

Student

Total Points

97 / 101 pts

Question 1

(no title)

21 / 21 pts

1.1 (no title)

6 / 6 pts

✓ + 6 pts Correct

x	y	z	E	F	G
0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	d	d	d
0	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	d	d	d
1	1	1	d	d	d

1.2 (no title)

8 / 8 pts

✓ + 8 pts Correct

$$E = x + y$$

$$F = x$$

$$G = x'y' + x'z$$

$$G = x'y' + yz$$

1.3 (no title)

7 / 7 pts

✓ + 7 pts Correct

Question 2

(no title)

20 / 20 pts

2.1 (no title)

12 / 12 pts

✓ - 0 pts Correct ($x'z' + xz$)

2.2 (no title)

8 / 8 pts

✓ - 0 pts Correct K-Map and results ($x'z + xz$)

Question 3

(no title)

1 / 1 pt

✓ + 1 pt Correct

Question 4

(no title)

31 / 31 pts

4.1 (no title)

10 / 10 pts

✓ + 10 pts Correct

4.2 (no title)

7 / 7 pts

✓ - 0 pts Correct

4.3 (no title)

7 / 7 pts

✓ - 0 pts Correct

4.4 (no title)

7 / 7 pts

✓ + 7 pts Correct

Question 5

(no title)

24 / 28 pts

5.1 (no title)

7 / 7 pts

✓ + 7 pts Correct

5.2 (no title)

3 / 7 pts

Click here to replace this description.

✓ + 2 pts Computed D_A, D_B but not A_{n+1}, B_{n+1}

✓ + 1 pt Correct output z

5.3 (no title)

7 / 7 pts

✓ + 7 pts Correct

5.4 (no title)

7 / 7 pts

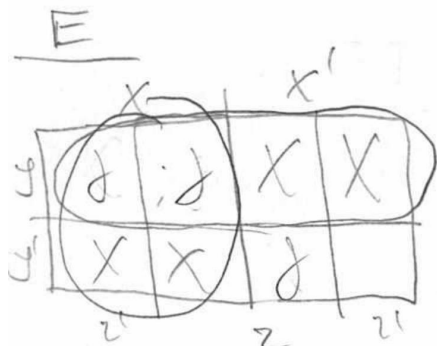
✓ + 7 pts Correct

1. Design a combinational circuit with three inputs: x, y, z and three outputs: E, F, G , such that,
- When the binary input xyz represents the decimal digits 2, 3, or 4, the binary output EFG should represent the decimal digit that is 2 greater than the input: that is 4, 5, or 6 respectively.
 - Similarly, when the binary input represents the digits 0 or 5, the binary output should represent the digit that is 1 greater than the input.
 - The remaining three, binary representations of the decimal digits 1, 6, and 7 never occur.

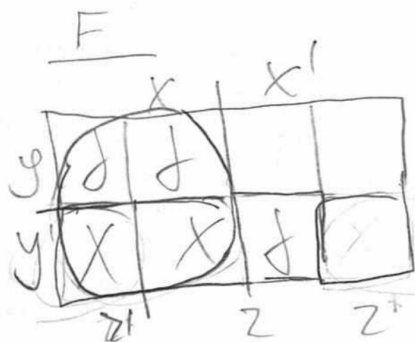
a) Start by drawing the truth table for the functions E, F , and G .

