

BC	00	10	11	01
A 0	0	2	3	1
A 1	4	6	7	5

Diagram illustrating a 2-bit Gray code sequence (0, 2, 3, 1, 4, 6, 7, 5) arranged in a 2x4 grid. The columns are labeled BC (00, 10, 11, 01) and the rows are labeled A (0, 1). The sequence is represented by the values in the grid cells. A bracket labeled B spans the first two columns, and a bracket labeled C spans the last two columns.

BC	00	10	11	01
A 0	0	2	3	1
A 1	4	6	7	5

B

C

A \ BC	00	10	11	01
0	0	2	3	1
1	4	6	7	5

A \ BC	00	10	11	01
0	0	2	3	1
1	4	6	7	5

Diagram illustrating the output of a 2-bit adder for all combinations of two 2-bit inputs A and B. The inputs are represented by the columns (BC) and the rows (A). The output values are shown in the cells of the grid.

	BC	00	10	11	01
A	0	0	2	3	1
	1	4	6	7	5

A \ BC	00	10	11	01
0	0	2	3	1
1	4	6	7	5

Below the grid, a bracket labeled 'B' spans the second and third columns (indices 10 and 11). Another bracket labeled 'C' spans the third and fourth columns (indices 11 and 01).

A \ BC	00	10	11	01
0	0	2	3	1
1	4	6	7	5

A \ BC	00	10	11	01
0	0	2	3	1
1	4	6	7	5

	00	10	11	01
0	0	2	3	1
1	4	6	7	5

Below the grid, there are three horizontal lines indicating column spans:

- A line labeled 'B' spans the first two columns (00, 10).
- A line labeled 'C' spans the last two columns (11, 01).

		BC			
A		00	10	11	01
0		0	2	3	1
1		4	6	7	5

B
C

A \ BC	00	10	11	01
0	0	2	3	1
1	4	6	7	5

		BC			
		00	10	11	01
A	0	0	2	3	1
	1	4	6	7	5

B

C

A \ BC	00	10	11	01
0	0	2	3	1
1	4	6	7	5

A \ BC	00	10	11	01
0	0	2	3	1
1	4	6	7	5

Diagram illustrating a 2-bit adder structure. The vertical axis is labeled **A** (0, 1) and the horizontal axis is labeled **BC** (00, 10, 11, 01). The output values are shown in the grid cells. Brackets below the grid indicate that the horizontal axis is labeled **B** for the first two columns (00, 10) and **C** for the last two columns (11, 01).

	00	10	11	01
0	0	2	3	1
1	4	6	7	5