## IAT-1 ADE

MCQ

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IAT-1

1. Each "1" entry in a K-map square represents: *	1 point
• A HIGH for each input truth table condition that produces a HIGH output	
A HIGH output on the truth table for all LOW input combinations	
A LOW output for all possible HIGH input conditions	
• A DON'T CARE condition for all possible input truth table combinations	
2. The prime implicant which has at least one element that is not present in any other implicant is known as*	1 point
Essential Prime Implicant	
O Implicant	
Complement	
O Selective Prime Implicant	
3. Looping on a K-map always results in the elimination of *	1 point
O Variables within the loop that appear only in their complemented form	
Variables that remain unchanged within the loop	
• Variables within the loop that appear in both complemented and uncomplemented form	
O Variables within the loop that appear only in their uncomplemented form	

4. The minimum SOP form for the equation F(A,B,C,D)=A'BC+AD+BD'+CD'+AC'+A'B' using Kmap is. *	3 points
<ul> <li>A'+C'+B+D</li> <li>A'+C+B'+D'</li> <li>A+C+B'+D'</li> <li>A+C'+B+D</li> </ul>	
5.The minimum POS form for the equation f(w,x,y,z)= ∏ M (4,5,6,7,8,12)+d(1,2,3,9,11,14) is *	3 points
	3 points
*	3 points
* (w+y')(w'+y'+z')	3 points

6 .Simplify the following expression using Quine McCluskey's Method F(A,B,C,D)=Σm(0,3,5,6,7,11,14). i ) In Step 2 arrangement of minterms according to the number of 1's include *	1 point
<ul> <li>Three groups , G1 involves the minterms (m0) ,G2 involves the minterms (m3,m5,m6), G3 involved minterms (m7,m11,m14)</li> <li>Three groups , G1 involves the minterms (m0,m5,) ,G2 involves the minterms (m3,m6,m7), G3 in the minterms (m11,m14)</li> <li>two groups, G1 involves the minterms (m3,m15,m6), G2 involves the minterms (m7,m11,m14)</li> <li>None of these</li> </ul>	
6) ii. The obtained Prime implicants are as below *	3 points
A'B'C'D', B'CD, A'CD, A'B'CD	
A'B'C'D', B'CD, A'CD, A'BD , BCD'	
B'CD, A'CD, A'BD , BCD'	
O NONE OF THESE	
6)iii. The Minimized expression after finding the essential prime implicants from the	2 points

prime implicant chart is \*

- A'B'C'D', B'CD, A'BD , BCD'
- A'B'C'D', B'CD, A'CD, A'BD , BCD'
- B'CD, A'CD, A'BD , BCD'
- ) none of these

7. In K-map simplification, a group of four adjacent 1s leads to a term with *	1 point
<ul> <li>one literal less than the total number of variables</li> <li>two literals less than the total number of variables</li> <li>three literals less than the total number of variables</li> <li>four literals less than the total number of variables</li> </ul>	
8.Petrick's method is used to determine expressions *	1 point
<ul> <li>Boolean</li> <li>Redundant</li> <li>Irredundant</li> <li>None of these</li> </ul>	
9.What is the form of the Boolean expression (A+B)(C+D) =X *	1 point
POS	
◯ SOP	
K-map	
O Matrix	

10.As the number of variables increases, the number of Prime Implicants and complexity 1 point of the Prime Implicant chart \*

- Increases significantly, hence, requires large number of trial and error to find the minimum solution
- Increases significantly, hence, requires less number of trial and error to find the minimum solution
- Decreases significantly, hence, requires large number of trial and error to find the minimum solution
- Decreases significantly, hence, requires less number of trial and error to find the minimum solution

11. Petrick's method reduces the prime implicant chart by \*

1 point

- eliminating prime implicants
- eliminating redundant implicants
- eliminating essential prime implicants
- none of these

12.MEV (Map Entered Variables) method is used where Boolean function with \_\_\_\_\_\_ 1 point number of variables, but few variables having relatively \_\_\_\_\_\_ terms association-ship. \*

0 2

**)** 3

4

13. G(A, B, C D, E, F) = m0 + m2 + m3 + Em5+ Em7 + Fm9 + m11 + m15 + d(1, 10, 13). Find the minimum SOP. *	4 points
A'B' + ACD' + EA'D + FAD	
A'B + ACD + EA'D + FAD	
A'B' + ACD + EA'D' + FAD	
A'B' + ACD + EA'D + FAD	
O Other:	
14. F(A, B, C, D) = m(2, 3, 7, 9, 11, 13) + d(1, 10, 15) to solve this boolean equation using Quine McCluskey method, we have to encounter number of single element columns in the Prime Implica chart. *	4 points
0 1	

15. In Petrick's method, if two Prime Implicants (PI) are covered by one min-term, then to 1 point make the logic function (P) be true (i.e., P = 1), where two levels (L1, L2) associated with each PIs can be reflected in P as: \*

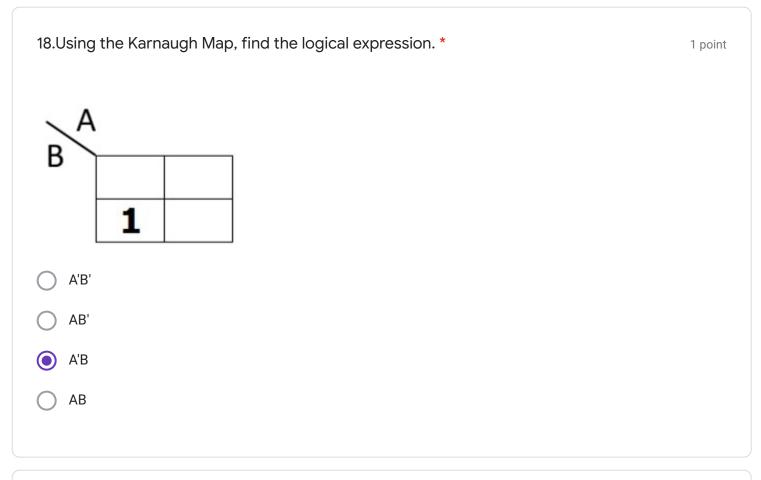
- P = L1\*L2
- P = (L1+L2)
- P = L1 or P = L2

None of these

16.F = m(0, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7) this problem creates cyclic prime implicant chart due to \_\_\_\_\_\_ 3 points numbers of elements in the prime implicant chart. \*

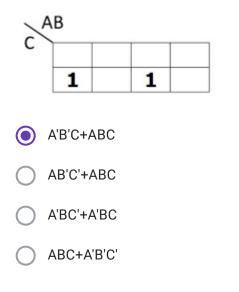
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0	1
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17. An n variable K-map can have *	1 point
n^2 cells	
2 <sup>n</sup> cells	
O n^n cells	
O n2^n cells	



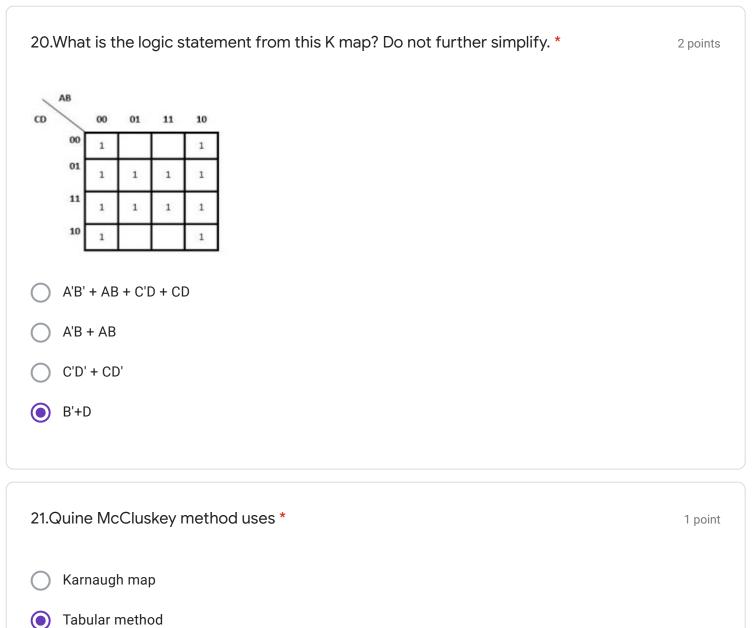
## 19. Using the Karnaugh Map, find the logical expression.

1 point



Boolean algebra

**Graphical Method** 



22.How many AND gates are required to realize Y = CD+EF+G *	1 point
4	
3	
2	
0 1	

23.A combinational circuit has 3 inputs A, B, C and output F. F is true for following input 3 points combinations,(i) A is False, B is True(ii) A is False, C is True(iii) A, B, C are False(iv) A, B, C are True. Find the simplified expression for F in SOP form. \*

1 point

F = A+BC
 F = A'+B'C'
 F = A'+BC

F = A+B'C'

24. AND-OR realization is equivalent to
SOP
POS
K-MAP
Boolean function

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/18gWhtW2nPWL3nomQI8uJFePze57duv7yt\_3niSYaVVI/edit#response=ACYDBNj0yuWumPSkyEi\_Inb2BuEAUe4... 11/13

25. In the Karnaugh map shown below, which of the loops shown represents a legal 1 point grouping? *
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
○ A
В
<ul><li>● c</li></ul>
○ D
26.In Quine-MC Cluskey the tables containing unchecked term is known as * 1 point
Prime Implicants
O Selective Implicants
O Even implicants
O Redundant Prime Implicants

27. The Quine-McCluskey method of reducing complex Boolean expressions is used in place of Karnaugh map when the original expression containsor more variables *	1 point
6	
8	
4	
5	
28. Consider the minterm list form of a Boolean function F given below F(P, Q, R, S) = $\Sigma m(0, 2, 5, 7, 9, 11) + d(3, 8, 10, 12, 14)$ . Here, the number of essential prime implicants of the function F is*	3 points
Σm(0, 2, 5, 7, 9, 11) + d(3, 8, 10, 12, 14) .Here, the number of essential prime implicants of	3 points
Σm(0, 2, 5, 7, 9, 11) + d(3, 8, 10, 12, 14) .Here, the number of essential prime implicants of the function F is*	3 points
Σm(0, 2, 5, 7, 9, 11) + d(3, 8, 10, 12, 14) .Here, the number of essential prime implicants of the function F is*	3 points

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