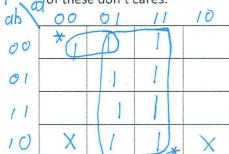
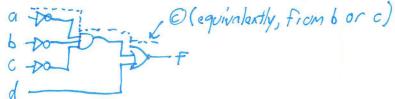
CE-1901-11 - Dr. Durant - Quiz 6 Fall 2016, Week 7 Quiz

- 1. (4 points) Simplification and implementation: $F(abcd) = \Sigma_m(0, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15) + d(12, 14)$
 - a. (2 points) *Draw* the K-map and use it to *derive* a simplified SOP expression taking advantage of these don't cares.



$$F = \bar{a}\bar{b}\bar{c} + d = \bar{a} + b + c + d$$
aswer

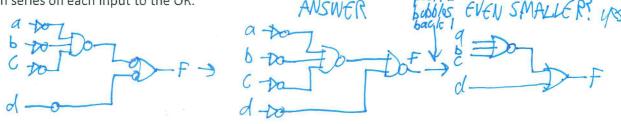
b. (1 point) ${\it Draw}$ the SOP schematic using NOT-AND-OR gates.



- c. (1 point) *What* path of gates is involved in the propagation delay (critical path) of this circuit? (illustrate in part b)
- d. (0.5 point) *How* many CMOS transistors does this require? Show your calculations.

3 NOT 6 1 AND3 8 1 OR2 6

e. (1 point) *Draw* the NOT-NAND-NAND form of the SOP circuit. Hint: Begin by placing 2 NOTs in series on each input to the OR.



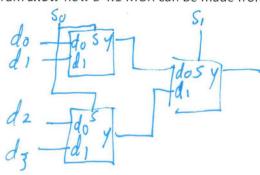
f. (0.5 point) *How* many CMOS transistors does this require? Show your calculations.

4 NOT	8	NOR-OR	1 NOR3	6
E CUAN 1	6	op To	1 OR2	6
I NANOZ	4			12
	16			

2. (3 points) MUXes

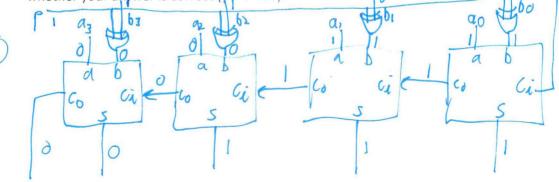
a. (1 point) *Write* the logic equation for the 4:1 MUX, $y = f(s_{1..0}, d_{0..3})$. Remember that there is a product term for each of the data terms; this product term checks all values of s to make sure they match the term's corresponding s-minterm.

b. (2 points) Using a block diagram *show* how a 4:1 MUX can be made from 3, 2:1 MUXes.



3. (3 points) Subtraction

- a. (2 points) *Draw* the block diagram for the 4-bit ripple-carry adder-subtractor (RCAS4). *Use* full adder (FA) blocks. *Hint*: You need a "sub" tract input and 4 XOR2 gates.
- b. (1 point) *Label* the inputs to your RCAS3 so that it is subtracting B=-4 from A=3. *Show the logic value* of every node in the circuit (but not the internal details of the FAs). Comment on whether your answer is correct (3--4 = 7?).



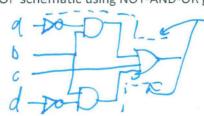
CE-1901-12 - Dr. Durant - Quiz 6 Fall 2016, Week 7 Quiz

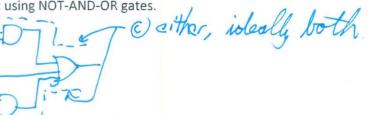
- 1. (4 points) Simplification and implementation: $F(abcd) = \Sigma_m(2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15) + d(4)$
 - (2 points) *Draw* the K-map and use it to *derive* a simplified SOP expression taking advantage



b. (1 point) Draw the SOP schematic using NOT-AND-OR gates.



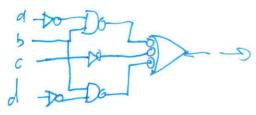


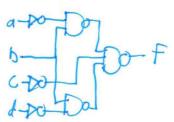


- c. (1 point) What path of gates is involved in the propagation delay (critical path) of this circuit? (illustrate in part b)
- d. (0.5 point) *How* many CMOS transistors does this require? Show your calculations.

2 NOT 1 AND2 12 1 OR3 8

e. (1 point) Draw the NOT-NAND-NAND form of the SOP circuit. Hint: Begin by placing 2 NOTs in series on each input to the OR.





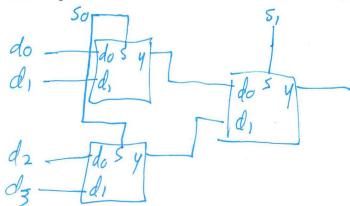
f. (0.5 point) How many CMOS transistors does this require? Show your calculations.

3 NOT 2 NANOZ [NAUD 3

2. (3 points) MUXes

a. (1 point) *Write* the logic equation for the 4:1 MUX, $y = f(s_{1..0}, d_{0..3})$. Remember that there is a product term for each of the data terms; this product term checks all values of s to make sure they match the term's corresponding s-minterm.

b. (2 points) Using a block diagram show how a 4:1 MUX can be made from 3, 2:1 MUXes.



3. (3 points) Subtraction

- a. (2 points) *Draw* the block diagram for the 4-bit ripple-carry adder-subtractor (RCAS4). *Use* full adder (FA) blocks. *Hint*: You need a "sub" tract input and 4 XOR2 gates.
- b. (1 point) *Label* the inputs to your RCAS3 so that it is subtracting B=-1 (1111) from A=5. *Show* the *logic value* of every node in the circuit (but not the internal details of the FAs).

