	CO2

## MID-SEMESTER EXAMINATION, September 2022

Course Code- ECECC06/EIECC06

Course Title- Probability Theory and Stochastic Process

Time: 1:30 Hrs

Attempt all questions. Missing data / information (if any) may be suitably assumed &amp; mentioned in the answer.

Max Marks: 25

Q. No.	Questions	Marks	CO
Q 1	<p>(a) A continuous random variable <math>X</math> has the PDF</p> $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}e^{-x/3}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ <p>Find moment generating function of <math>X</math>.</p> <p>b) Let <math>X</math> is a random variable and its PDF is given by:</p>	3	CO3
Q 2	<p>Calculate: (i) CDF (ii) <math>E[X]</math></p> <p>a) A random variable <math>X</math> is Gaussian distributed with mean = 0 and <math>\sigma_x = 1</math>. Find <math>P\{[X] &gt; 2\}</math>. Given <math>\text{erf}(1.41) = 0.9533</math>, and <math>\text{erf}(1.35) = 0.94376</math></p> <p>b) The lifetime of a system expressed in weeks is a Rayleigh random variable <math>X</math> defined as</p> $f_X(x) = \begin{cases} (x/200)e^{-x^2/400} & 0 \leq x \\ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$ <p>What is the probability that the system lifetime will exceed one year?</p> <p>a) Suppose the depth of water, measured in meters, behind the dam is defined by random variable having density function</p> $f_X(x) = \left(\frac{1}{13.5}\right)u(x)e^{-(x/13.5)}$ <p>There is an emergency overflow at the top of the dam that prevents the depth from exceeding 40.6 m. There is a pipe placed 32.0m below the overflow that feeds water to the hydroelectric generator. What is the probability that the water is wasted through emergency overflow?</p>	2 3 2	CO1 CO2
Q 3	<p>b) Consider the function given</p>	2	CO2



	$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ x + \frac{1}{2} & 0 \leq x < 1/2 \\ 1 & x \geq 1/2 \end{cases}$		
Q 4	<p>Find</p> <p>(i) <math>P(X \leq 1/4)</math> (ii) <math>P(0 &lt; X \leq 1/4)</math></p> <p>a) Let <math>X</math> be a random variable with cdf</p> $F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \geq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ <p>Find <math>P(X=0 X \leq 0.5)</math></p> <p>b) The number of telephone calls arriving at a switchboard during any 10 min period is known to be Poisson random variable <math>X</math> with parameter <math>\lambda = 2</math>. Find the probability</p> <p>(i) that more than three calls will arrive during any 10 minute period</p> <p>(ii) that no calls will arrive during any 10 minute period</p>	2	CO2
Q 5	<p>a) Let <math>X</math> and <math>Y</math> be Joint continuous random variables with joint PDF is given below</p> $f_{XY}(x, y) = \begin{cases} Cx + 1 & x, y \geq 0 \text{ and } x + y < 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ <p>(i) Find the constant <math>C</math> (ii) Find the marginal PDFs <math>f_X(x)</math> and <math>f_Y(y)</math></p> <p>b) A company producing electric relays has three manufacturing plants producing 50, 30 and 20 percent, respectively, of its product. Suppose that the probabilities that a relay manufactured by these plants is defective are 0.02, 0.05 and 0.01 respectively.</p> <p>i. If a relay is selected at random from the output of the company, what is the probability that it is defective?</p> <p>ii. If a relay selected at random is found to be defective, what is the probability that it was manufactured by plant 2?</p>	3.0	CO2
			CO1
			CO1

Date:

Roll No.

**III SEMESTER B.Tech (IT, ITNS)  
MID-SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2022**

Course Code-INECC06/ITECC06

Course Title-Probability &amp; Stochastic Processes

Time: 1:30 Hrs

Max Marks: 25

*Attempt all questions. Missing data / information (if any) may be suitably assumed & mentioned in the answer.*

Q. No.	Questions	Marks	CO
1	<p>a) Events A, B and C are independent, with <math>P(A) = a</math>, <math>P(B) = b</math> and <math>P(C) = c</math>. Determine the following probabilities in terms of a, b and c.</p> <p>i. <math>P(AB)</math></p> <p>ii. <math>P(A \cup B)</math></p> <p>iii. <math>P(A \cup B B)</math></p> <p>iv. <math>P(A \cup B C)</math></p> <p>b) In the coin tossing experiment, the probability of heads (H) equals 'p' and the probability of tails (T) equals 'q'. We define a random variable X such that:</p> <p><math>X(H) = 1</math> and <math>X(T) = 0</math>.</p> <p>Plot the CDF <math>F(x)</math> for every x from <math>-\infty</math> to <math>\infty</math>.</p>	04	CO1
2	<p>a) Events A and B are mutually exclusive. Determine which of the following are true and which are false. Explain the reasons.</p> <p>i. <math>P(A/B) = P(A)</math></p> <p>ii. <math>P(A \cup B C) = P(A/C) + P(B/C)</math></p> <p>iii. <math>P(A) = 0</math>, or <math>P(B) = 0</math>, or both.</p> <p>iv. <math>\frac{P(A B)}{P(B)} = \frac{P(B A)}{P(A)}</math></p> <p>v. <math>P(AB) = P(A)P(B)</math></p> <p>b) State the axioms of Probability.</p>	04          01	CO1

