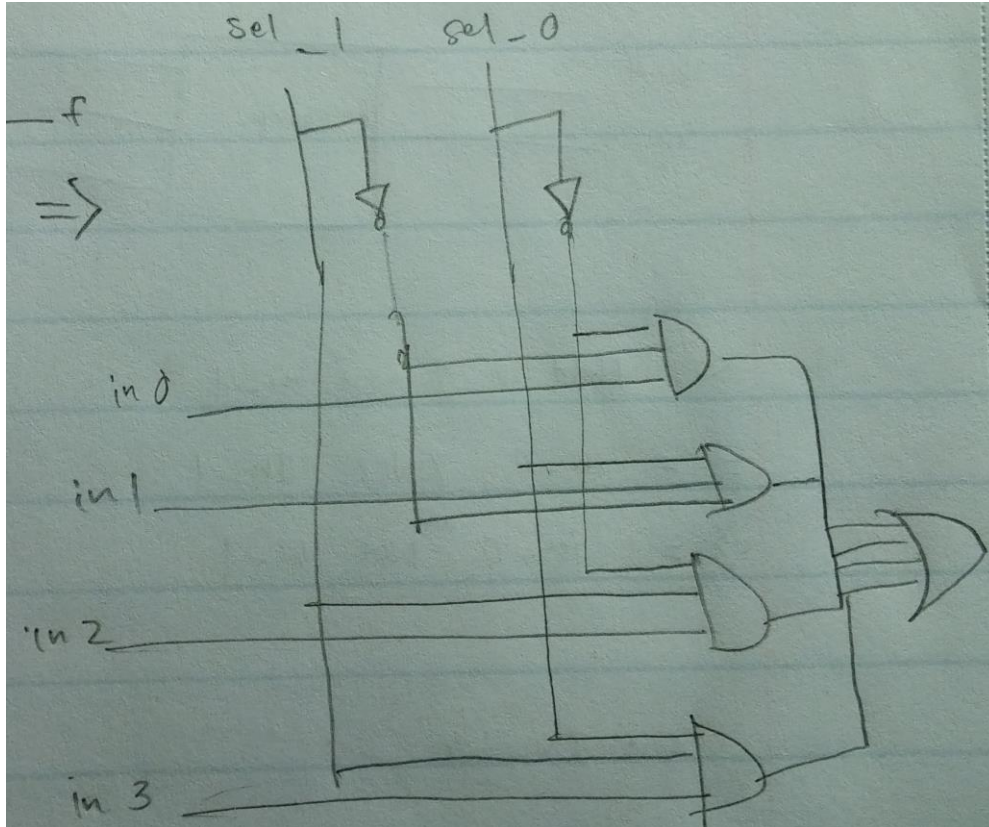


Assignment 1 Lab Report

4-to-1 Multiplexer (MUX):

The 4-to-1 multiplexer is a circuit that takes in 4 inputs and sends a signal out depending on which select gate is switched on or off.

Gate Implementation:



Truth Table:

Sel_1	Sel_0	f
0	0	In_0
0	1	In_1
1	0	In_2
1	1	In_3

Assignment 1 Lab Report

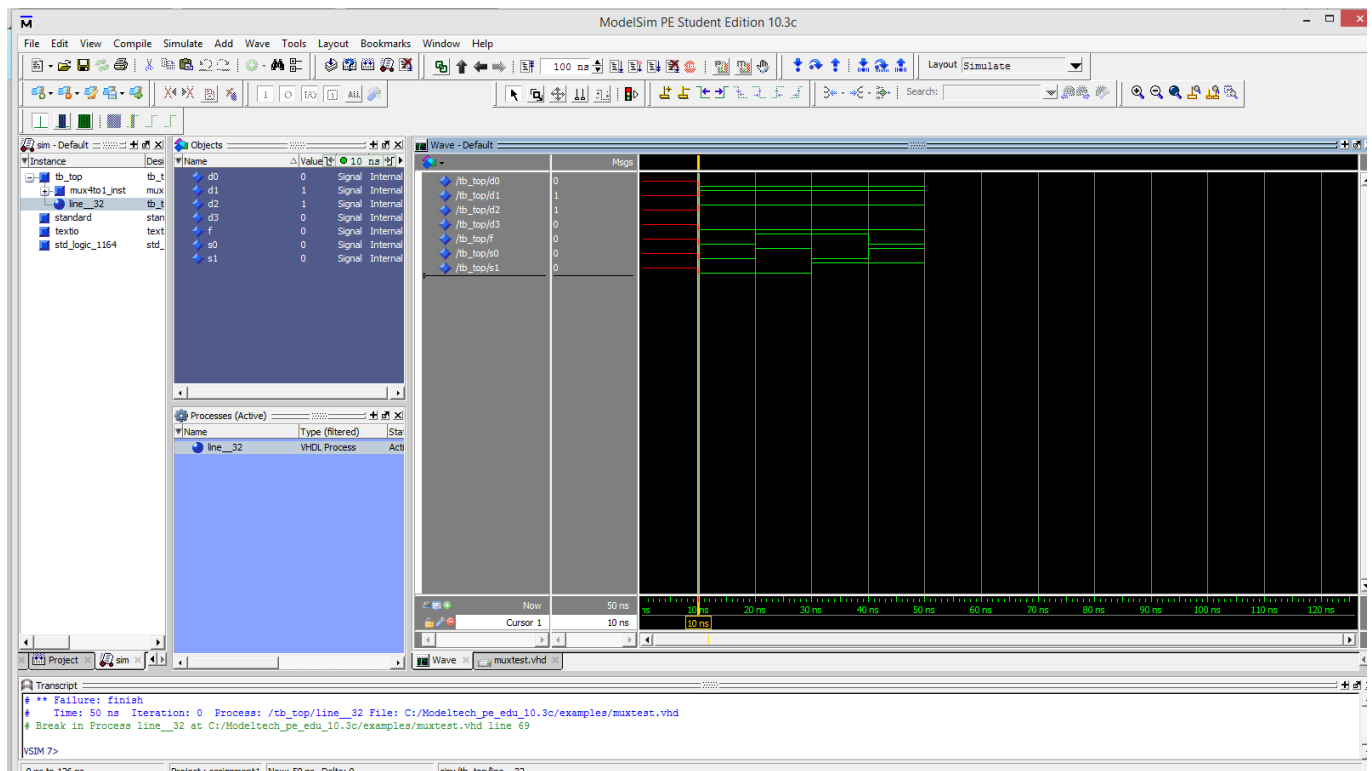
K-Map;

Sel_0	0	1
Sel_1		
0	In_0	In_1
1	In_2	In_3

Boolean Expressions:

$$f = (\text{in_0} * \text{sel_0}' * \text{sel_1}') + (\text{in_1} * \text{sel_0}' * \text{sel_1}) + (\text{in_2} * \text{sel_0} * \text{sel_1}') + (\text{in_3} * \text{sel_0} * \text{sel_1})$$

Waveforms:



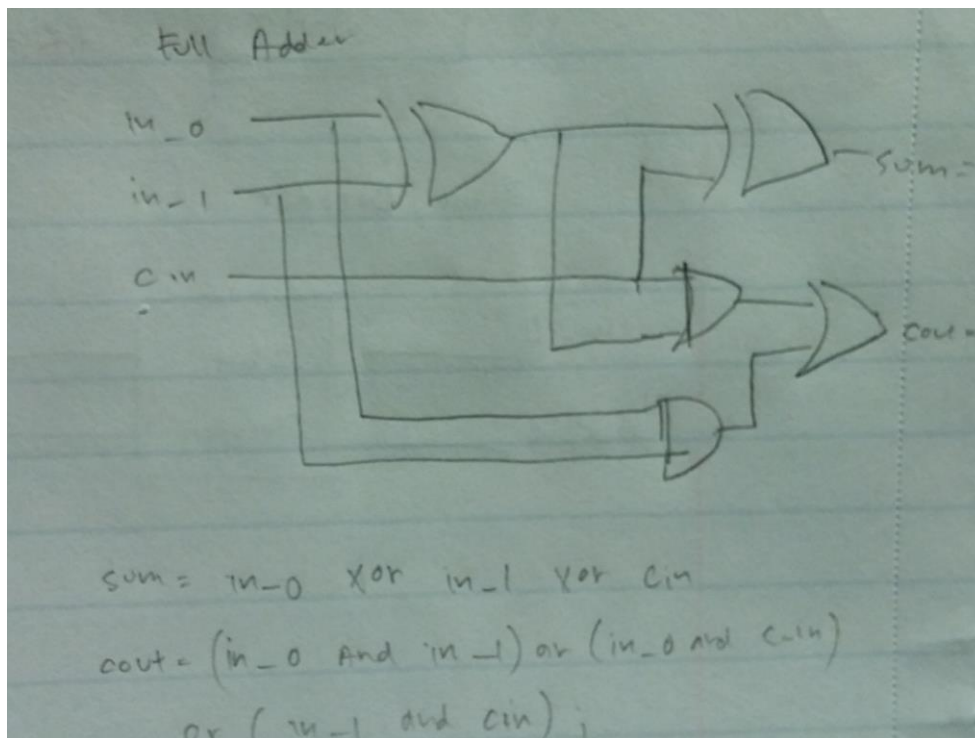
Assignment 1 Lab Report

Full Adder/Subtractor :

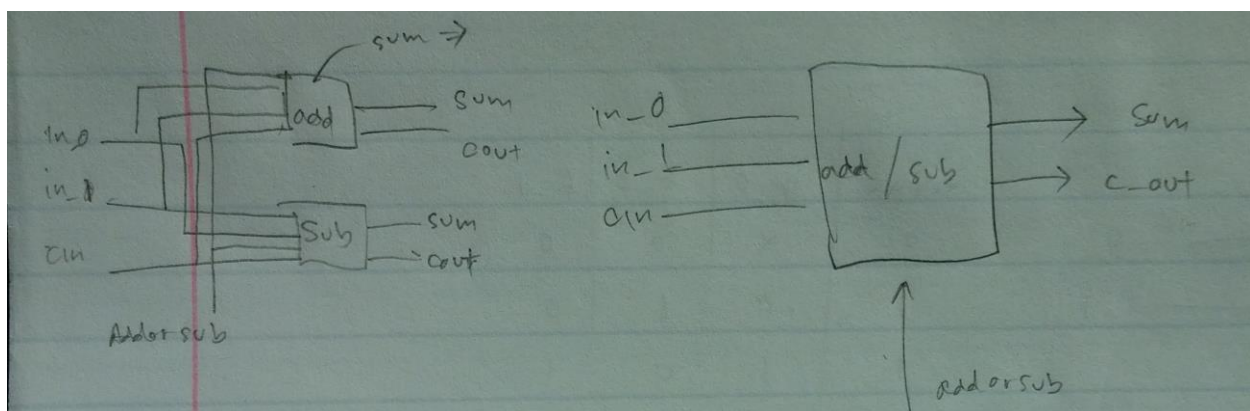
The full adder and subtractor is a circuit that takes in 2 1-bit binary numbers and either add or subtract them depending on the signal which the circuit is designed to choose. In my circuit 0 is add and 1 is subtract. What makes a full adder and subtractor different from the half adder and subtractor is that in a full adder and subtractor, carry ins and carry outs are taken in consideration during the mathematical process.

