

Implementing 8X1MUX using 4X1MUX (Special Case)

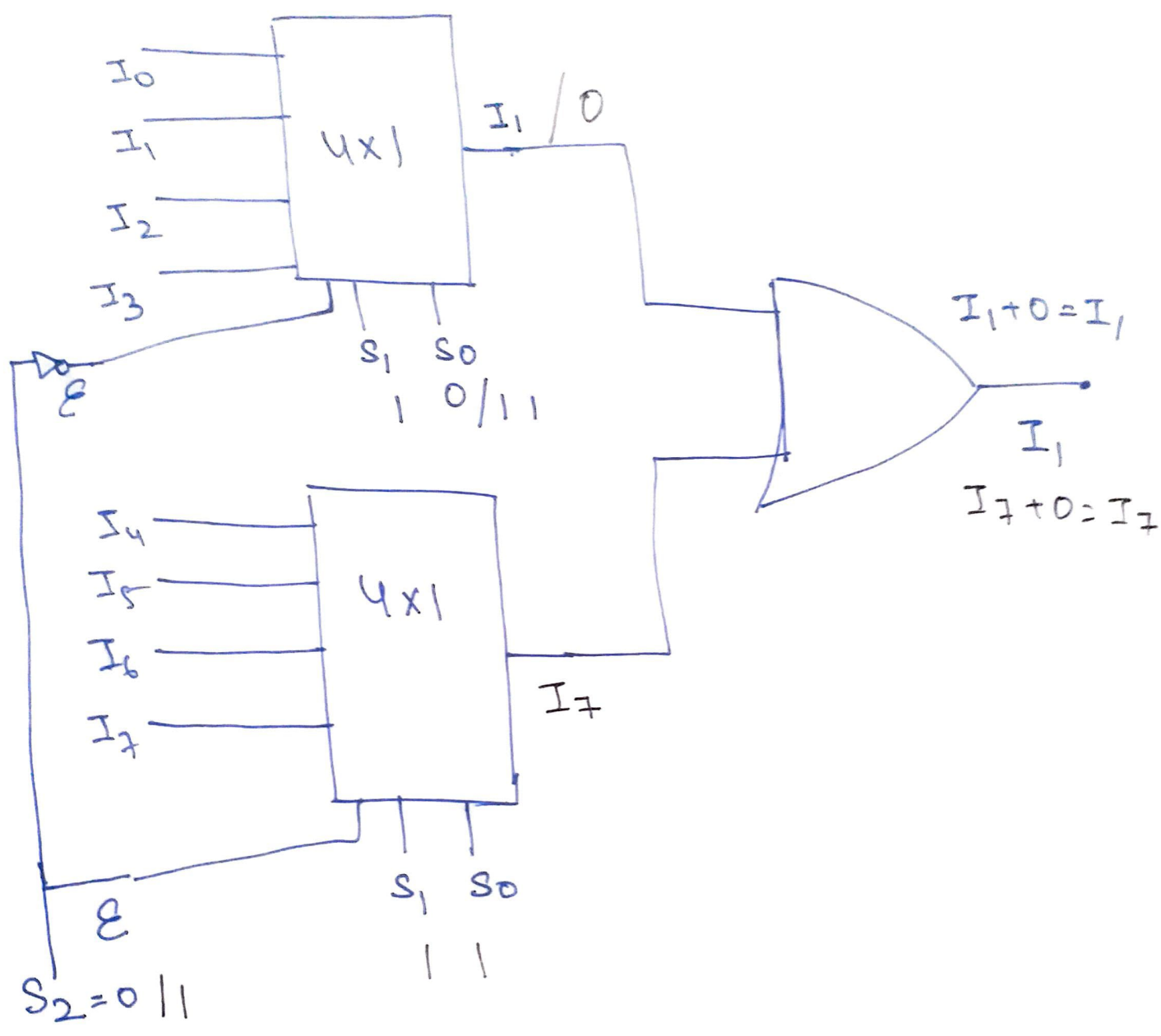
↳ No. of I/P data lines.

$$* \frac{n_1}{n_2} \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

$$* \frac{2}{4} = 0.5 \times$$

↳ This helped by enable (Rest case Enable is high and working on)

| S ₂ | S ₁ | S ₀ | Y |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | I ₀ |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | I ₁ |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | I ₂ |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | I ₃ |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | I ₄ |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | I ₅ |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | I ₆ |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | I ₇ |



Implementing of Boolean function using

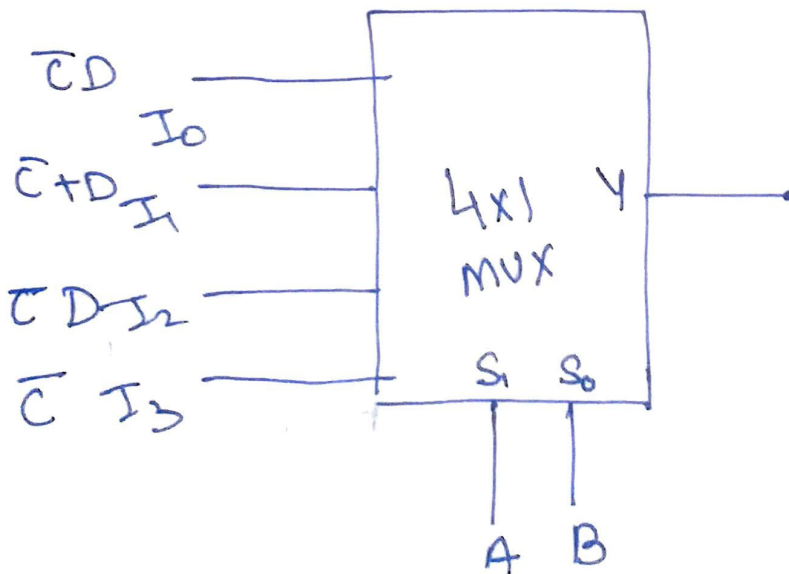
MUX

Q $F(A, B, C, D) = \sum m(1, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13)$ using
4x1 MUX.

