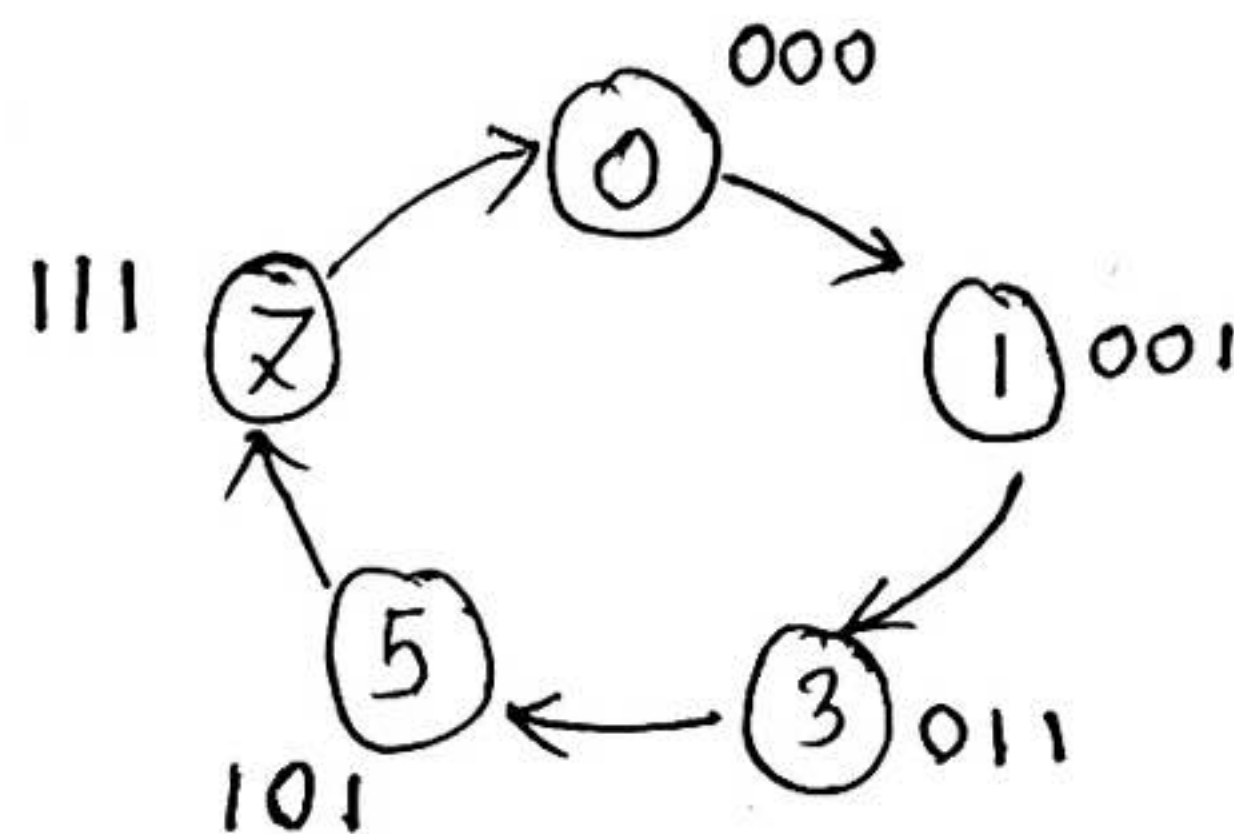


Counter with irregular count sequence: (0, 1, 3, 5, 7)

→ Using JK flip flop to design a counter with count sequence.

Step 1:



∴ flip flop required = 3

Step 2:

Next state table:

	Present state			Next state		
	Q_2	Q_1	Q_0	Q_2	Q_1	Q_0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	1	0	1	1
3	0	1	1	1	0	1
5	1	0	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	0	0	0

J_2	k_2	J_1	K_1	J_0	k_0
0	X	0	X	1	X
0	X	1	X	X	0
1	X	X	1	X	0
X	0	1	X	X	0
X	1	X	1	X	1

All other state's are don't care.

Step 3: transition table for J-K flip flop.

Q_N	Q_{N+1}	Flip Flop J	Input K
0	→ 0	0	X
0	→ 1	1	X
1	→ 0	X	1
1	→ 1	X	0

Step 4: K-map for $J_0, J_1, J_2, K_0, K_1, K_2$

J_0 K-map

$Q_2 \backslash Q_1 Q_0$	0	1
00	1	X
01	X	X
11	X	X
10	X	X

$$\therefore J_0 = 1$$

K_0 K-map

$Q_2 \backslash Q_1 Q_0$	0	1
00	X	0
01	X	0
11	X	1
10	X	0

$$\therefore K_0 = Q_1 Q_2$$

J_1 K-map

$Q_2 \backslash Q_1 Q_0$	0	1
00	0	1
01	X	X
11	X	X
10	X	1

$$J_1 = Q_0$$

K_1 K-map

$Q_2 \backslash Q_1 Q_0$	0	1
00	X	X
01	X	1
11	X	1
10	X	X

$$K_1 = 1$$

J_2 K-map

$Q_2 \backslash Q_1 Q_0$	0	1
00	0	0
01	X	1
11	X	X
10	X	X

$$\therefore J_2 = Q_1$$

K_2 K-map

$Q_2 \backslash Q_1 Q_0$	0	1
00	X	X
01	X	X
11	X	X
10	X	0

$$\therefore K_2 = Q_1$$

High

