

CS & IT ENGINEERING

Digital Logic
Combinational Circuit



DPP 01 Discussion



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TOPICS TO BE COVERED

01 Questions

02 Discussion

Q.1

Let $x = x_1x_0$ and $y = y_1y_0$ be unsigned 2-bit numbers. The function $F = 1$ if $x > y$ and $F = 0$ otherwise. The minimal sum of product expression for F , is

- A. $\overline{y_1}y_0 + \overline{x_0}y_0 + \overline{x_1}\overline{x_0}y_1$ $x > y \Rightarrow x_1\overline{y}_1 + (x_1 + \overline{y}_1)x_0\overline{y}_0$
 $\Rightarrow \overline{y}_1x_1 + \overline{y}_0x_1x_0 + \overline{y}_1\overline{y}_0x_0$
- B. $x_0\overline{y}_1 + y_1\overline{y}_0 + x_1\overline{x}_0$
- C. $y_1\overline{x}_1 + y_0\overline{x}_1\overline{x}_0 + y_1\overline{y}_0\overline{x}_0$
- D. $\overline{x_1}\overline{y}_1 + \overline{x_0}\overline{y}_0y_1 + x_0\overline{x}_1\overline{y}_0$

Q.2

The two 4 - bit numbers $A_3 A_2 A_1 A_0$ and $B_3 B_2 B_1 B_0$ are applied to a comparator circuit shown below. A pair of correct input numbers forcing the output $y = 0$, will be

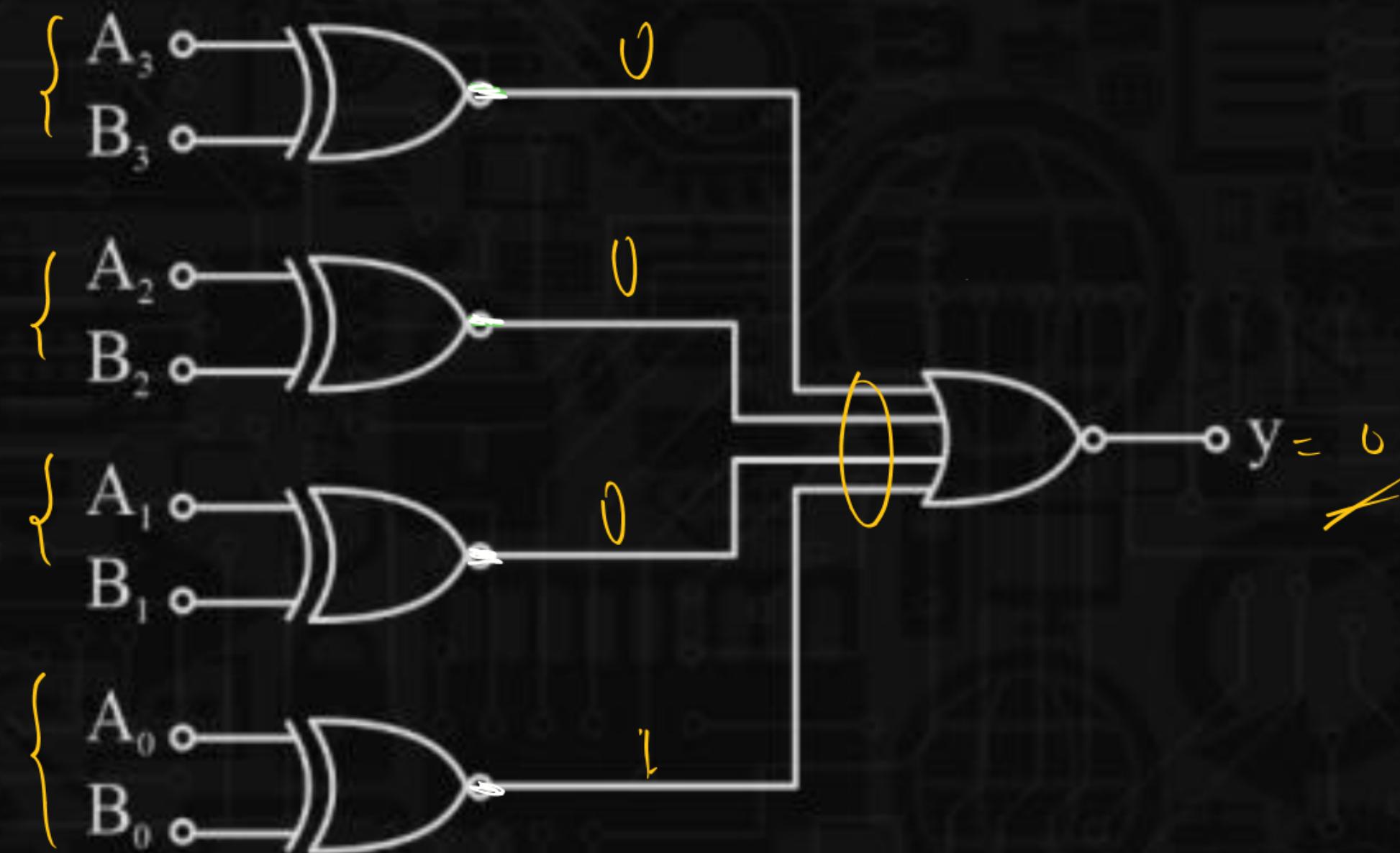
- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

A
1100, 1100 \times

B
0111, 0111 \times

A
1011, 1011 \times

B
1100, 1101 \times



Q.3

The output y of a 2-bit comparator is logic-1 whenever the 2-bit A is greater than 2-bit B the number of combination for which the output is logic -1 is ___?

