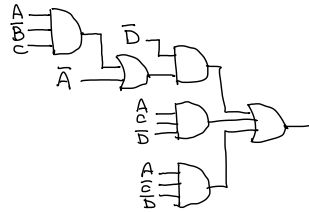


# Question 1 D

Saturday, 7 March 2020 6:20 pm

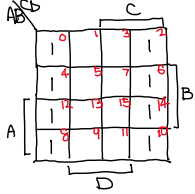
- a) i) Literals = 11  
Terms = 5  
Complements = 4  
GIC = 20

Students may draw logic diagram to determine GIC



$$A \rightarrow \overline{A} \quad B \rightarrow \overline{B} \quad C \rightarrow \overline{C} \quad D \rightarrow \overline{D}$$

- ii) Students can use the K-map to find the minterms for F or use algebraic expansion



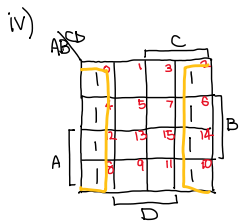
OR

$$\begin{aligned} F &= D(ABC + A) + ACD + ACDB \\ &= ABCD + \overline{A}D + ACD + ACDB \\ &= ABCD + \overline{A}D + A\overline{B}C + AC\overline{B} \\ &= A\overline{B}C\overline{D} + \overline{A}D + A\overline{B}C + \overline{A}B\overline{C} \\ &= \overline{A}D + A\overline{B}C + \overline{A}B\overline{C} \\ &= \overline{A}D + A\overline{B}C + \overline{A}B\overline{C} \end{aligned}$$

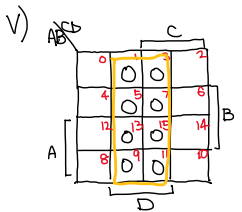
$$F = \sum m(0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14)$$

iii)

A	B	C	D	F	$m_i$
0	0	0	0	1	$m_0$
0	0	0	1	0	$m_1$
0	0	1	0	1	$m_2$
0	0	1	1	0	$m_3$
0	1	0	0	1	$m_4$
0	1	0	1	0	$m_5$
0	1	1	0	1	$m_6$
0	1	1	1	0	$m_7$
1	0	0	0	1	$m_8$
1	0	0	1	0	$m_9$
1	0	1	0	1	$m_{10}$
1	0	1	1	0	$m_{11}$
1	1	0	0	1	$m_{12}$
1	1	0	1	0	$m_{13}$
1	1	1	0	1	$m_{14}$
1	1	1	1	0	$m_{15}$



$$\begin{aligned} F &= \overline{D} \quad \leftarrow \text{SOP} \\ \text{PI} &= \overline{D} \\ \text{EPI} &= \overline{D} \end{aligned}$$



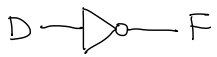
$$F = \overline{D} \quad \leftarrow \text{POS}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{PI} &= \overline{D} \\ \text{EPI} &= \overline{D} \end{aligned}$$

- vi) Literals = 1  
Terms = 0  
Complements = 1  
GIC = 2

Reduction of 18 GIC after optimisation

vii)



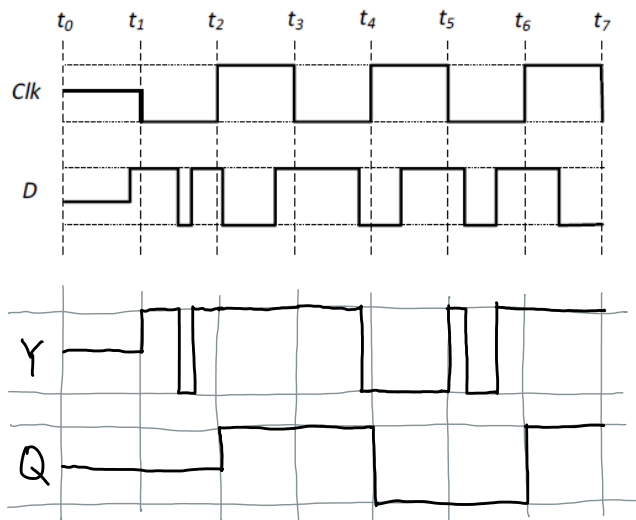
b) binary hexadecimal octal  
110011100.101   19C.A   634.5

