

Question

15 分

Design a combinational circuit that has 3 single bit input signals. The circuit counts the number of "0"s in the input bits and outputs the number in binary format.

- 1) Capture the function with truth table
- 2) Give logic equation(s) of the output(s)
- 3) Implement the circuit with a 3x8 decoder and logic gate(s)

1)

x	y	z	F ₁	F ₀
0	0	0	1	1
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	0	0

2).

F_1

x \ y \ z	00	01	11	10
0	1	1	0	1
1	1	0	0	0

$$F_1 = x'y'z' + x'y'z + x'yz' + x'yz$$

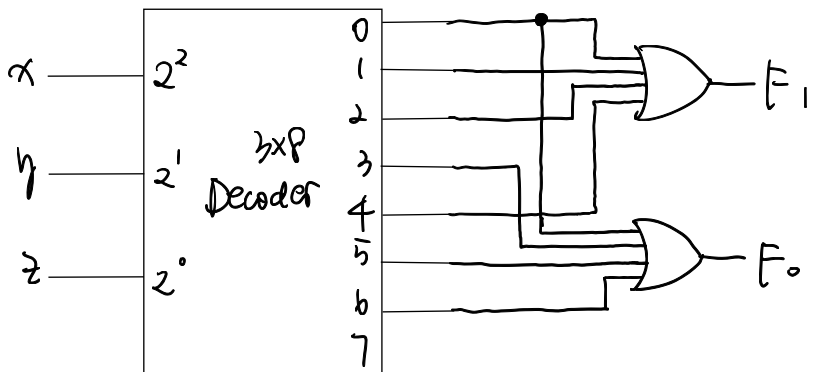
$= y'z' + x'y' + x'z'$

F_0

x \ y \ z	00	01	11	10
0	1	0	1	0
1	0	1	0	1

$$F_0 = x'y'z' + x'yz' + xy'z + xyz'$$

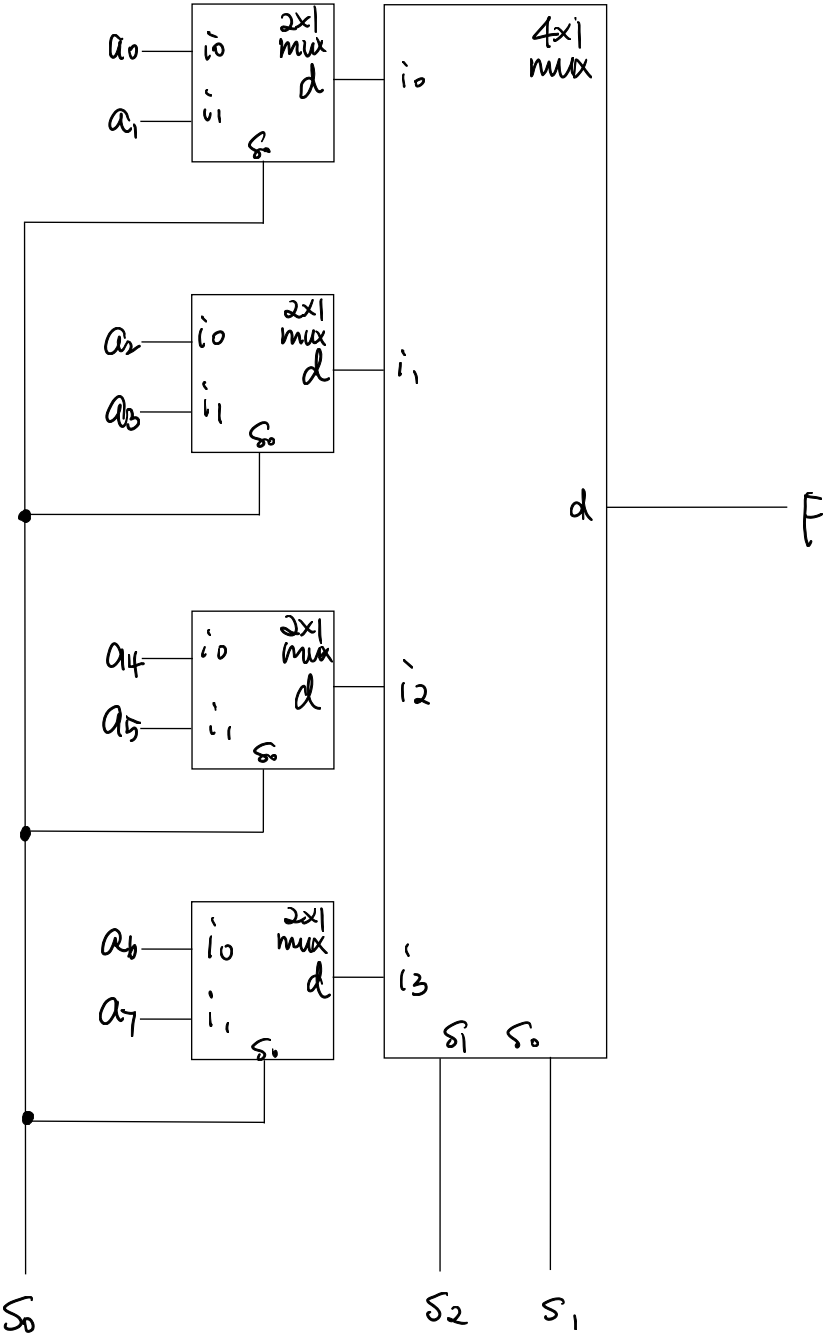
3) $F_1 = \sum m(0, 1, 2, 4)$ $F_0 = \sum m(0, 3, 5, 6)$



