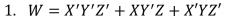
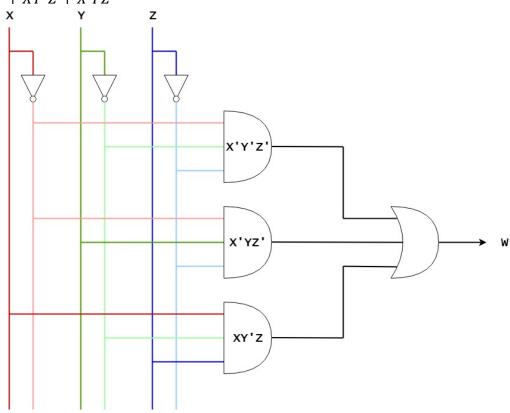
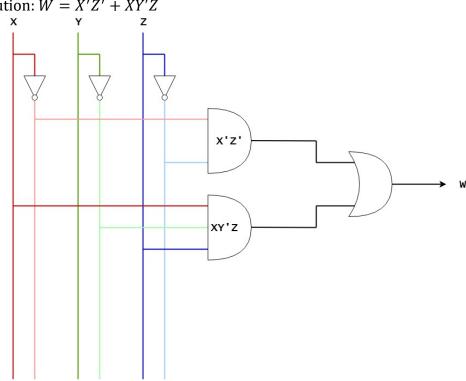
# CISC 260 Machine Organization and Assembly Language

# **Assignment # 2 Solution**





Simplified solution: W = X'Z' + XY'Z



2. 
$$Y = B'C' + AB'$$
  
=  $B'(A + C')$ 

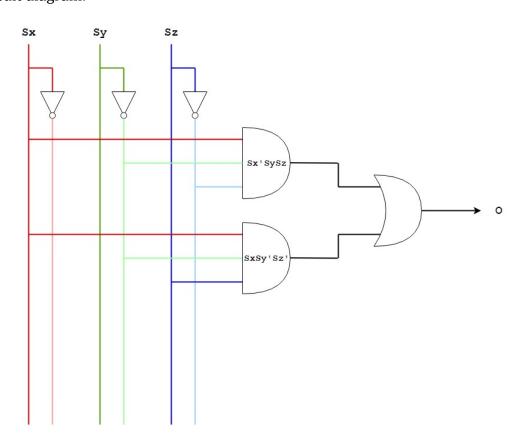
| Α | В | С | Y |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

## 3. 2's complement subtraction:

### a. Truth table:

| $S_x$ | $S_y$ | $S_z$ | 0 |
|-------|-------|-------|---|
| 0     | 0     | 0     | 0 |
| 0     | 0     | 1     | 0 |
| 0     | 1     | 0     | 0 |
| 0     | 1     | 1     | 1 |
| 1     | 0     | 0     | 1 |
| 1     | 0     | 1     | 0 |
| 1     | 1     | 0     | 0 |
| 1     | 1     | 1     | 0 |

b. 
$$O = S_x'S_yS_z + S_xS_y'S_z'$$
  
c. Circuit diagram:



4. It is sufficient to show that any of the universal gate can be generated by the set of gate types {LT, NOT}.

$$A NAND B = NOT((NOT A)LT B)$$
  
 $A NOR B = NOT(A LT (NOT B))$ 

Otherwise, you can show how you can generate the AND gate and OR gate using only LT and NOT gates.

$$A AND B = (NOT A)LT B)$$
  
 $A OR B = NOT (A LT (NOT B))$