Octal  $\rightarrow$  binary

110011100.101    $\leftarrow$  octal  
 6   3   4   5

000110011100.1010  
       12       10  
       111     111  
 1     9     C   .   A    $\leftarrow$  Hex

c) A - D latch  
 B - Positive edge-triggered D flip-flops



## Question 2 D

Saturday, 7 March 2020 8:31 pm

a) i)

$$A + B = A \oplus B + AB$$

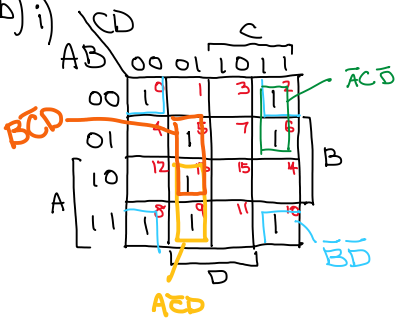
$$\begin{aligned} A \oplus B + AB &= A\bar{B} + \bar{A}B + AB \\ &= A\bar{B} + AB + AB + \bar{A}B \\ &= A(\bar{B} + B) + B(A + \bar{A}) \\ &= A + B \end{aligned}$$

ii)

$$\begin{aligned} H(X, Y, Z) &= X\bar{Y} + XY\bar{Z} + \bar{X}Y \\ &= \cancel{X\bar{Y}} + \cancel{XY\bar{Z}} + \bar{X}Y \\ &= X\bar{Y} \oplus XY\bar{Z} + (X\bar{Y})(XY\bar{Z}) \\ &= X\bar{Y} \oplus XY\bar{Z} + (\bar{X} + \bar{X}Y)(XY\bar{Z}) \\ &= X\bar{Y} \oplus XY\bar{Z} \end{aligned}$$

$$A + B = A \oplus B + AB$$

b) i)



$$G = \Pi M(1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15)$$

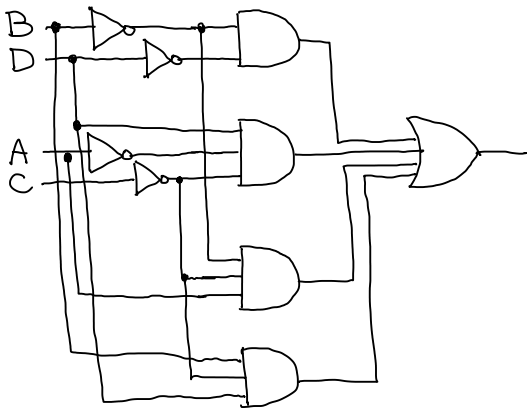
$$= \Sigma m(0, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 13)$$

$$= \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D} + \bar{A}B\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}B\bar{C}D + A\bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + A\bar{B}\bar{C}D + A\bar{B}C\bar{D} + A\bar{B}CD + \bar{A}\bar{B}C\bar{D} + A\bar{B}CD$$

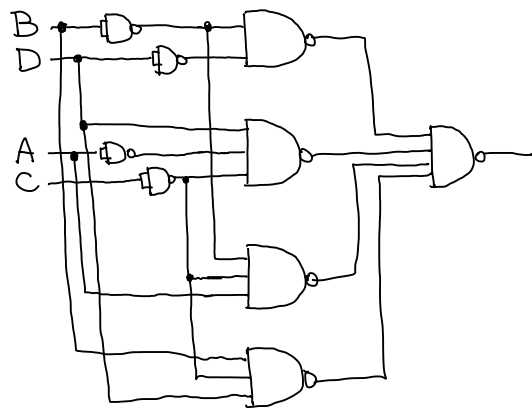
$$= \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{D}(\bar{C} + C) + \bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D}(\bar{A} + A) + \bar{A}C\bar{D}(\bar{B} + B) + A\bar{B}\bar{D}(\bar{C} + C) + A\bar{C}\bar{D}(\bar{B} + B)$$

$$= \bar{B}\bar{D} + \bar{B}\bar{C}\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{C}\bar{D} + A\bar{C}\bar{D}$$

ii)  $G = \bar{B}\bar{D} + \bar{A}\bar{C}\bar{D} + A\bar{C}\bar{D} + B\bar{C}\bar{D}$



