

NAME

FAYYAZ Ahmad

ID

13460

Subject

Digital Logic Design / Digital  
system

program

Bos (Tele)

instructor

: Muhammad Amin-

①

Date.

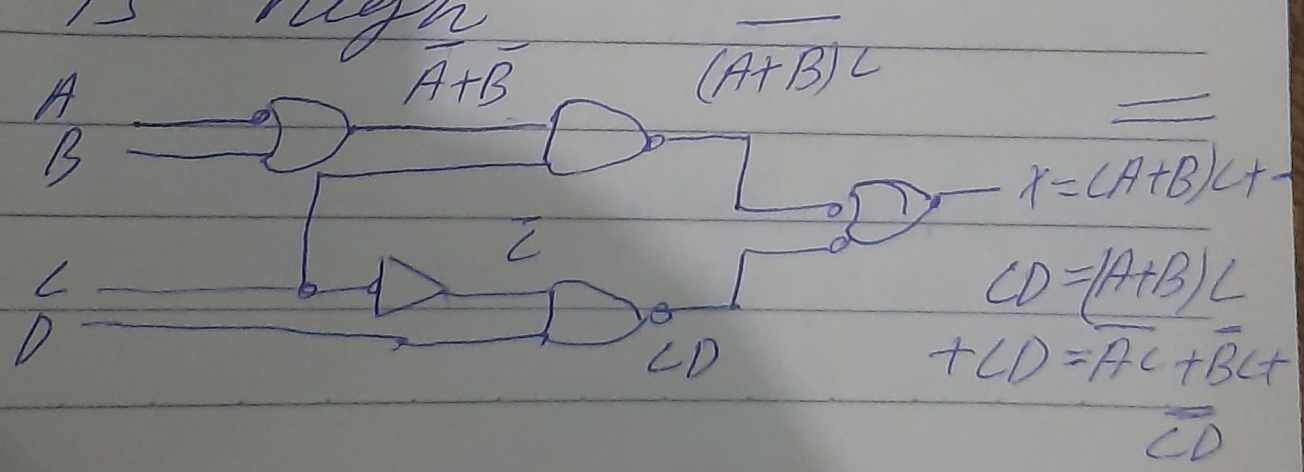
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Q1: Draw the logic circuit using the input (A, B, C, D) and output (X) waveforms in Figure 01:

Ans:

The out expression for the circuit is developed in the sop form indicates that the output is high when A is low and c is high or when B is low and c is high or when c is low and

D is high



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Q2: For the 4-input multiplexer data inputs are given as

$$D_0 = 0, D_1 = 1, D_2 = 0, D_3 = 1$$

Find the output  $y$  if the select inputs are given as:

a)  $S_0 = 1, S_1 = 0$

b)  $S_0 = 0, S_1 = 1$

c)  $S_0 = 1, S_1 = 1$

d)  $S_0 = 0, S_1 = 0$

Ans.: The data output is equal to  $D_0$  only if

$$S_1 = 0 = 0 : y = D_0 \bar{S}_1 \bar{S}_0$$

The data output is equal to  $D_1$  only if

$$S_1 = 0 \text{ and } S_0 = 1 : y = D_1 \bar{S}_1 S_0$$

The data output is equal to  $D_2$  only if

$$S_1 = 1 \text{ and } S_0 = 0 : y = D_2 S_1 \bar{S}_0$$

The data output is equal to  $D_3$  only if

$$S_1 = 1 \text{ and } S_0 = 1 : y = D_3 S_1 S_0$$

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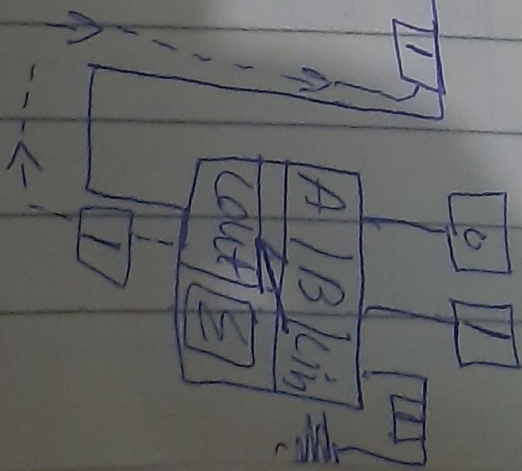
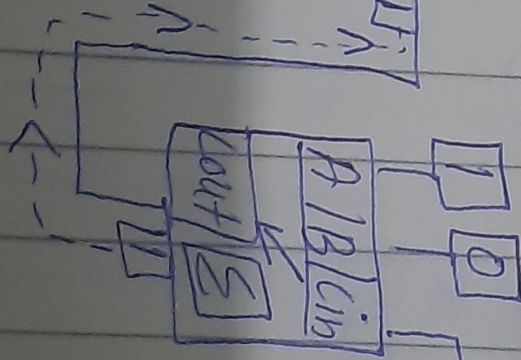
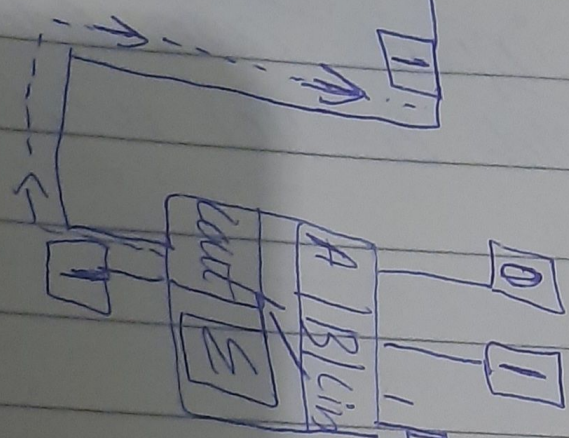
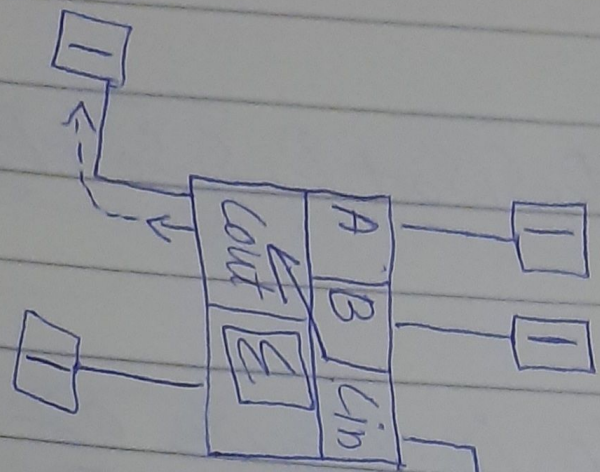
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When these terms are added the

total expression for the data  
output is

$$Y = D_0 \overline{S_1 S_0} + D_1 \overline{S_1 S_0} + D_2 \overline{S_1 S_0} + D_3 S_1 S_0$$

# Q3 Answer



Q3  
Ans

The Answer is

1001

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Q4: Determine the  $A=B$ ,  $A>B$  and  $A<B$  output for the input numbers shown on the comparator in figure 03:

Ans: Solution:

The number on the A inputs is 0110 and the number on the B inputs is 0011. The  $A>B$  output is high and the other outputs are low.

Q5: Show the logic required to convert a 4-bit Gray code to binary and use that logic to convert the following Gray code to binary: 0111.

Solution:

(1) The MSB is kept the same

(2) Next take the XOR of the

First and the Second binary bit

(3) Next take the XOR of the Second

and third binary bit

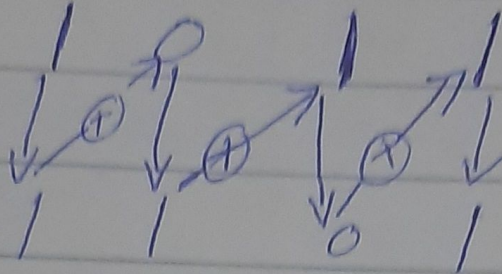
(4) Next take the XOR of

Third and Fourth binary bit

(5) Lastly take the XOR of the Fourth and Fifth binary bit.

# Gray code to binary conversion

$g(3)$   $g(2)$   $g(1)$   $g(0)$



(Gray)

(Binary)

$B(3)$   $B(2)$   $B(1)$   $B(0)$

i.e

$$b(3) = g(3)$$

$$b(2) = b(3) \oplus g(2)$$

$$b(1) = b(2) \oplus g(1)$$

$$b(0) = b(1) \oplus g(0)$$

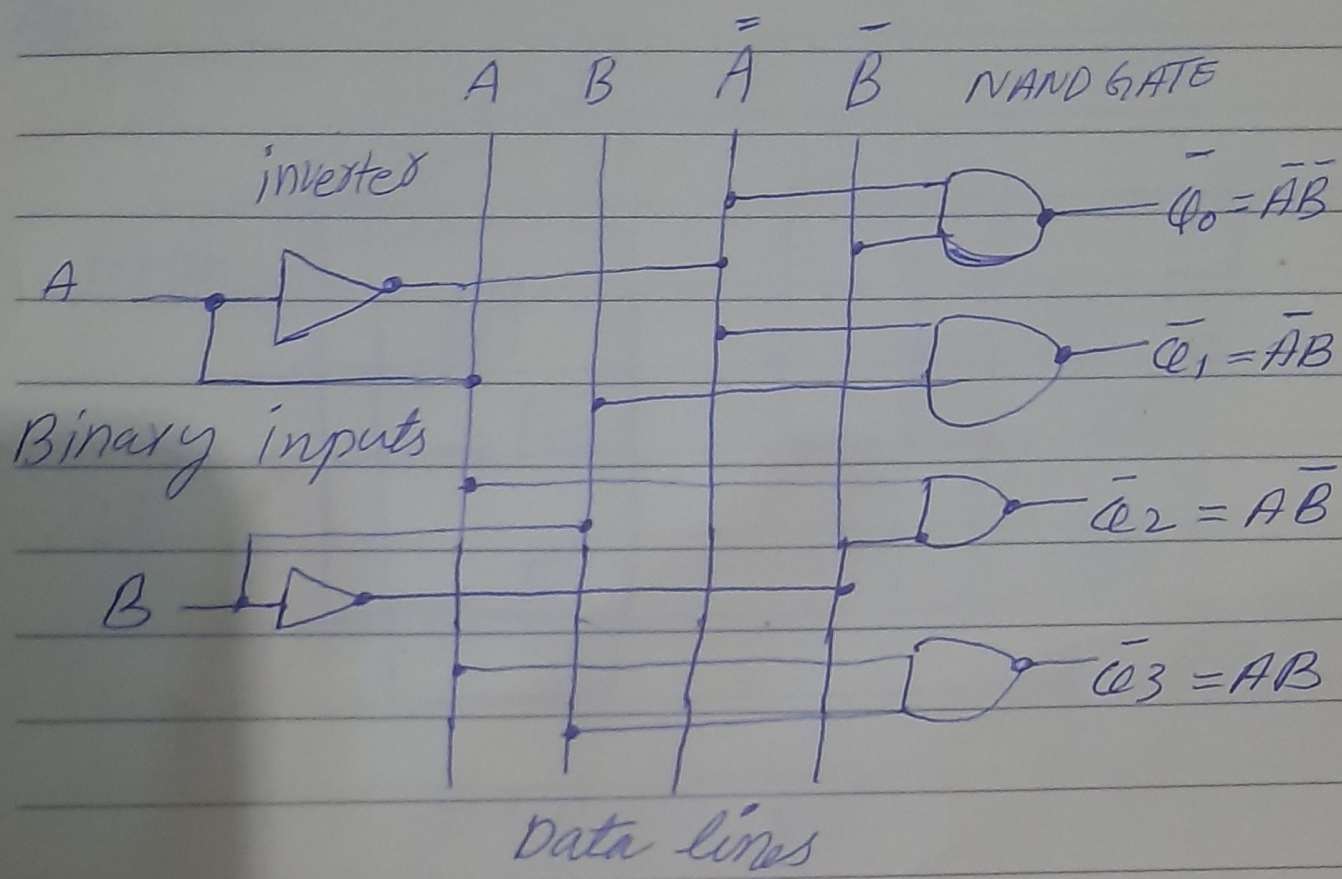


Q6:

draw and explain the logic diagram

decoder:

Solution:



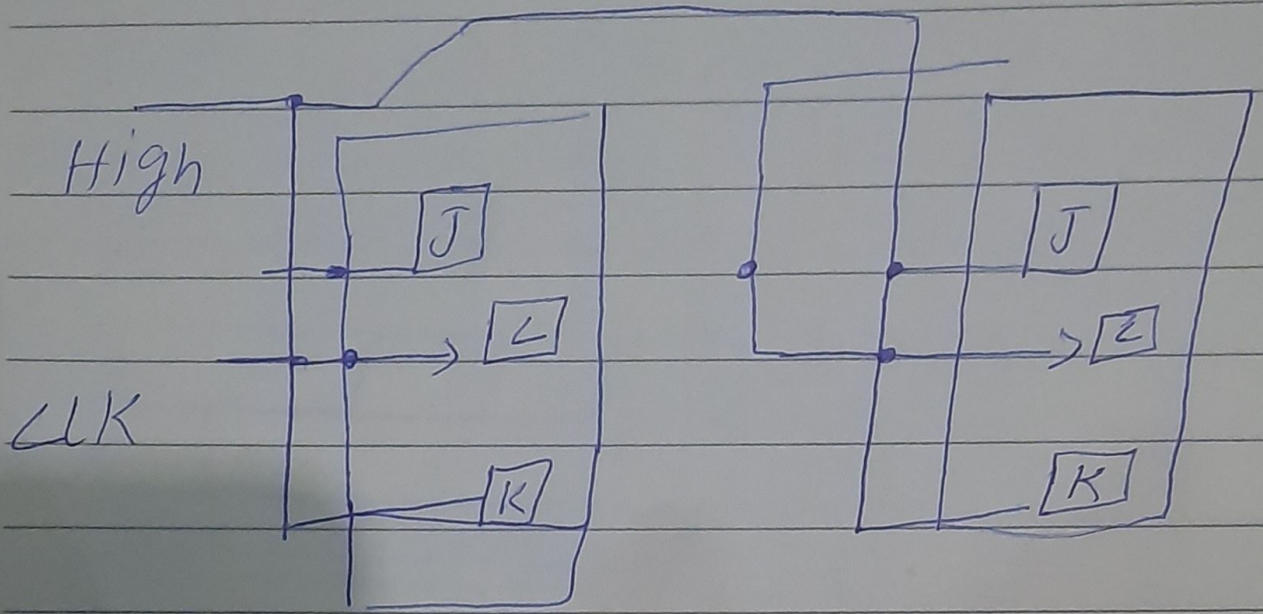
Truth Table:

A	B	$Q_0$	$Q_1$	$Q_2$	$Q_3$
0	0	0	1	1	1
0	1	1	0	1	1
1	0	1	1	0	1
1	1	1	1	1	0

Q7: Draw and explain the logic diagram -

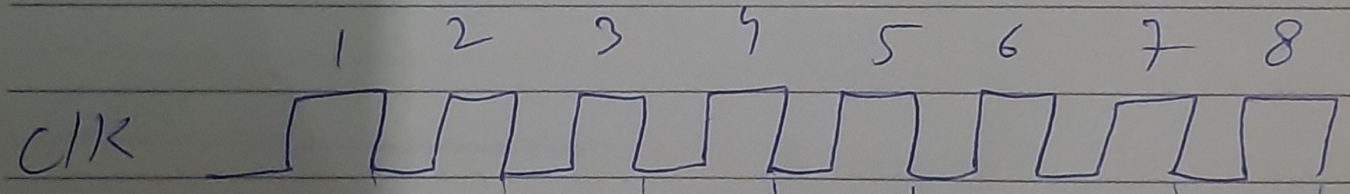
waveforms:-

Ans:-



FLIP-FLOP A

FLIP-FLOP B



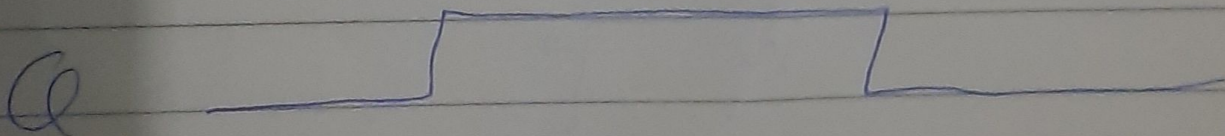
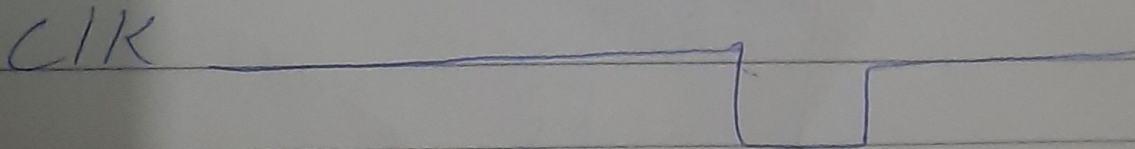
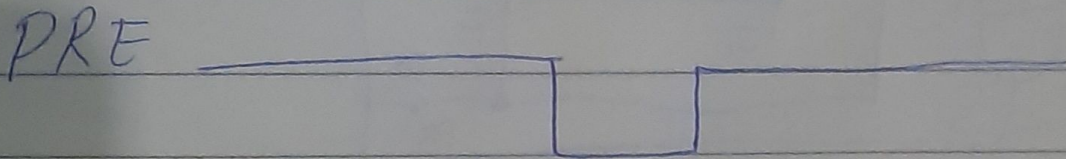
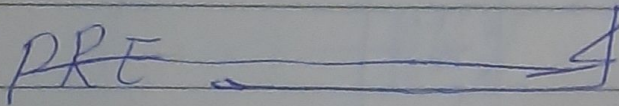
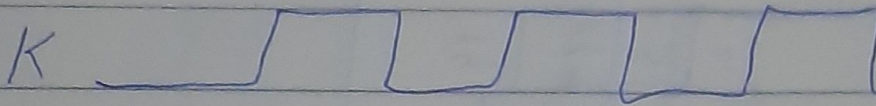
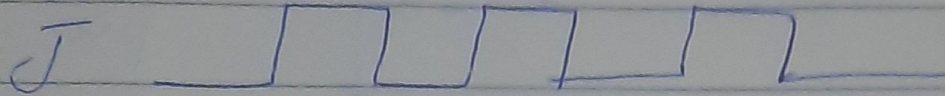
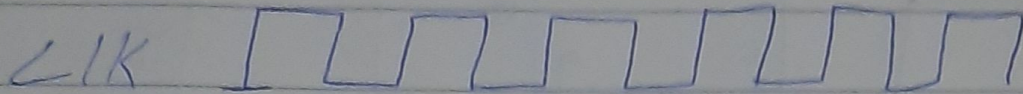
CLK	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
QA	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
QB	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1

Binary Seq { 0 1 2 3 } { 4 5 6 7 } Binarys

Q8:

Determine -

initially low.

Sol

Q9

Answer