Question

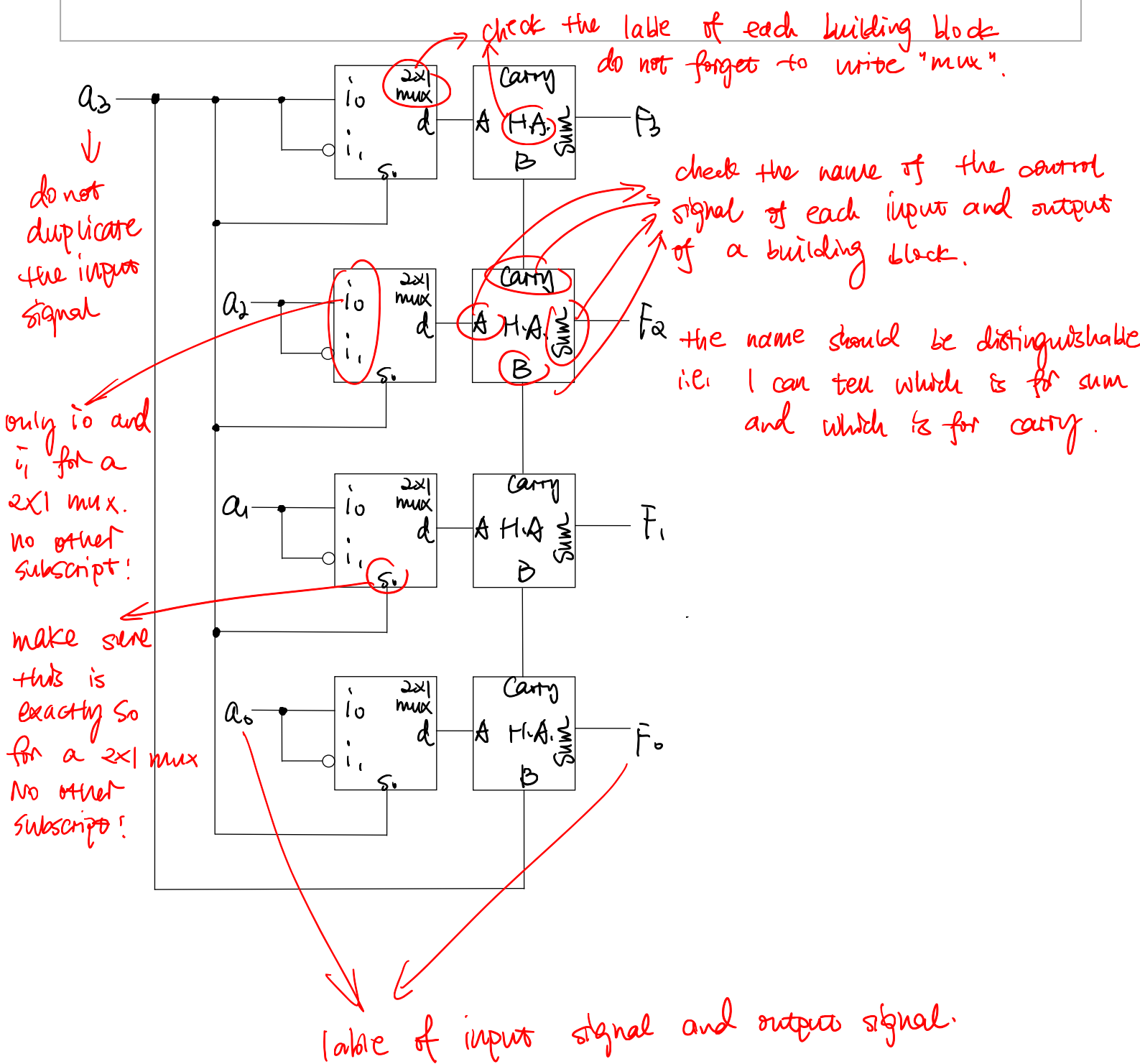
10 分

Show how four 2-to-1 and one 4-to-1 MUXs could be connected to form an 8-to-1 MUX. Make sure the select signals are clearly connected and labeled.