| AB \ CD | 00 | 01 | 11 | 10 |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|
| $\bar{A}\bar{B}$ 00 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| $\bar{A}B$ 01 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| AB 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| $A\bar{B}$ 10 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

$\bar{C}D = I_0$
 $\bar{C} + D = I_1$
 \bar{C}
 $\bar{C}D$

| A | B | | question |
|-------|-------|-------|---------------|
| S_1 | S_0 | Y | OP |
| 0 | 0 | I_0 | $\bar{C}D$ |
| 0 | 1 | I_1 | $\bar{C} + D$ |
| 1 | 0 | I_2 | $\bar{C}D$ |
| 1 | 1 | I_3 | \bar{C} |

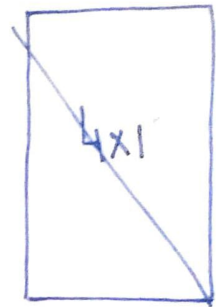


$$S_0 = B, S_1 = A$$

1- Bit Full Adder using MUX

(4:1 MUX)

| A | B | Cin | S | Co |
|---|---|-----|---|----|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

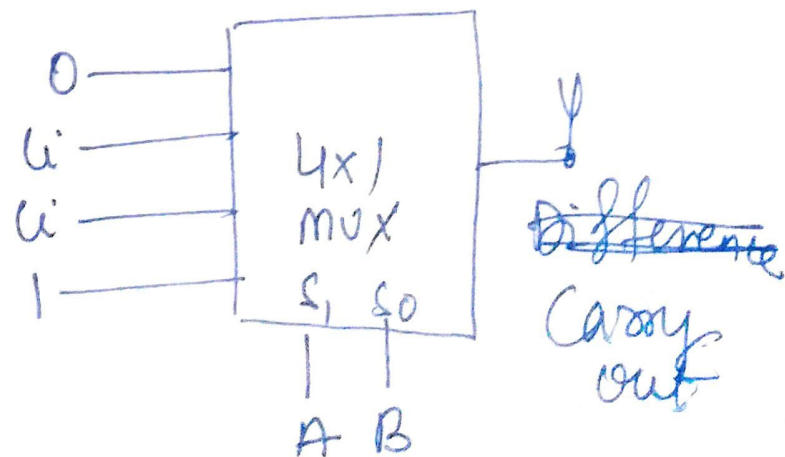
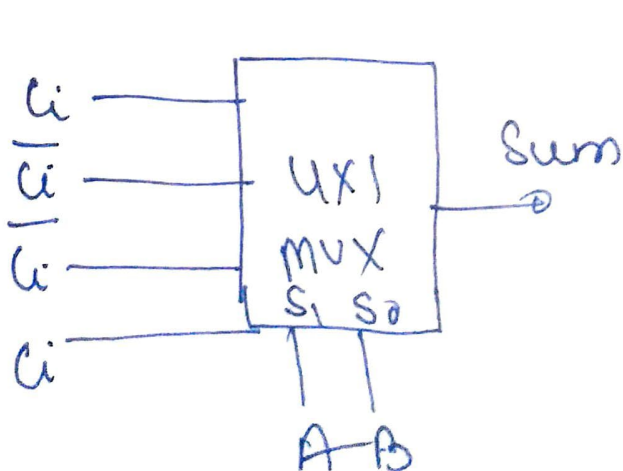


A=0, B=0
Sum

| A \ B | 00 | 01 | 11 | 10 |
|-------|----|----|----|----|
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

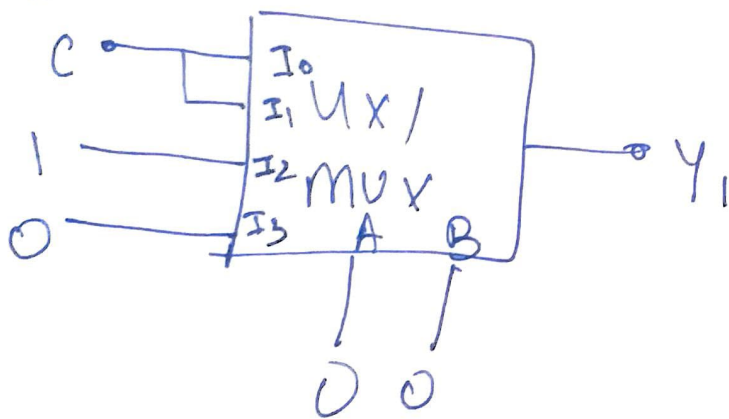
Carry

| A \ B | 00 | 01 | 11 | 10 |
|-------|----|----|----|----|
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |



| A | B | S |
|---|---|------------------------|
| 0 | 0 | $I_0 = C_i$ |
| 0 | 1 | $I_1 = \overline{C_i}$ |
| 1 | 0 | $I_2 = \overline{C_i}$ |
| 1 | 1 | $I_3 = C_i$ |

Exi Derive the logical Expression.



| A | B | Y |
|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0 | C |
| 0 | 1 | C |
| 1 | 0 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 |

$$Y_1 = \overline{A}\overline{B}C + \overline{A}BC + A\overline{B} \cdot 1 + (A \cdot B \cdot 0)$$

$$= A'C [\overline{B} + B] + A\overline{B} = A'C + A\overline{B}$$

