

Q 2 B) $f_1(A, B, C) = \sum(0, 3, 4, 7)$
 $f_2(A, B, C) = \sum(1, 2, 5, 7)$

~~before the inputs.~~

here A, B, C are the inputs

① the k-map simplification will be

for f_1 :

A \ BC	00	01	11	10
0	1	0	1	0
1	1	0	1	0

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &\Rightarrow \bar{B}\bar{C} + BC \\ 2 &\Rightarrow BC \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} y &= \bar{B}\bar{C} + BC \end{aligned} \right.$$

for f_2 :

A \ BC	00	01	11	10
0	0	1	0	1
1	0	1	1	0

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &\Rightarrow \bar{B}C \\ 2 &\Rightarrow AC \\ 3 &\Rightarrow \bar{A}B\bar{C} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} y &= AC + \bar{B}C + \bar{A}B\bar{C} \end{aligned} \right.$$

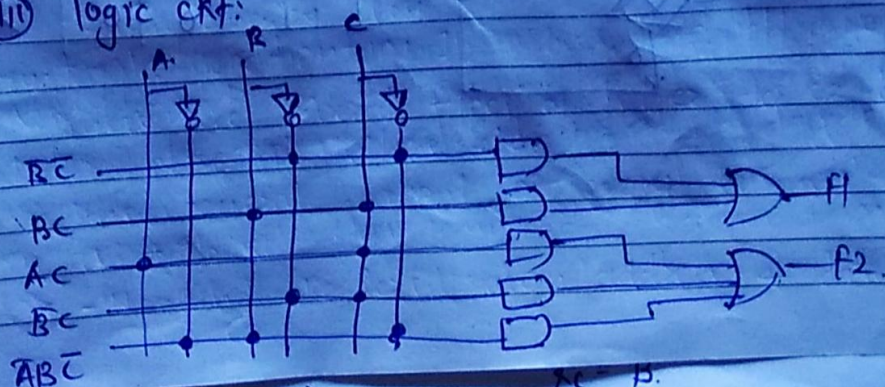
$$f_1 = \bar{B}\bar{C} + BC$$

$$f_2 = AC + \bar{B}C + \bar{A}B\bar{C}$$

② PLA Table:

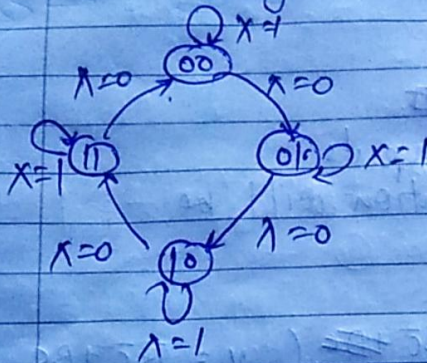
term	A	B	C	f_1	f_2
$\bar{B}\bar{C}$	0	0	0	1	-
BC	0	1	1	1	-
AC	1	-	1	-	1
$\bar{B}C$	0	1	0	-	1
$\bar{A}B\bar{C}$	0	1	0	-	1

③ logic ckt:



A)

→ state diagram:

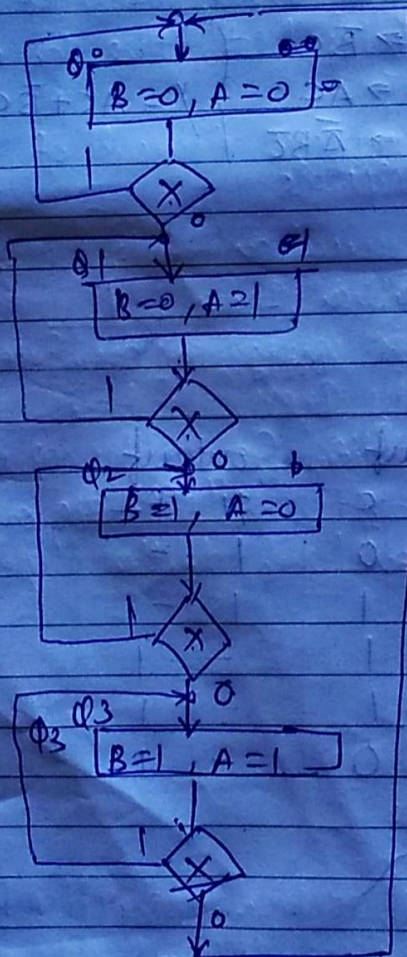


state table.

