

B.Tech II Year I Semester (R13) Supplementary Examinations June 2016

**DIGITAL LOGIC DESIGN**

(Common to CSE &amp; IT)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

**PART – A**

(Compulsory Question)

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- 1 Answer the following: (10 X 02 = 20 Marks)
- (a) Draw the truth table of the function  $F = xy + xy' + y'z$
  - (b) What is the advantage of 2's complement representation of data?
  - (c) What are universal logic gates, realize AND, OR gates using universal gates?
  - (d) Given the two binary numbers  $X = 1010100$  and  $Y = 1000011$ , perform the subtraction: (i)  $X - Y$ .  
(ii)  $Y - X$  using 2's complements.
  - (e) Give comparisons between combinational and sequential logic circuits.
  - (f) Construct the full adder circuit using two half adders.
  - (g) Write the difference between latches and flip-flops.
  - (h) Write the difference between synchronous and asynchronous counters.
  - (i) Write a short note on programmable array logic.
  - (j) Give the comparison between PROM and PLA.

**PART – B**

(Answer all five units, 5 X 10 = 50 Marks)

**UNIT – I**

- 2
- (a) Convert (9 B 2 .1A) Hexadecimal to its decimal equivalent
  - (b) Convert (4310)<sub>5</sub> to decimal
  - (c) Convert (4021.2)<sub>5</sub> to its equivalent decimal
  - (d) Convert 0.640625 decimal numbers to its octal equivalent

**OR**

- 3 Reduce the following Boolean Expressions to the indicated number of literals:
- (a)  $A'C' + ABC + AC' + AB'$  to two literals.
  - (b)  $(X'Y' + Z') + Z + XY + WZ$  to three literals.
  - (c)  $A'B(D' + CD) + B(A + A'CD)$  to one literal.

**UNIT – II**

- 4 Simplify the following Boolean function, using five variable maps:  
 $F(A, B, C, D, E) = \sum(0, 1, 4, 5, 16, 17, 21, 25, 29)$

**OR**

- 5 Simplify the following Boolean function F, together with don't-care conditions d, and then express the simplified function in sum-of-minterms form:  
 $F(A, B, C, D) = \sum(0, 6, 8, 13, 14)$   $d(A, B, C, D) = \sum(2, 4, 10)$

**UNIT – III**

- 6 Design a combinational circuit with three inputs and one output:
- (a) The output is 1 when the binary value of the inputs is less than or equal to 3. the output is 0 otherwise.
  - (b) The output is 1 when the binary value of the inputs is an even number.
  - (c) The output is 1 when the binary value of the inputs is an odd number.

**OR**

- 7
- (a) Design a 4-bit adder-subtractor circuit and explain the operation in detail.
  - (b) Explain the functionality of a multiplexer.

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**UNIT – IV**

8 Explain the working of the following:

- (a) J-K flip-flop.
- (b) S-R flip-flop.
- (c) D-flip-flop.

**OR**

9 Explain the design of a 4-bit binary counter with parallel load in detail.

**UNIT – V**

- 10 (a) Given the 8-bit data word 01011011, generate the 13-bit composite word for the hamming code that corrects single errors and detects double errors.
- (b) Write about error detection and correction.

**OR**

11 Write about the following:

- (a) Transistor-transistor logic (TTL)
- (b) Emitter-coupled Logic (ECL)
- (c) CMOS logic

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