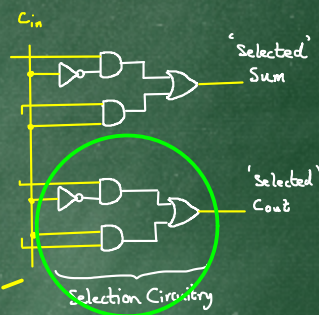
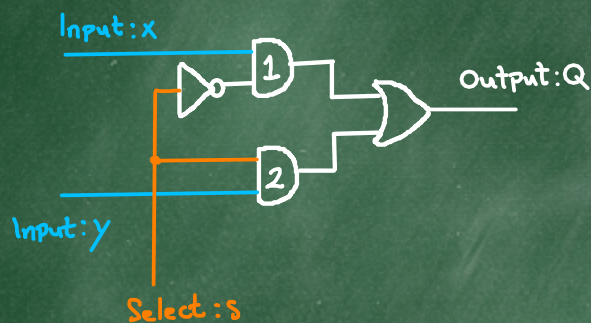


## Multiplexing

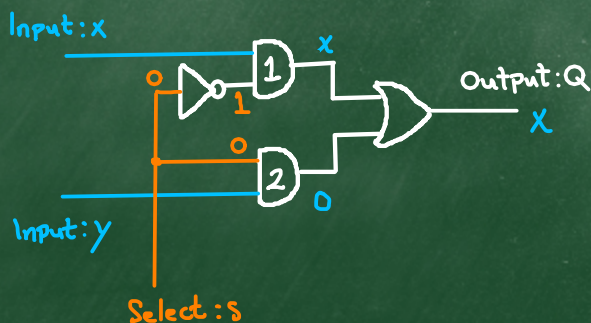
Let's consider the Selection Circuitry of our Implementation of the full-adder in more detail with view to understanding it better and to generalizing it.

Consider a part of that Circuit in detail



Let's look at how this circuit behaves for each value of  $s$ .

For  $s=0$

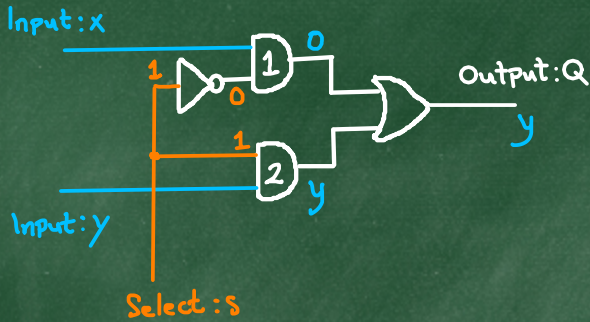


AND Gate 1 is 'turned-on':  
Input  $x$  is passed to output.

AND Gate 2 is 'turned-off':  
 $0$  is passed to output.

$$Q = x + 0 = x$$

For  $S=1$



AND Gate 1 is 'turned-off':  
0 is passed to output.

AND Gate 2 is 'turned-on':  
Input  $y$  is passed to output.

$$Q = y + 0 = y$$

So, by construction, the value of  $s$  will select either  $x$  or  $y$ .

If we wish to select  $y$  when  $s=0$ , we can just wire the inputs differently.

This circuit is called a 2-1 Line Multiplexer.

(also written as 2-1 Line Mux, or just 2-1 Mux)

We see that we have two of these in our F.A. Implementation:

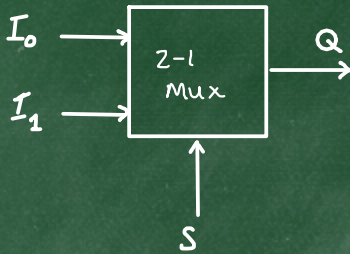
One for each of the circuit outputs

This is a very important circuit - it allows us to choose between different pathways in our circuit by using a control value - usually called a Select Input.