Present state	Y/p	0	1	output
q_0	q_1	01	q_1	00
q_1	q_2	10	q_2	01
q_2	q_3	11	q_3	10
q_3	q_0	10	q_0	11

next state.

ASM chart:



output is 2 bits

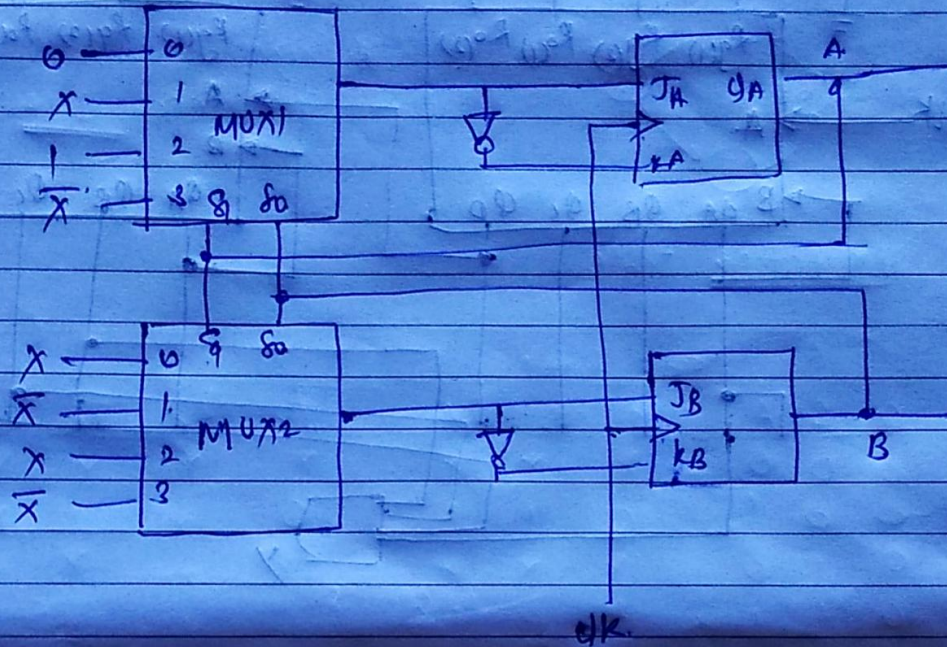
⇒ 2 JK FF's required.

2:4:1 MUX required.

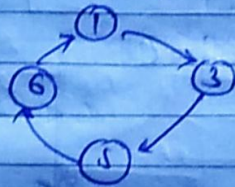
Table

Present state		Next state		I/p Cond ⁿ	MUX I/p	
A	B	A ⁺	B ⁺		MUX1	MUX2
0	0	0	0	\bar{X}	0	\bar{X}
0	0	0	1	X		
0	1	0	1	\bar{X}	X	\bar{X}
0	1	1	0	X		
1	0	1	0	\bar{X}	1	X
1	0	1	1	X		
1	1	1	1	\bar{X}	\bar{X}	\bar{X}
1	1	0	0	X		

logic diagram



Q1 A

→ The required sequence is $1 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 1$ state diagram:

* Highest state is 6. (110)
 \therefore we need 3 FF

Excitation table:

Su			Next								
C	B	A	C	B	A	J _C	K _C	J _B	K _B	J _A	K _A
0	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
0	0	1	0	1	1	0	X	1	X	X	0
0	1	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
0	1	1	1	0	1	1	X	X	1	X	0
1	0	0	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1	0	1	1	1	0	X	0	1	X	X	1
1	1	0	0	0	1	X	1	X	1	1	X
1	1	1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