⇒



c) i)

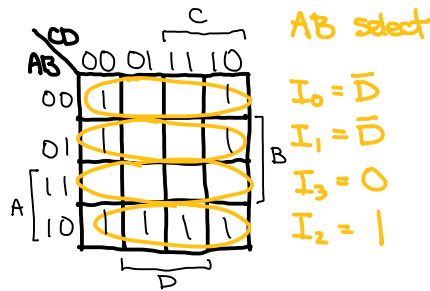
A	B	C	D	Z
0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	0
1	1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1	0

$Z = \bar{D}$

$Z = \bar{D}$

$Z = 1$

$Z = 0$



CD select

$I_0 = \bar{A}$

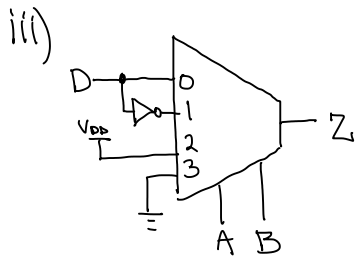
$I_1 = A\bar{B}$

$I_2 = \bar{A} + \bar{B}$

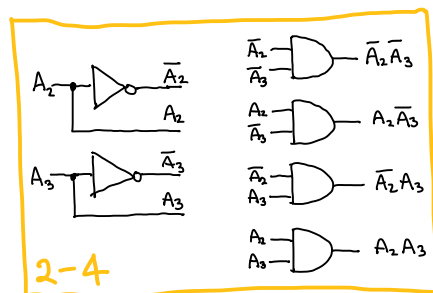
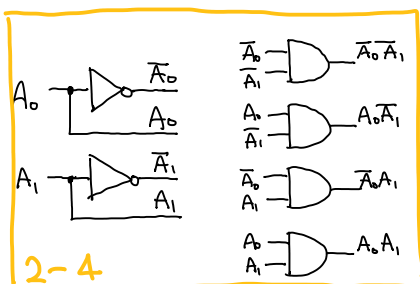
$I_3 = A\bar{B}$

Note: Using CD as select would not give the simplest design.

ii)  $Z = \sum m(0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11)$

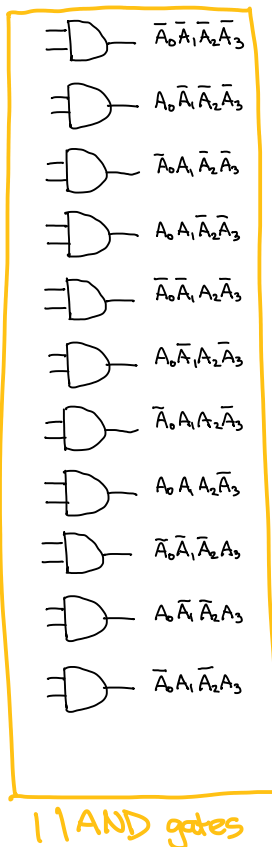


d) Not required!

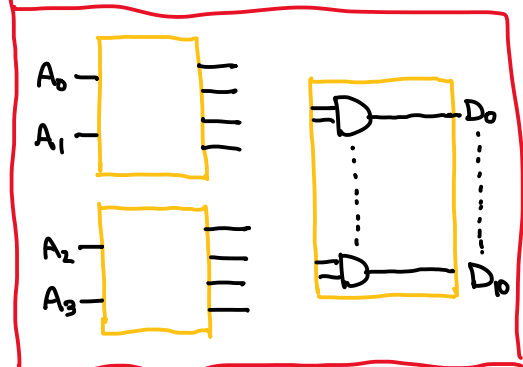


GIC =  $4 + 4 \times 2 + 4 \times 2 + 11 \times 2$

$= 42$



Block diagram



Refer to Week 3

Slide 51

- Input n is even,  $n=4$ .

Use  $2^n$  AND gates driven by two decoders of output size  $2^{n/2} = 4$

Since BCD is only from 0 to 9, 16 - 9 = 7 AND gates will be redundant.