Gate Implementation:

Full Adder Gate:



Full Subtractor Gate:



Derek Yang
63118832

Assignment 1 Lab Report

Truth Table :

Adder

addorsub	in_0	in_1	cin	cout	sum
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	1	0	0	1
0	0	1	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	1	0
0	1	1	1	0	0
0	1	1	1	1	1

Subtractor

addorsub	in_0	in_1	cin	cout	sum
1	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	1	0
1	1	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0	0
1	1	1	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1

K-Map

Sum:

in_0in_1	00	01	11	10
cin 0		1		1
1	1		1	

Adder cout

in_0in_1	00	00	11	10
cin 0			1	
1		1	1	1

Subtractor cout

in_0in_1	00	01	11	10
cin 0		1		
1	1	1	1	

Derek Yang
63118832

Assignment 1 Lab Report

Boolean Equations:

Full Adder:

$$\text{Sum} = \text{in_0} \text{ xor } \text{in_1} \text{ xor } \text{cin}$$

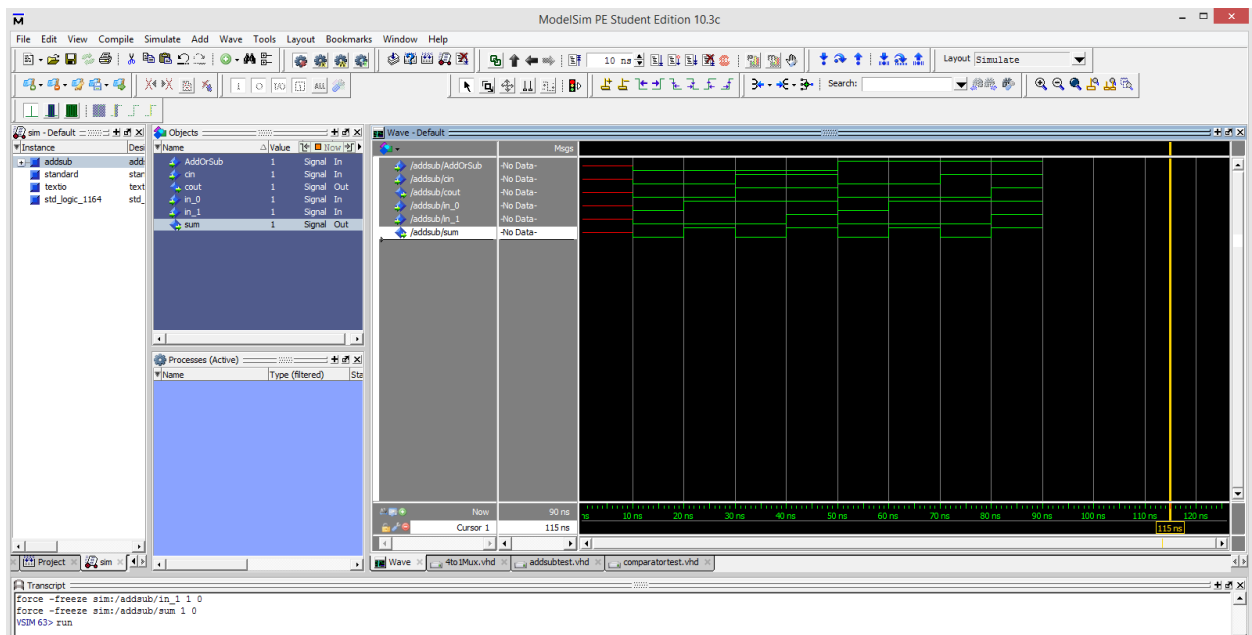
$$\text{Cout} = (\text{in_0} * \text{in_1}) + (\text{in_0} * \text{cin}) + (\text{in_1} * \text{cin})$$

Full Subtractor:

$$\text{Sum} = \text{in_0} \text{ xor } \text{in_1} \text{ xor } \text{cin}$$

$$\text{Cout} = (\text{in_0}' * \text{in_1}) + (\text{in_0}' * \text{cin}) + (\text{in_1} * \text{cin})$$

Wave map:

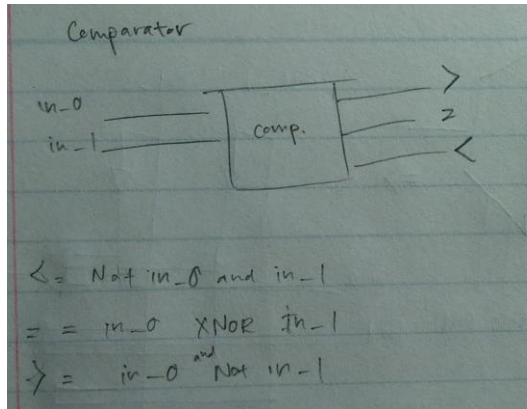


Assignment 1 Lab Report

Comparator:

The comparator is a circuit that compares two 1-bit numbers and sends a signal through the gate corresponding to whether the 1st bit is either greater than, equal to, or less than the 2nd bit.

Gate



Truth Table

in_0	in_1	<	=	>
0	0	0	1	0
0	1	1	0	0
1	0	0	0	1
1	1	0	1	0

K-Map

in_0

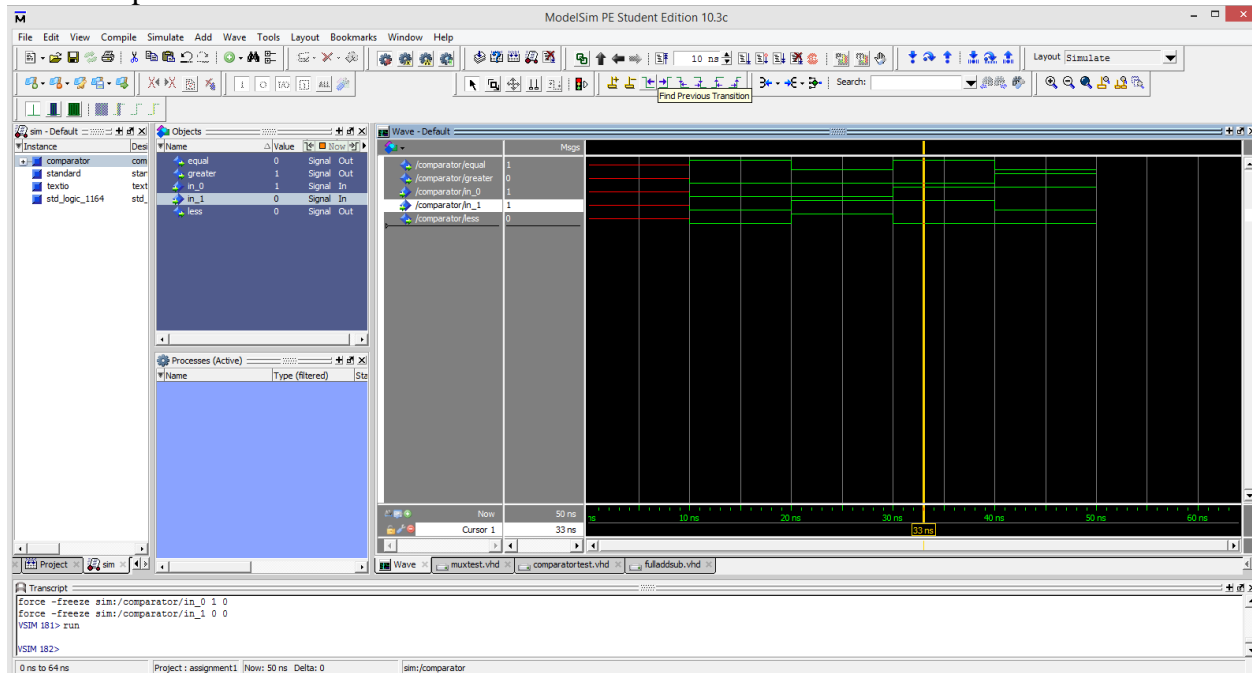
in_1

0	1
0	0
1	0
1	1

Boolean Equations

$$\begin{aligned} < &= \text{Not } in_0 \text{ and } in_1 \\ = &= in_0 \text{ XNOR } in_1 \\ > &= in_0 \text{ and Not } in_1 \end{aligned}$$