k-map simplification:J_C ⇒

C \ BA	00	01	11	10
0	X		1	X
1	X	X	X	X

$$J_C = B$$

K_C ⇒

C \ BA	00	01	11	10
0	X	1	X	X
1	X	1	X	X

$$K_C = 1$$

J_A ⇒

C \ BA	00	01	11	10
0	X	X	X	X
1	X	X	X	1

$$J_A = 1$$

K_A ⇒

C \ BA	00	01	11	10
0	X	X	X	X
1	X		X	1

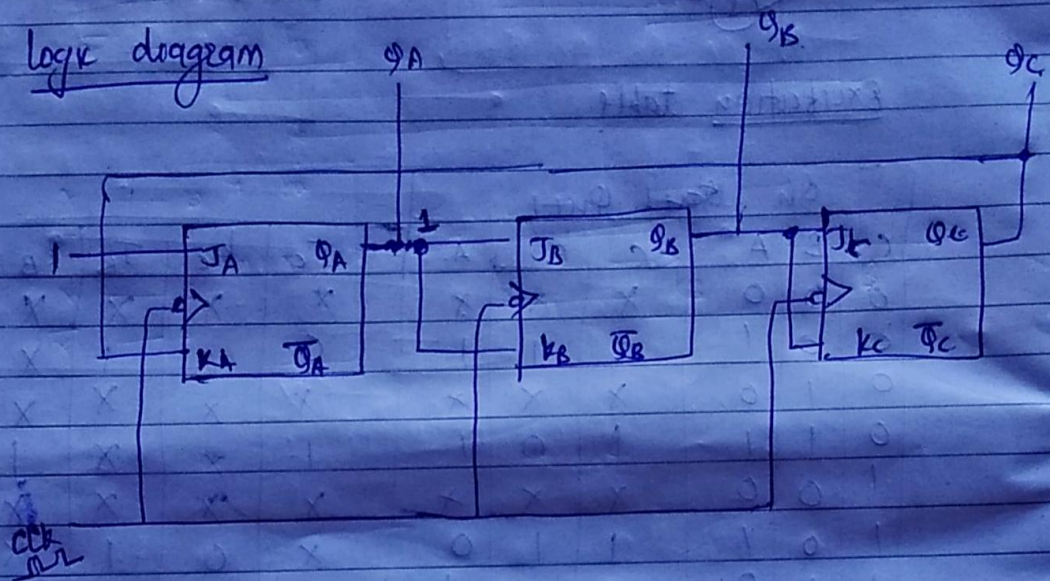
$$K_A = B$$

$k_B \Rightarrow$

c \ BC	00	01	11	10
0	x	x	1	x
1	x	x	x	1

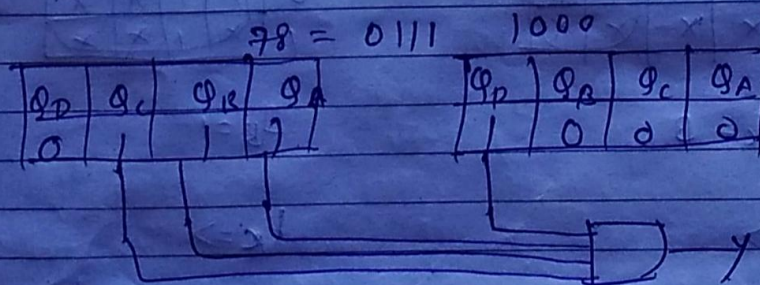
 $k_B = 1$ $k_A \Rightarrow$

c \ BA	00	01	11	10
0	x			x
1	x	1	x	

 $k_A = C$ logic diagram

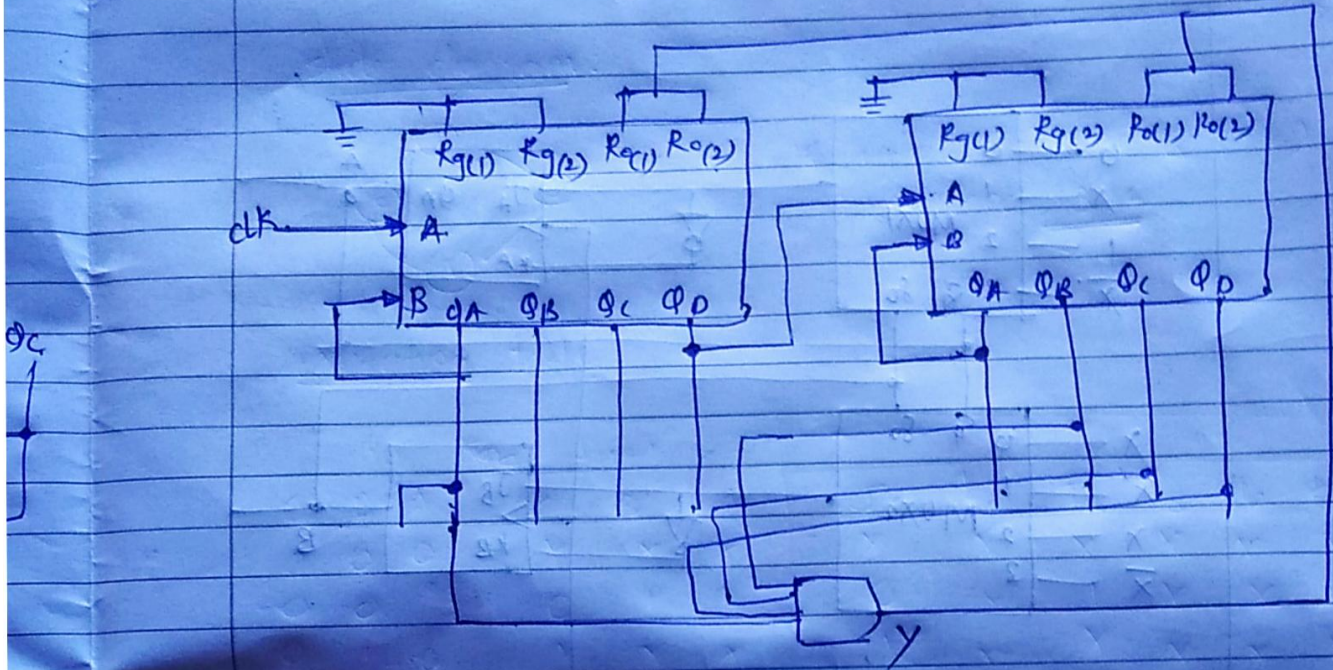
No. of

The total no. of IC's required: 2 IC 7490.

Design of reset logic:

logic design

multiplexer



Q4.4