3	<p>a) A random variable <math>X</math> has CDF given as</p> $F_X(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } x < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2x} & \text{for } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$ <p>i. Plot the CDF and identify the type of random variable  ii. Find <math>P[X \leq 2]</math>, <math>P[X = 0]</math>, <math>P[X &lt; 0]</math>, <math>P[2 &lt; X &lt; 6]</math>, <math>P[X &gt; 10]</math></p> <p>b) State the Poisson distribution for random variable <math>X</math> with parameter <math>\lambda</math> if <math>X</math> takes on values <math>0, 1, 2, \dots, \infty</math>. Find <math>p_{k-1}/p_k</math> in terms of <math>k</math> and <math>\lambda</math>.</p>	04	CO2
4	<p>a) Let <math>X</math> be the exponential random variable.</p> <p>i. Find and plot <math>F_X(x X &gt; t)</math>. How does <math>F_X(x X &gt; t)</math> differ from <math>F_X(x)</math>?</p> <p>ii. Find and plot <math>f_X(x X &gt; t)</math>.</p> <p>iii. Show that <math>P\{X &gt; t + x X &gt; t\} = P\{X &gt; x\}</math>. Explain why this is called the memoryless property.</p> <p>b) Express <math>P[ Y  &lt; y]</math> in terms of the CDF of <math>Y</math>.</p>	04	CO2
5	<p>a) A target is made of three concentric circles of radii <math>3\frac{1}{2}</math>, 1, and <math>3\frac{1}{2}</math> feet. Shots within the inner circle count 4 points, within the next ring 3 points, and within the third ring 2 points. Shots outside of the target count 0. Let <math>R</math> be the random variable representing distance of the hit from the centre. Suppose that the PDF of <math>R</math> is</p> $f_R(r) = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{\pi(1+r^2)} & \text{for } r > 0 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$ <p>Compute the mean score.</p> <p>b) Let the mean and variance of <math>X</math> be <math>m</math> and <math>\sigma^2</math> respectively. For what values of <math>a</math> and <math>b</math> does the random variable <math>Y = aX + b</math> have mean ZERO and variance ONE?</p>	04	CO2
		01	CO2

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**MID-SEMESTER EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2022**

**Course Code: ECECC08/EIECC08**

**Course Title: DIGITAL CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS**

Time: 1:30 Hours

Max. Marks: 15

Note: Attempt all questions. Missing data/information (if any), may be suitably assumed and mentioned in the answer.

Q.No.	Question	Marks	CO
1	<p>Simplify the following Boolean function <math>F</math> with the don't-care conditions <math>d</math> and express in the SOP form</p> <p><math>F(A, B, C, D) = \Sigma (5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15)</math> and <math>d(A, B, C, D) = \Sigma (3, 9, 11)</math></p> <p>(a) Express in the SOP form</p> <p>(b) Express in the POS form</p>	1.5+ 1.5	CO1
2	<p>(a) Implement the expression obtained in Q1 using NOR gates only.</p> <p>(b) If <math>X=1</math> in the logic equation <math>[X+Z\{Y'+(Z'+XY')\}]\{X'+Z'(X+Y)\}=1</math>, then determine the value of <math>Z</math>.</p>	1.5+ 1.5	CO3  CO1
3	<p>Reduce the following Boolean expressions using boolean laws</p> <p>(a) <math>F(w, x, y, z) = \overline{(xy + z)} + z + xy + wz</math></p> <p>(b) <math>F(A, B, C, D) = AB(D + CD) + B(A + ACD)</math></p>	1.5+ 1.5	CO1
4	<p>Perform subtraction on the given numbers</p> <p>(a) <math>100010.001 - 111.11</math> using the 2's complement</p> <p>(b) <math>163.25 - 745</math> using the 9's complement</p>	1.5+ 1.5	CO1
5	<p>(a) Draw a basic CMOS inverter circuit.</p> <p>(b) Find the Maxterms of the following expression</p> <p><math>F(w, x, y, z) = (w+x')(w'+y+z')(x+y'+z')</math></p>	1.5+ 1.5	CO2  CO1



Total no. of pages 1

B. Tech. III Semester (EE/ICE)

Roll no. \_\_\_\_\_

MID-SEMESTER EXAMINATION, SEPTEMBER 2022

Course Code: ICECC08/ EEECC08

Course Title: DIGITAL CIRCUITS AND SYSTEMS

Time: 1:30 Hours

Max. Marks: 25

Note: Attempt all questions. Missing data/information (if any), may be suitably assumed and mentioned in the answer.

Q.No.	Question	Marks	CO
1	<p>Simplify the following Boolean function <math>F</math> with the don't-care conditions <math>d</math> and express in the SOP form</p> <p><math>F(A, B, C, D) = \Sigma(5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15)</math> and <math>d(A, B, C, D) = \Sigma(3, 9, 11)</math></p> <p>(a) Express in the SOP form</p> <p>(b) Express in the POS form</p>	2.5+ 2.5	CO1
2	<p>(a) Implement the expression obtained in Q1 using NOR gates only.</p> <p>(b) If <math>X=1</math> in the logic equation <math>[X+Z\{Y'+(Z'+XY')\}]\{X'+Z'(X+Y)\}=1</math>, then determine the value of <math>Z</math>.</p>	2.5+ 2.5	CO3  CO1
3	<p>Reduce the following Boolean expressions using boolean laws</p> <p>(a) <math>F(w,x,y,z) = \overline{(xy + z)} + z + xy + wz</math></p> <p>(b) <math>F(A,B,C,D) = AB(D + CD) + B(A + ACD)</math></p>	2.5+ 2.5	CO1
4	<p>Perform subtraction on the given numbers</p> <p>(a) 100010.001 - 111.11 using the 2's complement</p> <p>(b) 163.25 - 745 using the 9's complement</p>	2.5+ 2.5	CO1
5	<p>(a) Draw a basic CMOS inverter circuit.</p> <p>(b) Find the Maxterms of the following expression</p> <p><math>F(w,x,y,z) = (w+x')(w'+y+z')(x+y'+z')</math></p>	2.5+ 2.5	CO2 CO1