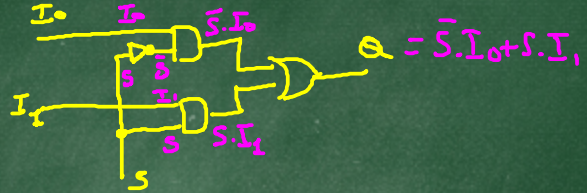


ABSTRACTED away into a 'Black-Box'

A	B	AB
0	0	0
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1



$$Q = \bar{S} \cdot I_0 + S \cdot I_1$$



for  $S=0$  (i.e.,  $\bar{S}=1$ ):

$$S \cdot I_1 = 0 \cdot I_1 = 0$$

$$\bar{S} \cdot I_0 = 1 \cdot I_0 = I_0$$

$$\text{So } Q = I_0 + 0 = I_0$$

for  $S=1$  (i.e.,  $\bar{S}=0$ ):

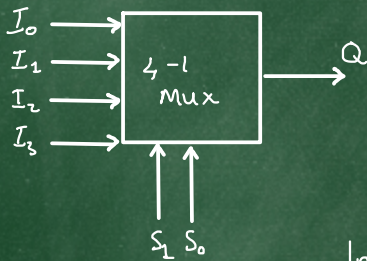
$$S \cdot I_1 = 1 \cdot I_1 = I_1$$

$$\bar{S} \cdot I_0 = 0 \cdot I_0 = 0$$

$$\text{So } Q = 0 + I_1 = I_1$$

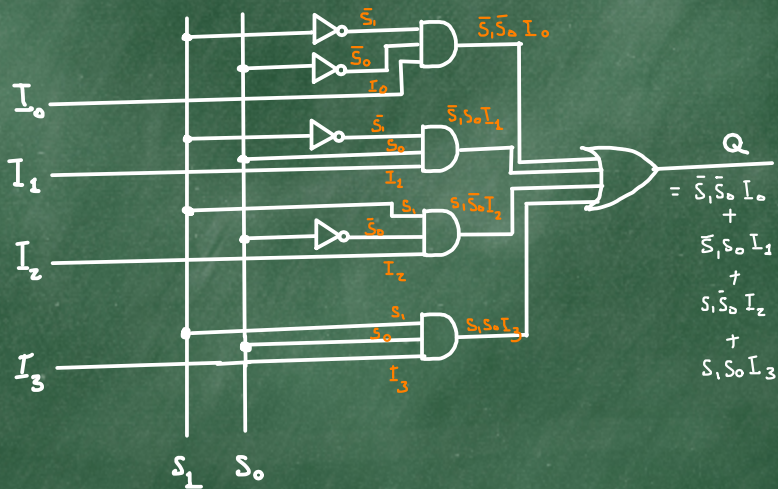
How would we choose between 4 inputs?

→ Use a 4-1 Mux



$$\begin{aligned} \text{If } S_1 S_0 &= 00 & Q &= I_0 \\ S_1 S_0 &= 01 & Q &= I_1 \\ S_1 S_0 &= 10 & Q &= I_2 \\ S_1 S_0 &= 11 & Q &= I_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{In general: } Q = \bar{S}_1 \bar{S}_0 I_0 + \bar{S}_1 S_0 I_1 + S_1 \bar{S}_0 I_2 + S_1 S_0 I_3$$



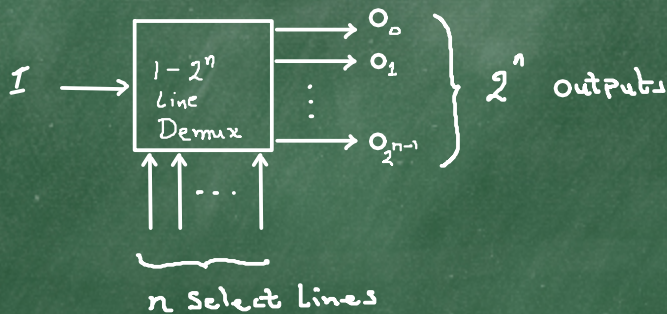


In general, we can have  $2^n - 1$  Multiplexing, where  $2^n$  is the number of inputs,  $n$  is the number of select lines and there is 1 output.

## Demultiplexing

Demultiplexing is the inverse process of multiplexing

A  $1 - 2^n$  line Demultiplexer has 1 input,  $n$  select lines and  $2^n$  outputs.



Challenge: Draw the Circuit Diagram for a 1-4 Demux.