$$F(A, B, C) = \sum(0, 1, 5, 6, 7)$$

① k-map

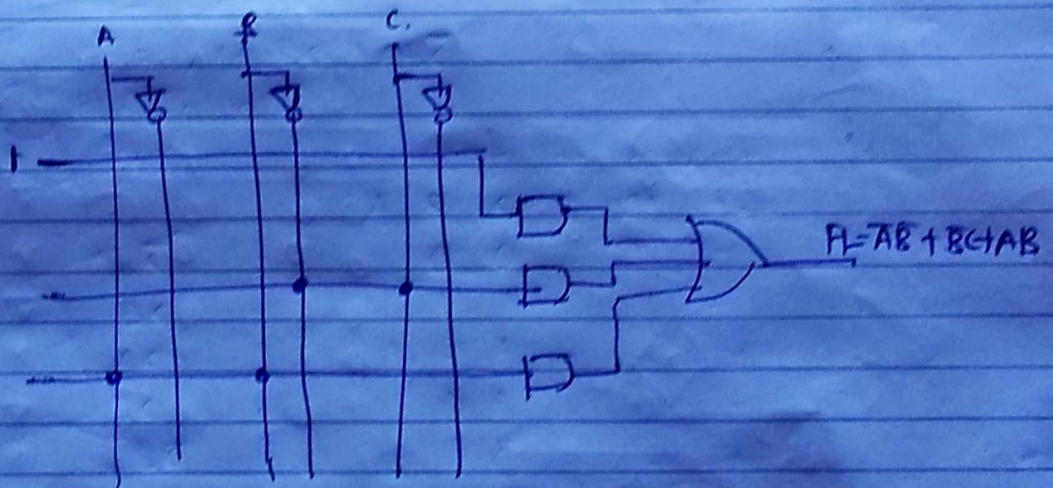
	BC			
	00	01	11	10
A	0	1	0	0
1	0	1	1	1

$$F = \overline{A}B + BC + AB$$

② PAL table

Product terms	Inputs			Outputs
	A	B	C	
$\overline{A}B$	0	0	-	f1
$\overline{B}C$	-	0	1	f1
AB	1	1	-	f1

③ logic diagram.



*→

→ The toggle condition in JK master-slave flip-flop occurs when $J=1$ & $K=1$

→ How many ff are required to construct decade counter. 4

→ the group of flip-flops connected together forms counter

Q) → o/p changes corresponding to falling edge of clock signal in case of ~~table~~ Negative edge triggered FF
 ⇒ → output of the given ckt is $Q_3 Q_2 Q_1 Q_0 = 0101$