A. 6

B. 2

C. 1

D. 7

(A > B)

2 bit

$$2^{2 \times 2} = 2^4 = 16$$

$$(A > B) = \frac{2^{2 \times 2} - 2^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{16 - 4}{2} = 6$$

$$T.C = 2^{2n}$$

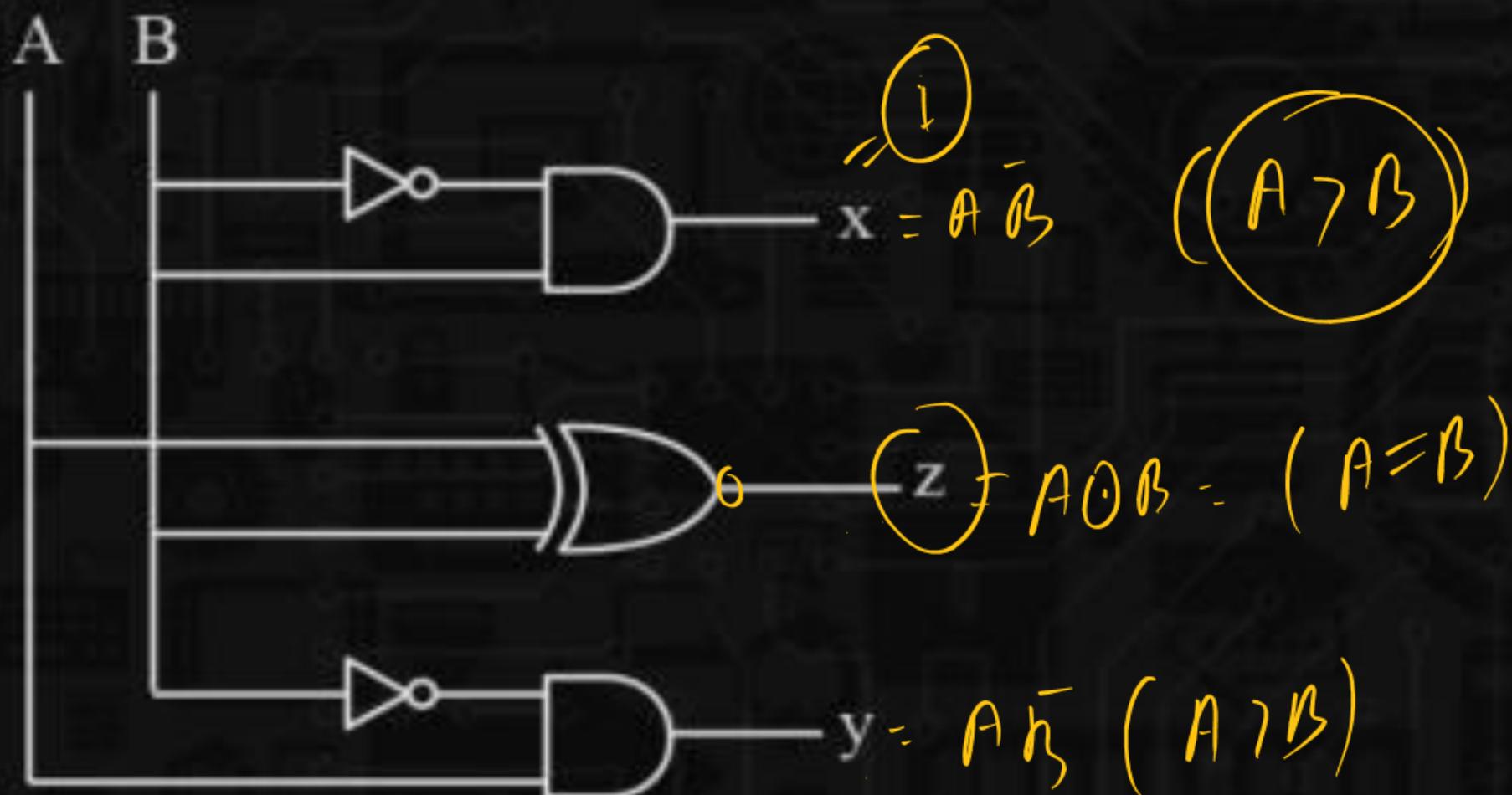
$$E = 2^n$$

$$U.E = 2^{2n} - 2^n$$

$$\text{Greater-Less} = \frac{2^{2n} - 2^n}{2}$$

Statement for question 4 & 5.

A logic Circuit is given



Q.4

A pair of correct input number (AB) forcing the output x = 1, will be

- A. $\begin{matrix} A & B \\ 1 & 0 \end{matrix}$
- B. $\begin{matrix} A & B \\ 0 & 1 \end{matrix}$
- C. $\begin{matrix} A & B \\ 1 & 1 \end{matrix}$
- D. $\begin{matrix} A & B \\ 0 & 0 \end{matrix}$

$A \geq B$

Q.5

A pair of correct input number (AB) forcing the output $X = 1$, will be

- A. ~~00, 11~~
- B. 01, 10
- C. 00, 10
- D. 11, 01

$A > B$	$A < B$	$A = B$
0	0	1
0	1	0
1	0	0
1	1	1