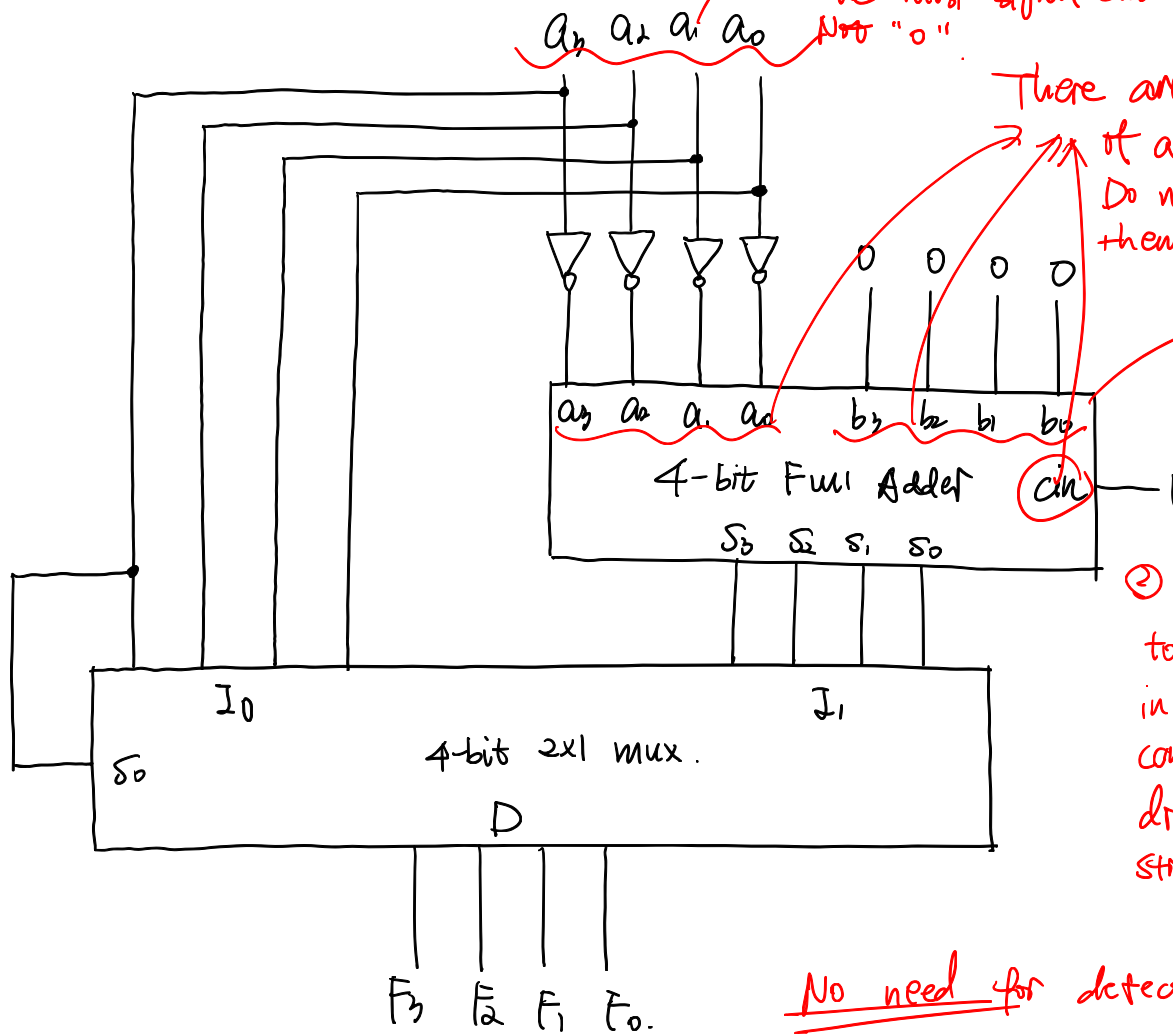
DO NOT use truth table!

Design a circuit that calculates the absolute value (magnitude) of a 4-bit 2's complement number. For example, magnitude of "1101" is "0011", magnitude of "0011" is also "0011". Use building blocks.



Another solution for problem 3:

a_3, a_2, a_1, a_0 all of the 4 bits are needed. Do not omit a_3 . Consider the case $1000 \Rightarrow 1000$ the most significant bit is still "1" not "0".



There are three inputs of a Full Adder. Do not forget any of them.

① There is no building block called 4-bit Half Adder.

② If you want to use one-bit incrementor which contains 4 H.A.'s. draw the internal structure.

No need for detecting overflow!