

Problem 1: Solve the following short problems:

(11 points)

a) $(350.3)_6$ is equal to $(\quad)_{10}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 0.6 \\ 3 \\ \hline 1.8 \end{array}$$

$$0 \times 6^0 + 5 \times 6^1 + 3 \times 6^2 + 3 \times 6^{-1}$$

$$30 + 108 + 1.8 = 139.8$$

$$(139.8)$$

b) $(384)_{10}$ is equal to $(\quad)_{\text{Excess 3}}$

$$\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ 3 \\ \hline 108 \end{array}$$

$$(6117)$$

c) $(BC.FF)_{16}$ is equal to $(\quad)_8$

$$(147.3146)$$

d) $(1011001)_2$ is equal to $(\quad)_{\text{BCD}}$

$$(1011001)$$

e) $(35.25)_{10}$ is equal to $(\quad)_4$

$$\begin{array}{r} 35/8 \\ 8/2 \\ 2/4 \\ \hline 0 \quad 1 \end{array}$$

$$25/4 \rightarrow 1.0$$

$$(301.1)$$

f) If the total number of students in the school of engineering is 12000. Then what is the **minimum** number of digits needed to encode the number of students in the school of engineering using system with $base=8$ (i.e. $radix=8$)... **3 digits**

$$8^n = 12000$$

g) Which of the following is considered a valid gray code sequence:

1. (1100,1101,1100) \times
2. (1111,1110,0010) \times
3. (1101,1100,0100) \checkmark
4. (0000,0100,0000) \checkmark

h) Write the following function in the standard SOM form

$$F(A, B, C) = \bar{C} + BC$$

$\bar{F} = \sum_m (1, 5, 4, 8)$

	\bar{B}	B	
\bar{A}	1	0	0
A	0	1	1
	\bar{C}	C	

Handwritten notes: $\bar{F} = \sum_m (1, 5, 4, 8)$ with a red 'X' over the numbers. A K-map is drawn with variables \bar{B} , B , \bar{A} , and A labeled. The K-map cells contain 1, 0, 0, 1 in the top row and 0, 1, 1, 1 in the bottom row.

i) If $F(A, B, C, D) = \sum_m(0, 1, 8, 9, 11)$ then $\bar{F} = \prod_M(0, 1, 8, 9, 11)$

1

j) The dual of the Boolean expression $F = \bar{A} + \bar{B}\bar{C} + 1$ is:

$$f = \bar{A} \cdot (\bar{B} + \bar{C}) \cdot 0 \dots$$

1

k) Fill in the K-map of $F(A, B, C)$ given that $\bar{F}(A, B, C) = A\bar{B} + \bar{A}C$

	\bar{B}	B	
\bar{A}	1	0	0
A	0	0	1
	\bar{C}	C	

1

Problem 2: Given the following function F:

(2 points)

$$F(W, X, Y, Z) = WXY + \bar{Z} + (\bar{W}Y) \cdot (X + \bar{Y})$$

What is the literal cost (L), the gate-input cost (G) and the gate-input cost with invertors counted (GN), of F?

L = 8

G = 12

GN = 15

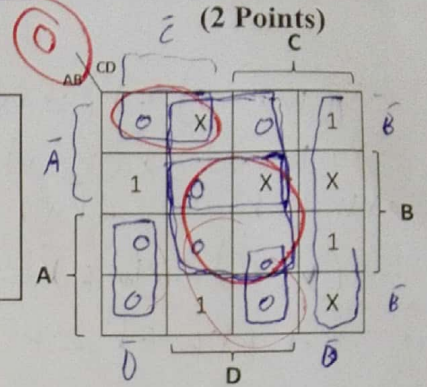
$$WXY + \bar{Z} + \bar{W}Y \cdot (X + \bar{Y})$$

2



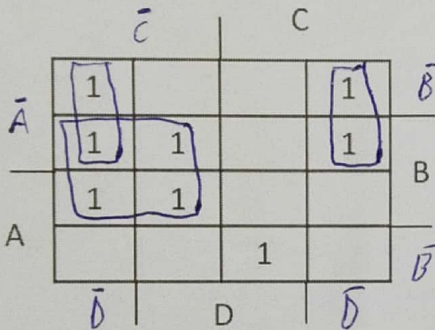
Problem 3: Given the K-map of function $F(A, B, C, D)$, write the optimized Boolean expression of F as a Product of Sums (PoS). (2 Points)

$$F(A, B, C, D) = (A + \bar{D}) \cdot (\bar{B} + \bar{D}) \cdot (A + B + C) \cdot (\bar{A} + \bar{D}) \cdot (\bar{A} + D)$$



$$\bar{A}D + BD + \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} + AD + A\bar{D}$$

Problem 4: Consider the following K-map for function $F(A, B, C, D)$, identify the expressions of all its prime implicants and determine which are essential. (1.5 points)

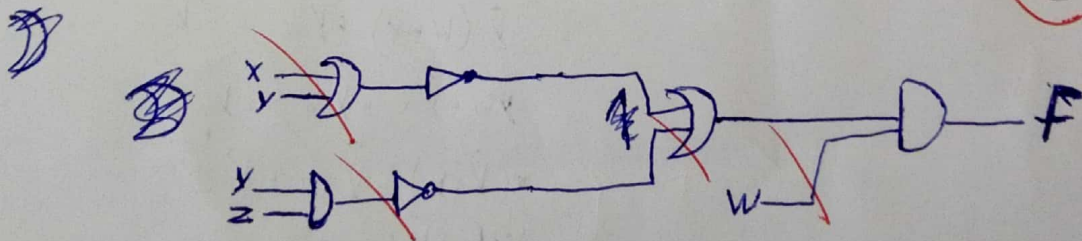


Prime Implicant Expression	Is it Essential?
$B\bar{C}$	✓
$C\bar{D}$	✓
$\bar{A}\bar{C}$	✓

Problem 5: Using logic gates draw the logic diagram for the following Boolean function (2 Points)

\odot and \oplus or \oplus

$$F(W, X, Y, Z) = (\bar{X} + \bar{Y}) + \bar{Y}Z \cdot W$$



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Problem 6: Using boolean algebra **only** prove that:

(2 Points)

$$WX\bar{Y} + \bar{Y}(Z + X) + XY = X + \bar{Y}Z$$

2

$$= X(W\bar{Y} + Y) + \bar{Y}(Z + X)$$

$$= X(W + Y) + \bar{Y}(Z + X)$$

$$= XW + X\bar{Y} + \bar{Y}Z + \bar{Y}X$$

$$= X(Y + \bar{Y}) + XW + \bar{Y}Z$$

$$= X \cdot 1 + XW + \bar{Y}Z$$

$$= X + XW + \bar{Y}Z$$

$$= X(1 + W) + \bar{Y}Z$$

$$= X \cdot 1 + \bar{Y}Z$$

$$= X + \bar{Y}Z$$