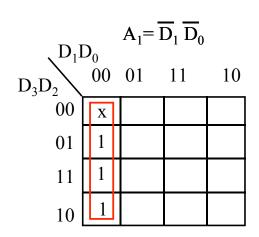
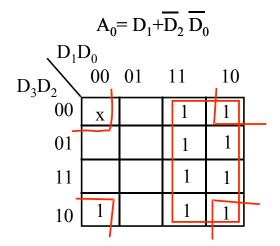


Truth Table describing Priority Encoder with D1>D0>D2>D3

D_3	D ₂	D ₁	D_0	A_1	A ₀	V
0	0	0	0	х	х	0
х	x	1	x	0	1	1
х	x	0	1	0	0	1
х	1	0	0	1	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	1	1

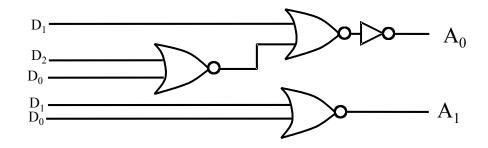


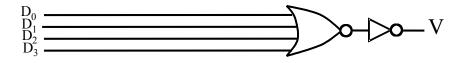


$$A_0 = \underline{D}_1 + \overline{\underline{D}}_2 \overline{D}_0$$

$$A_1 = \overline{D}_1 \overline{D}_0$$

$$V = D_0 + D_1 + D_2 + D_3$$

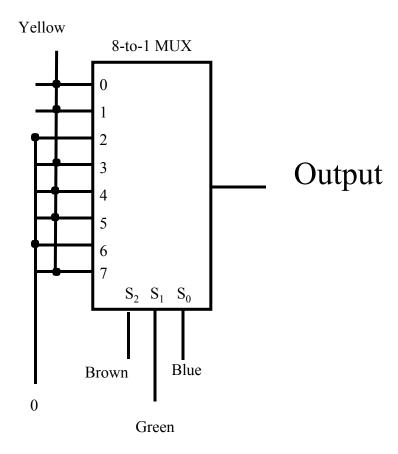




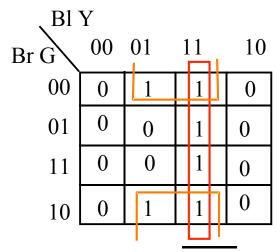
At first glance, you might consider the problem and say, "I will quickly put in an 8-to-1 MUX to implement the function implemented by the decoder and the OR gate." You could draw up the truth table that looks something like this:

Brown	Green	Blue	Yellow	Output		
0	0	0	0	0	Output = Yellow	
0	0	0	1	1		
0	0	1	0	0	Output = Yellow	
0	0	1	1	1	Output – Yellow	
0	1	0	0	0	Output = 0	
0	1	0	1	0		
0	1	1	0	0	Output = Vallavy	
0	1	1	1	1	Output = Yellow	
1	0	0	0	0	0 () 17 11	
1	0	0	1	1	Output = Yellow	
1	0	1	0	0	Output = Yellow	
1	0	1	1	1	Output – Yellow	
1	1	0	0	0	Output = 0	
1	1	0	1	0	Output = 0	
1	1	1	0	0		
1	1	1	1	1	Output = Yellow	

From the truth table, you could hook up an 8-to-1 MUX according to the following schematic:



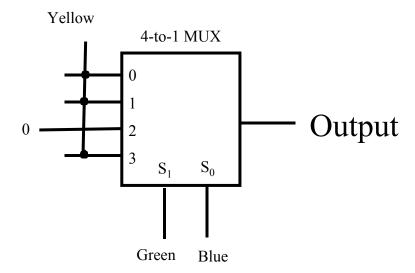
After a little more consideration, you might realize that the brown line is not actually needed. This can be verified by trying to simplify the output using a K-MAP as follows:

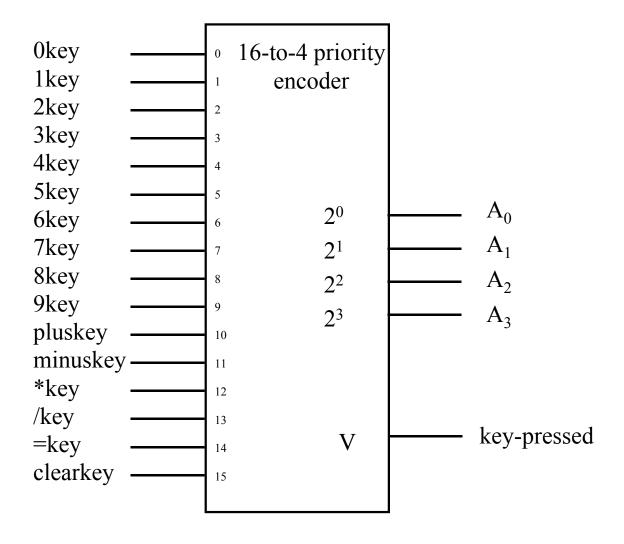


F= Blue .Yellow + Green .Yellow

This K-map clearly shows that the brown line is not needed and reveals that the designer of the original control panel did not have an optimal design. Therefore, you decide to now use a 4-to-1 MUX to implement the function and save your 8-to-1 MUX for more complex tasks! The implementation with a 4-to-1 MUX is given by:

Green	Blue	Yellow	Output		
0	0	0	0	Output = Yellow	
0	0	1	1		
0	1	0	0	Output = Yellow	
0	1	1	1		
1	0	0	0	Output = 0	
1	0	1	0		
1	1	0	0	Output = Yellow	
1	1	1	1		





A priority encoder is needed so that we can handle the condition when no key is selected in which V (which is labelled as key-pressed) will be a zero!!!