

Name:

Note: Please post your homework to ICS232 D2L on or before the due date.

Chapter 3 – Boolean Algebra and Digital Logic

Essential Terms and Concepts

2. Which Boolean operation is referred to as a Boolean product?

3. Which Boolean operation is referred to as a Boolean sum?



- 12. Describe the operation of a ripple-carry adder. Why are ripple-carry adders not used
- in most computers today?
 . Yipphe carry adder: Output is known after the early generated by the previous stage is produced
- · 170 SIOW
- 18. How are sequential circuits different from combinational circuits?

 Sequential: OVTPUT is depended on the current and previous imput
 - complinational: orapu is independent of time and relies on input at the particular instance
- 20. What do we mean when we say that a sequential circuit is edge triggered rather than level triggered?
 - · because the circuit is active at the positive/negative edge of the clock signal
- 24. Which flip-flop give a true representation of computer memory?



Exercises

2. Construct a truth table for the following:

a)
$$xyz + x(yz)' + x'(y+z) + (xyz)'$$

b) $(x + y')(x' + z')(y' + z')$

4. Using DeMorgan's Law, write an expression for the complement of F if

$$F(x,y,z) = (x'+y)(x+z)(y'+z)'$$

$$Y' + Z + X'$$

10. Show that x = xy + xy'

- a) Using truth tables
- b) Using Boolean identities

P	C	2	2 = 1	4		
	X	Y	4"	KY	144	χγ+χy'
-	0	0	1	0	0	0
	0		0	0	0	0
	1	0	1	0	-1	T
	\top	1	0	1	0	

B) R.H.S. = xy + xy'= x(y + y')[y + y' = 1 (complementarity | 1aw')]= $x(1) = (x.1)[x.1 = x(property of 0 \ 1)]$

= X = L.H.S L.H.S = R.H.S

2. Simplify the following functional expressions using Boolean algebra and its identities.

List the identity used at each step.

a)
$$x(y + z)(x' + z')$$

b)
$$xy + xyz + xy'z + x'y'z B) xy+y'z$$

c)
$$xy'z + x(y + z')' + xy'z' (y')$$

23. The truth table for a Boolean expression is shown below. Write the Boolean expression in sum-of-products form.

2. Construct a truth table for the following:

a) xyz + x(yz)' + x'(y+z) + (xyz)'

Χ	γ	Z	XYZ	χ'	ytz	x'(y+z)	γz	(yz)'	χ(γz)′	(XYZ)'	OUTPUT
O	D	D	0	l	0	D	٥	١	0	1	[
0	٥	1	0	١	١	1	D	١	D	(
0	ſ	D	0	١	١	ı	D	١	0	- 1	1
0	I	1	0	1	١	١	ſ	0	0	١	
	D	0	D	0	I	0	D	ſ	l	1	1
	D	ı	0	0	ı	0	D	ſ	١	-	
1	ı	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	I	١	
1	l	I	1	D	1	0	ſ	0	0	0	
every ym	Every 2nd	every other									

b)
$$(x + y')(x' + z')(y' + z')$$

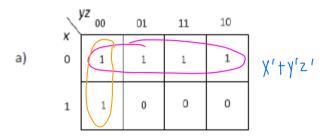
X	У	Z	y'	χ'	z'	(x+y')	(x'+z')	(Y'+Z')	ouppa
0	0	D	Ī	ſ	ı	1	1	ſ	0
0	0	1	ſ	ſ	0	1	1	1	1
0		D	0	١		D	1	1	0
0	ı	(0		0	0	I	0	
١	D	D		0	1	1	١	1	
	Ð			0	0	1	0	١	
	ı	0	Ö	0	ſ	1	ſ	1	0
	ı	Ţ	0	0	D	1	0	0	

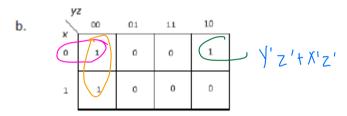


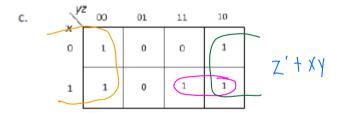
X	у	Z	F
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0



29. Write a simplified expression for the Boolean function defined by each of the following Kmaps.









46. Draw the combinational circuit that directly implements the following Boolean expression:

$$F(x,y,z) = x + xy + y'z$$

$$y = x + xy + y'z$$

$$y = x + xy + y'z$$

$$y = x + xy + y'z$$

51. How many inputs does a decoder have if it has 64 outputs?

52. How many control lines does a multiplexer have if it has 32 inputs?

5

Write a simple C program to sum the entries in an array and print out the sum and the average. The following may be used as a template:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

int main(int argc, char ** argv)
{
    int average;
    int i;
    int size;
    int sum;

    static int numbers[] = {1, -1, 100, 32, 64, -96};

    for (i = 0; i < size; i++) {
    }

    printf("Sum = %d, Average = %d\n", sum, average);
    return (0);</pre>
```



}

Prepare for next class by reading Chapter 4 – MARIE: An Introduction to a Simple Computer