X	Y	Z	E	F	G
0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	1	1
0	1	0	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	0	1
1	0	0	1	1	0
1	0	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1

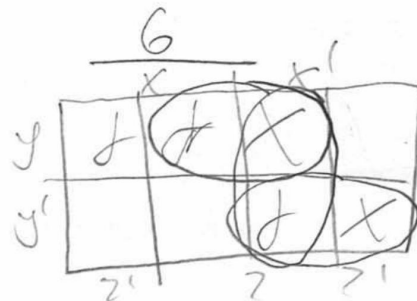
b) Next, using K-Maps find all minimal forms of the three functions.



$$E = X + y$$



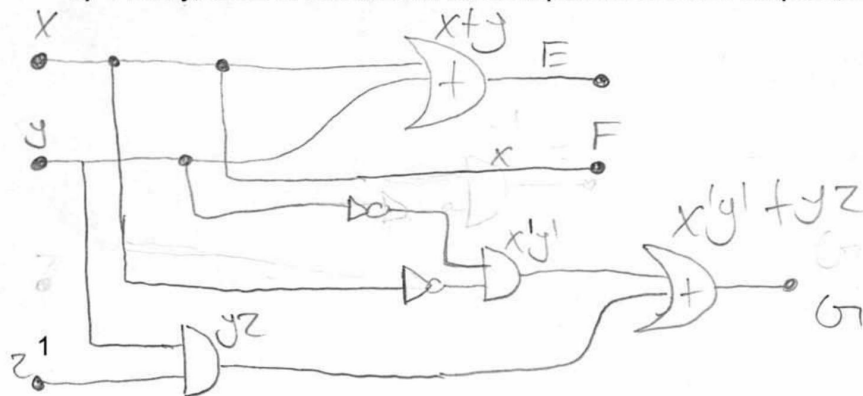
$$F = X$$



$$G = yz + x'y'z'$$

or $x'z + xy'$

c) Finally, draw a circuit with three inputs and three outputs, representing a minimal form of the functions.



2. a) Find all minimal forms of the function below using the Tabulation Method and the Prime Implicant Table.

$$f = \Sigma(0, 2, 5, 7) + d\Sigma(3, 6)$$

Index	Binary	Decimal
0	000	0
1	010	2
2	011	3
3	101	5
4	110	6
5	111	7

Index	Binary	Decimal
0	0 - 0	0, 2
1	0 1 -	2, 3
2	- 1 0	2, 6
3	- 1 1	3, 7
4	1 - 1	5, 7
5	1 1 -	6, 7

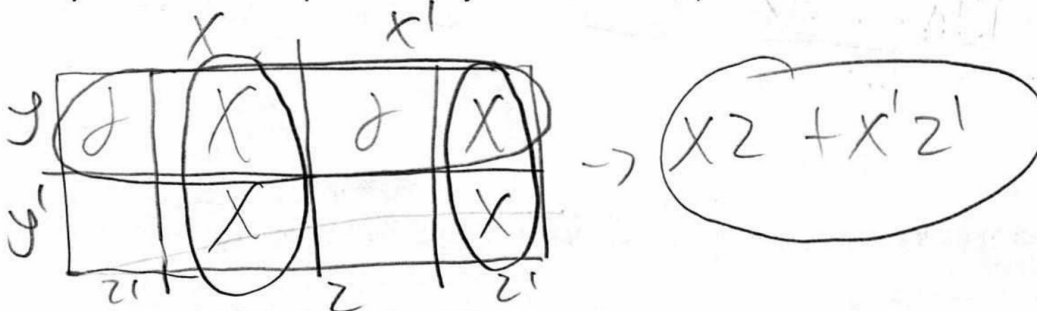
Index	Binary	Decimal
0	0 - 0	0, 2
1	- 1 -	2, 3, 6, 7
2	1 - 1	5, 7