Wave Map:



Derek Yang
63118832

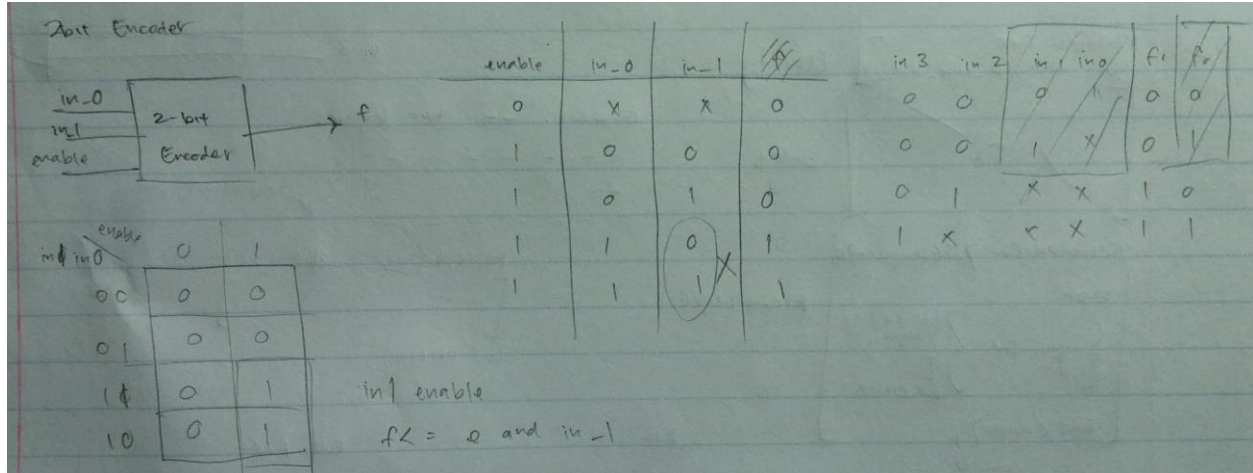
Assignment 1 Lab Report

Encoder:

The encoder is a circuit that takes in a decimal number and transcribes it into a binary number.

