

32 16 8 4 2 1  
 1 0 1 0  
 1 0 1 1

0907231 Digital Logic	First Exam	20	Spring 2019
8 Problems, 6 Pages	75 Minutes		March 10 <sup>th</sup> , 2:45 PM
الاسم: ر		الرقم الجامعي:	
الشعبة: وليد دويك			

**Problem 1:** Solve the following short questions.

(12 points)

7.5

a)  $(AB.EF2)_{16}$

is equal to  $(253.7362)_8$

$(010101011.111011101010)_2$   
 253.7362

b)  $(43.84)_{10}$

is equal to  $(133.40)_5$

$43/5 = 8 \text{ R } 3$   
 $8/5 = 1 \text{ R } 3$   
 $5/5 = 1 \text{ R } 0$   
 $0.84 \times 5 = 4.2$   
 $4.2/5 = 0 \text{ R } 4$   
 $0.2 \times 5 = 1$   
 $1.0/5 = 0 \text{ R } 1$   
 $0.0/5 = 0 \text{ R } 0$   
 $0.0/5 = 0 \text{ R } 0$

c)  $(472.163)_8$

is equal to  $(13A.398)_{16}$

$000100110101001100110000$   
 13A.398

d)  $(01100011)_{BCD}$

is equal to  $(110011)_8$

$64 + 35 = 99$   
 $10011001$   
 $39 = 3 + 9 + 27$   
 $(0)(3) + (1)(3) + (1)(3) + (1)(3)$   
 $(39)_{10}$

e)  $(1110)_3$

is equal to  $(1011)_2$

$(01100011)_{BCD} = (63)_{10} = 11011$

32 8 4 2 1  
 1 0 1 1 1

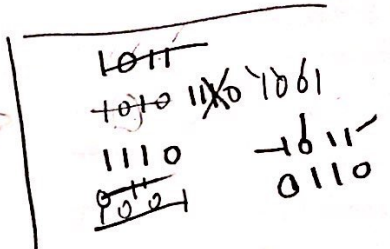
$$\begin{array}{r} 336 \\ \underline{6} \\ 216 \end{array} *$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 216 \\ \underline{6} \\ 1296 \end{array} *$$

$$r(n) = ?$$

f) If the total number of parking spots at the University of Jordan is 530. What is the **minimum** number of digits needed to assign each parking spot a unique code in the numbering system of base 6 (i.e. radix = 6): ..... ~~3~~ digits.

$$6^n = 530$$



g) If A, B, and C are three **consecutive** gray codes. A = 1011 and C = 1110. Which of the following codes is a valid value for B:

- I. 1010
- II. 1110
- III. 1001
- IV. 0110
- V. None

h) If the value of the parity bit for the code word (101101110111) is 1. The type of the used parity is.... odd.....

i) The **Dual** for the function  $F = (A + \bar{D}) \cdot BC + \bar{A}\bar{B} + C$  is:  
 $((A \cdot \bar{D}) + B + C) \cdot ((\bar{A} + \bar{B}) \cdot C)$

j) Given  $F(A, B, C) = (\bar{A}C + \bar{B})(\bar{B} + \bar{C})$   
 $\rightarrow ((\bar{A} + \bar{C}) \cdot B) + (B \cdot C)$

Determine  $F(A, B, C) = \sum_m (2, 3, 6, 7)$

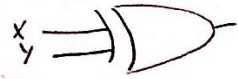
A	B	C	F	
0	0	0	0	m0
0	0	1	0	m1
0	1	0	1	m2
0	1	1	1	m3
1	0	0	0	m4
1	0	1	0	m5
1	1	0	1	m6
1	1	1	1	m7

k) Given  $F(A, B, C) = (A \oplus B) + (A + C)$

Determine  $F(A, B, C) = \prod_M (1, 6, 7)$

A	B	C	F	
0	0	0	1	
0	0	1	0	m1
0	1	0	1	m2
0	1	1	1	m3
1	0	0	1	m4
1	0	1	0	m5
1	1	0	0	m6
1	1	1	0	m7

And  
 OR  
 XOR  
 NOR



09C  
8 F  
P

\* 1) Which of the following can be used to implement a 5-input *even* function?

- i) Four 2-input XOR gates
- ii) Four 2-input XNOR gates
- iii) Three 2-input XOR gates and one 2-input XNOR gate
- iv) Three 2-input XNOR gates and one 2-input XOR gate
- v) None

**Problem 2.** Using Boolean algebra prove that:

$$(A+B) + (\overline{B+C}) \cdot (\overline{AC} + \overline{B}) = \overline{A}\overline{B}$$

$$(\overline{A}\overline{B} + \overline{B}\overline{C}) \cdot (\overline{AC} + \overline{B})$$

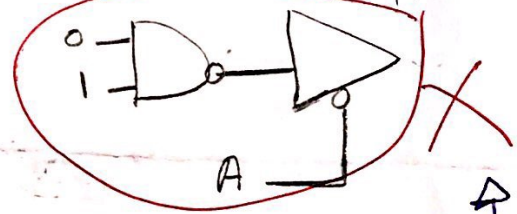
$$\overline{A}\overline{B} + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}$$

$$\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C}$$

$$\overline{A}\overline{B}\overline{C} + \overline{A}\overline{B} \Rightarrow \overline{A}\overline{B}(C + \overline{C}) \neq \overline{A}\overline{B}$$

(3 points) 3

A=0 → F=C  
B=0 → F=1  
A=1  
B=0 → F=1 NAND  
B=1 → F=0 NAND

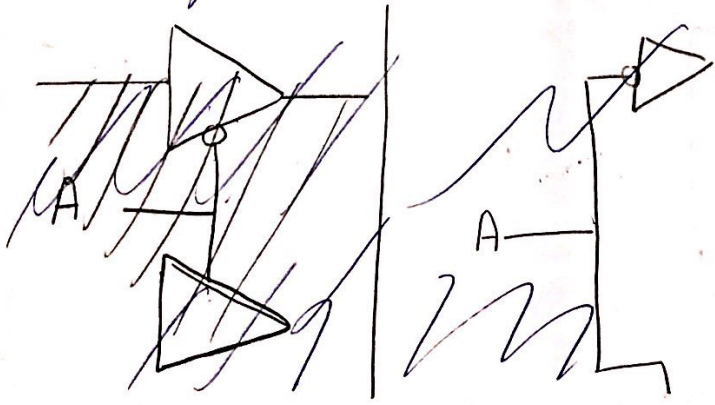


**Problem 3.** The following table is the truth table for F(A,B,C). Draw the implementation of the function using only two Tri-state buffers and any number of 2-input NAND gates.

A=0 → B=0, F=C  
A=0 → B=1, F=1  
A=1 → B=0, F=1  
A=1 → B=1, F=0 NAND

(3 points) 0

A	B	C	F
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	1
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	1
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	0

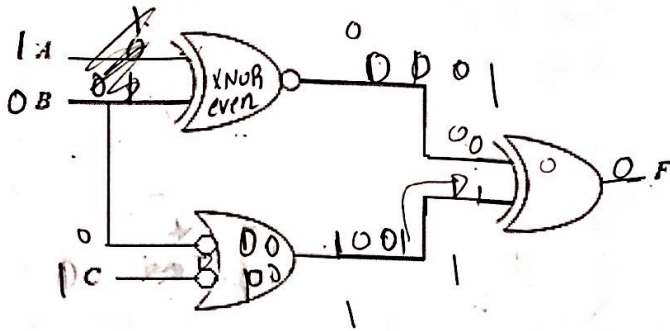


0,1 → 1  
NOR → NAND

XOR

Problem 4. Complete the following truth table for the below logic circuit. (2 points)

2



A	B	C	F
0	0	0	0
0	0	1	0
0	1	0	1
0	1	1	0
1	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
1	1	0	0
1	1	1	1

Problem 5: Given the following function: (2 points)

(2 points)

1

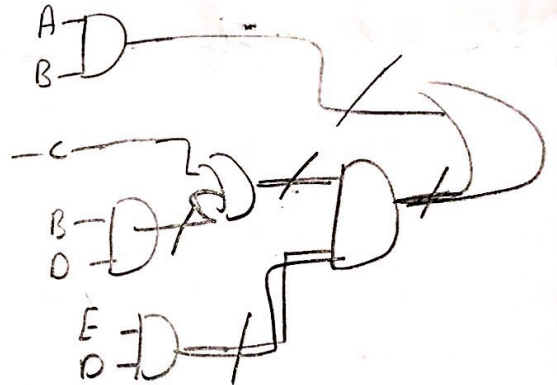
$$F(A, B, C, D, E) = A\bar{B} + (C + B\bar{D}) \cdot E\bar{D}$$

Without any simplification, what is the literal cost (L), the gate-input cost (G) and the gate-input cost with inverters counted (GN), of F?

L = 7 ✓

G = 12 ✗

GN = 14 ✓

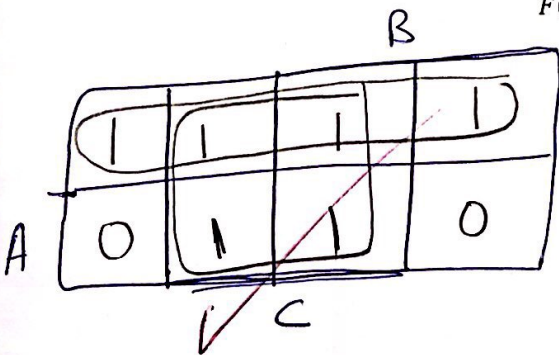


Problem 6: Fill the K-map of function F given by the following Boolean expression. You must label the K-map with the input variables. (2 points)

(2 points)

2

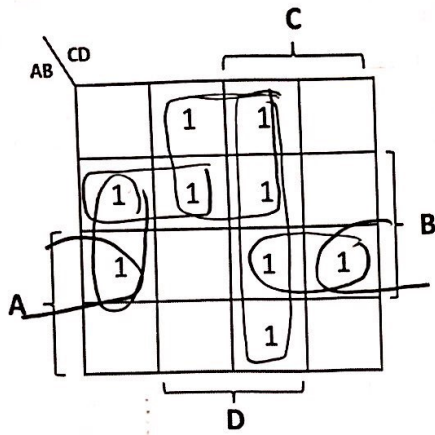
$$F(X, Y, Z) = \bar{X} + XZ$$



X	Y	Z	F	m
0	0	0	1	m0
0	0	1	1	m1
0	1	0	1	m2
0	1	1	1	m3
1	0	0	0	m4
1	0	1	1	m5
1	1	0	0	m6
1	1	1	1	m7

**Problem 7:** Consider the following K-map for function  $F(A, B, C, D)$ , identify the expressions of the six prime implicants and determine which are essential. (3 points)

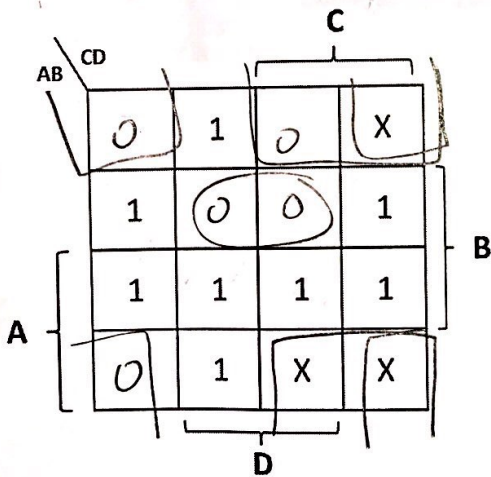
2.5



Prime Implicant Expression	Is it Essential?
$CD$ ✓	✓ ✓
$\bar{A}D$ ✓	✓ ✓
$\bar{A}B\bar{C}$ X	X X
$B\bar{C}D$ ✓	X NO ✓
$ABC$ ✓	X ✓
$AB\bar{D}$ ✓	X ✓

**Problem 8:** Given the K-map of function  $F(A, B, C, D)$ , write the optimized Boolean expression of  $F$  as Product of Sums (PoS). (3 points)

2



$$F = \bar{B}\bar{D} + \bar{B}C + ABC$$

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

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

✓ ✓ X