	$x'z'$	y	xz	
0	X			
2	X	X		
5			X	
7		X	X	

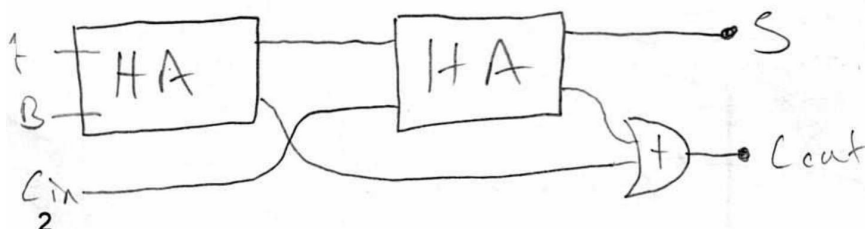
Essential

$$xz + x'z'$$

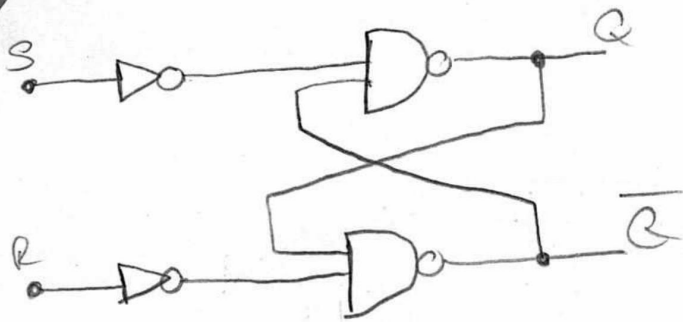
b) Now use a K-Map to confirm your results in 2.a).



3. Draw a full-adder using two half-adders, and one more simple gate only.



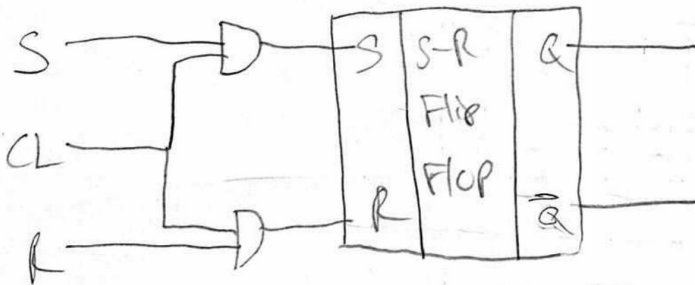
4. a) Draw a simple *S-R-Flip-Flop* using two gates and inverters, and show the truth table for this flip-flop.



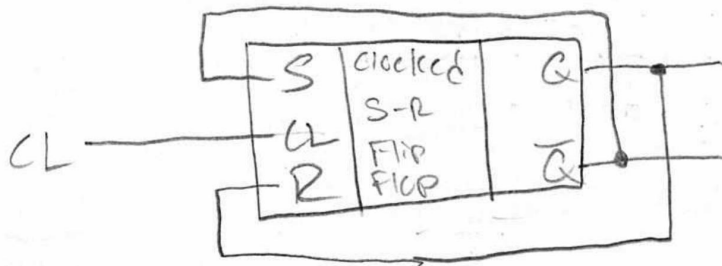
S	R	Q	\bar{Q}
0	0	PS	PS
0	1	0	1
1	0	1	0

1/1 doesn't count!

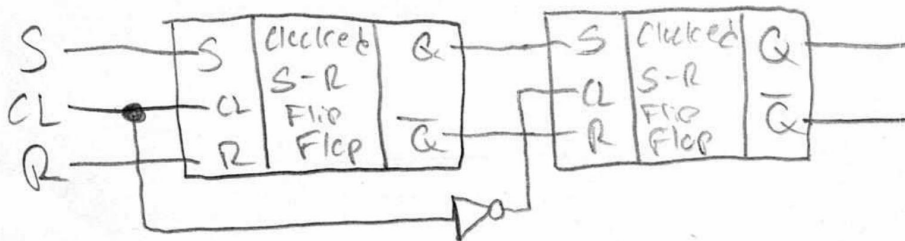
b) Draw a Clocked (controlled) *S-R-Flip-Flop* using an existing simple *S-R-Flip-Flop* and additional gates.



c) Draw a *T-Flip-Flop* using an existing Clocked *S-R-Flip-Flop* and wires only.



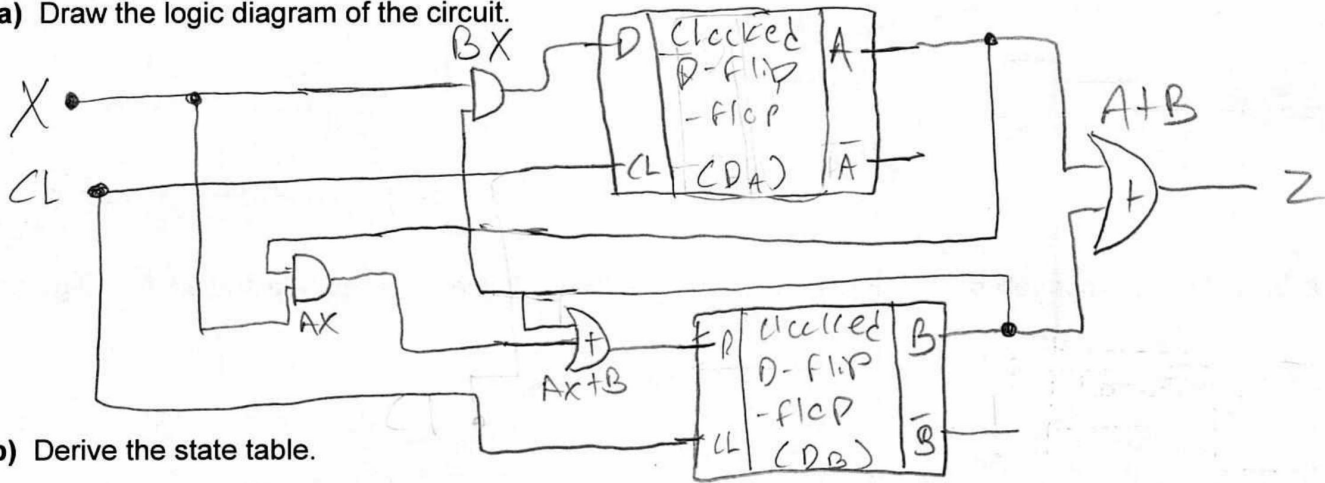
d) Draw the Racing Problem solution for a Clocked *S-R-Flip-Flop* using two existing Clocked *S-R-Flip-Flops*.



5. A sequential circuit with two clocked *D*-flip-flops *A* and *B*, one input *x*, and one output *z* is specified by the following input equations:

$$D_A = B * x, \quad D_B = A * x + B, \quad z = A + B$$

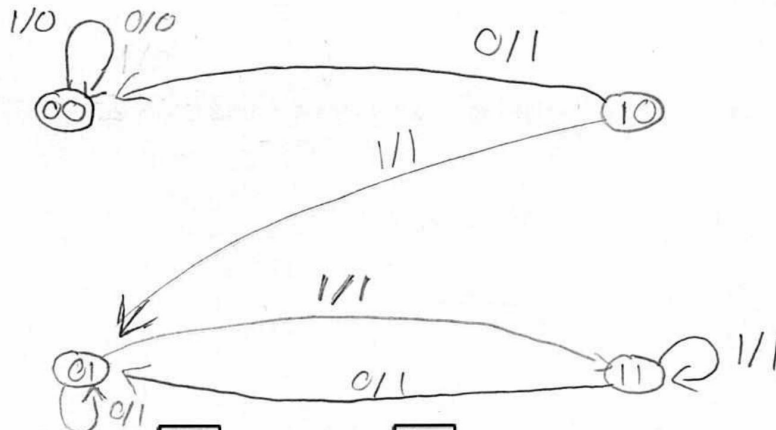
a) Draw the logic diagram of the circuit.



b) Derive the state table.

Previous state	Input	Next state	Output	
A	B	D_A	D_B	Z
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	1	1
0	1	1	1	1
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	1	0	1	1
1	1	1	1	1

c) Derive the state diagram.



d) Is this a Mealy ☐ or a Moore ☒ finite state machine? Check the appropriate box.