Gate

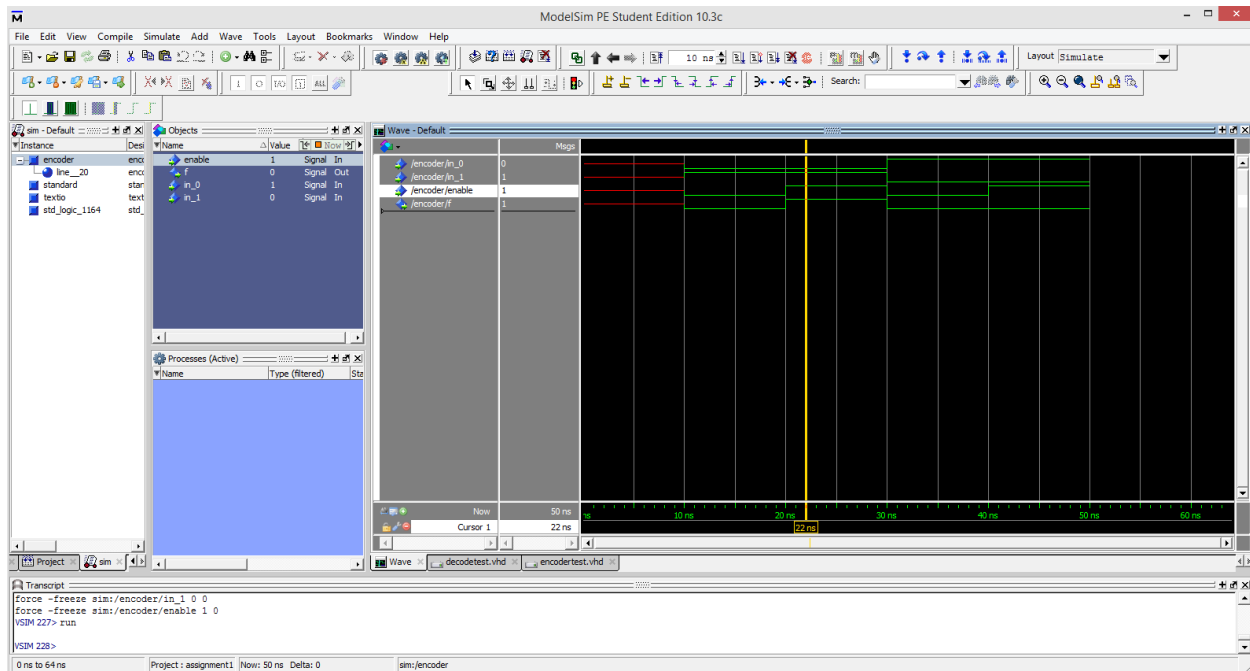
Truth Table



K- Map

Boolean Equation

Wave Map:



Derek Yang
63118832

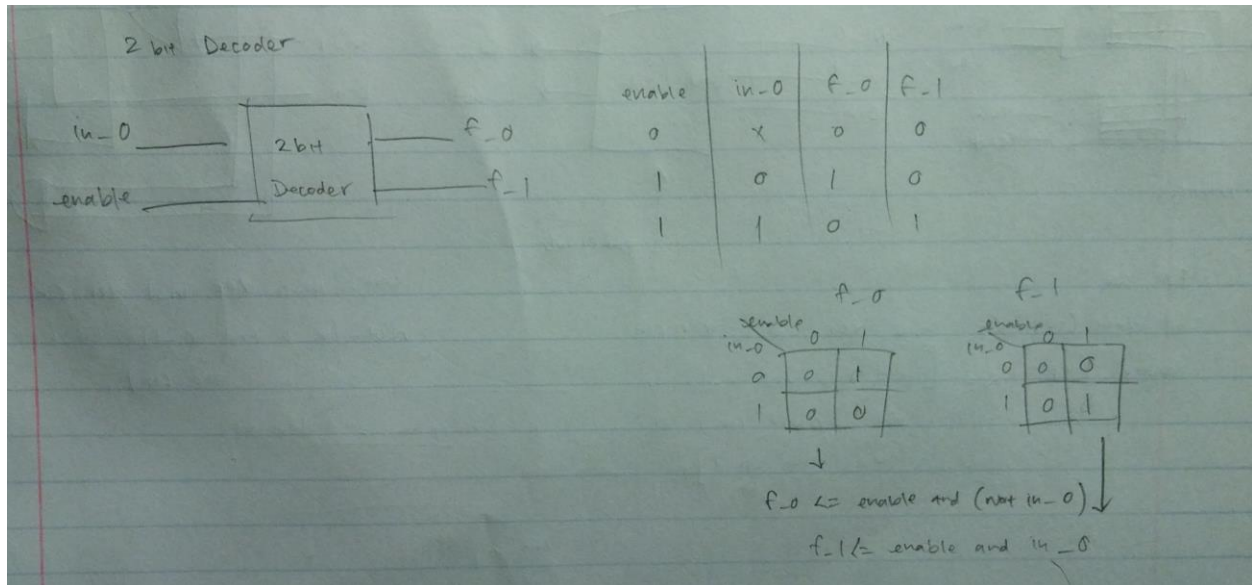
Assignment 1 Lab Report

Decoder:

The decoder is a circuit that takes a binary number and transcribes it into a decimal number, It is the opposite of an encoder.

Gate

Truth Table



K- Map Boolean Equation

Wave Map:

