King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals
College of Computer Science and Engineering
Computer Engineering Department

COE 202: Digital Logic Design (3-0-3)<br>Term 121 (Fall 2012)<br>Major Exam 1<br>Thursday Oct. 4, 2012

Time: 90 minutes, Total Pages: 8

Name: $\qquad$ ID: $\qquad$ Section: $\qquad$

## Notes:

- Do not open the exam book until instructed
- Calculators are not allowed (basic, advanced, cell phones, etc.)
- Answer all questions
- All steps must be shown
- Any assumptions made must be clearly stated

| Question | Maximum Points | Your Points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 16 |  |
| 2 | 12 |  |
| 3 | 12 |  |
| 4 | 15 |  |
| 5 | 19 |  |
| Total | 74 |  |

Convert the following numbers from the given base to the other uncrossed bases listed in the table (if needed, express fractions up to $\mathbf{3}$ digits only). Show your solution steps below the table.

| Decimal | Binary | Octal | Hexadecimal | BCD <br> $\mathbf{( 8 4 2 1 )}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 123.375 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1010101.111 |  |  |  |

Perform the following arithmetic operations in the specified number system without changing its base.

| Binary Addition $\begin{array}{r} 11101111 \\ +00001001 \end{array}$ | Binary Multiplication $\begin{array}{r} 1110 \\ \times 0110 \end{array}$ | Octal Subtraction $\begin{array}{r} 2707 \\ -1713 \end{array}$ | Hexadecimal Addition $\begin{array}{r} 829 \mathrm{~A} \\ +6 \mathrm{C} 73 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - | - |

a. Given the function $F(A, B, C, D)=\bar{A} \bar{B} D+\bar{A} D+B C(\bar{D}+\bar{A})$ :
i. (3 points) Draw the logic implementation of the function $F$ (use $F$ as is, do not simplify).
ii.(5 points) Using Algebraic manipulation, simplify the function $F$ to five literals.
b. (4 points) Provide a simplified sum-of-product (SOP) expression for the complement of the function:

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

I. Given the Boolean functions $F(A, B, C)=\sum m(0,2,4,7)$ and $G(A, B, C)=\Pi M(0,3,5,6)$.
a. (2 points) Give the algebraic sum of minterms expression for $F$.
b. (2 points) Express the function $G$ as a sum of minterms, $G=\sum m(\ldots)$
c. (3 points) Express the function $F . G$ as a sum of minterms, $F . G=\sum m(\ldots)$
d. (3 points) Express the function $F+G$ as a product of maxterms, $F+G=\prod M(\ldots)$
II. Given the two functions $H(w, x, y)=(w+\bar{x})(\bar{w}+y)$ and $K(w, x, y)=w y+\bar{x} \bar{w}$.
a. (2 points) Express the function $H$ as a sum of minterms, $H=\sum m(\ldots)$.
b. (2 points) Express the function $K$ as a sum of minterms, $K=\sum m(\ldots)$.
c. (1 point) Are the functions $H$ and $K$ equal? Why.

## Question 5.

(19 points)

## Fill in the Spaces: (Show all work needed to obtain your answer)

a. To represent the decimal number 32 in binary we need $\qquad$ (how many) bits.
(1 point)
b. $(324.14)_{5}=($ $\qquad$ $)_{10}$
(2 points)
c. A communication system uses a 1-bit parity scheme for error detection. The receiver receives a byte represented in hexadecimal as A7 without error. The parity scheme used is $\qquad$ (even/odd) parity.
(1 Point)
d. The smallest non-zero fraction that can be represented using 2 octal digits is equal to the decimal fraction (1/ $\qquad$ ).
(1 Point)
e. Given that $(543)_{R}=(207)_{10}$, the radix $R$ for the first number $=$ $\qquad$ . (show all your work) (2 points)
f. The function $F=X+\bar{X} Y+\bar{X} \bar{Y}$ can be simplified to $\qquad$ with minimum number of literals.
(2 points)
g. For 5 variables (A, B, C, D, E), $m_{4}=$ $\qquad$ (algebraic expression), while $(\overline{\mathrm{A}}+\mathrm{B}+\overline{\mathrm{C}}+\overline{\mathrm{D}}+\mathrm{E})$ represents the maxterm $\mathrm{M}_{\text {? }}$ $\qquad$ .
h. An analog signal is quantized into a number of discrete amplitude levels for digital transmission which uses one bit for parity. If the transmitter sends each sample of the signal as one byte (8 bits) of data, the number of amplitude levels is $\qquad$ .
i. The canonical form (sum of minterms or product of maxterms) represents the most simplified form of a logic function $\qquad$ (True/False).
j. If even parity is used, then in the following transmitted binary data:
$\qquad$ . - 0110001Y, the value of $Y=$ $\qquad$ .
k. For the logic circuit shown below, the truth table has $\qquad$ (how many) rows. The maximum input-to-output propagation delay is $\qquad$ ns.


